Gc
974.3
C19g
v.1
1136095

M! L.

GENEALOGY COLLECTION

GEN




Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2015

https://archive.org/details/genealogicalfami01carl



Frederick Holbrook

The Lewis Publishing Co.

GENEALOGICAL AND FAMILY HISTORY

OF THE

STATE OF VERMONT



A RECORD OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF HER PEOPLE IN THE MAKING OF A COMMONWEALTH AND THE FOUNDING OF A NATION

COMPILED UNDER THE EDITORIAL SUPERVISION OF

HON. HIRAM CARLETON

OF MONTPELIER

"Knowledge of kindred and the genealogies of the ancient families deserveth the highest praise. Herein consisteth a part of the knowledge of a man's own self. It is a great spur to virtue to look back on the worth of our line."—LORD BACON.

"There is no heroic poem in the world but is at the bottom the life of a man."—SIR WALTER SCOTT.

ILLUSTRATED

NEW YORK CHICAGO

THE LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY

1903

VERMONT.

1136095

By John H. Flagg.

Thy very name doth symbolize
  Thy verdant peaks that proudly rise,
As if to buttress with their might
  The unpropped dome of heavenly light.

The beauty of thy matchless hills
  The ravished eye with rapture fills,
While thy fair fields and fertile plains
  Bear flocks and herds and bounteous grains.

Thy Druid forests still conceal
  The eagles that high o'er them wheel,
And shelter well the panting deer
  When driven from the open near.

Thy hillside homes and hamlets all
  Proclaim content and thrift withal;—
No servile lines yet mark the face
  Of thy courageous, sturdy race.

No trembling slave yet breathed thy air
  Who felt his shackles bind him there,
For by the ancient Bill of Rights*
  All men stood equal on thy heights.

Such land is thine, sons of thy birth,
  Whose sires, with blood, paid Freedom's worth;
Who vanquished each invading foe
  And swept him back, or laid him low.

O happy land, by heaven caressed,
  Where all are free and none oppressed,
Thank well those sires whose master hand
  Built from thy rock and not thy sand!

*Vermont in July, 1777—fourteen years anterior to admission into the Union—was first on this continent to prohibit slavery by constitutional provision.



VERMONT STATE HOUSE.

GENEALOGICAL AND FAMILY HISTORY.

INTRODUCTORY.

The history of Vermont, civil, political and military, has been written by various authors and at various times, each succeeding writer adding a new chapter of annals, or treating his subject from a different view point. Such history is, however, splendid narrative that it is, principally concerned with what has been accomplished by the people in the mass, and takes little note of individuals, except those so pre-eminent as leaders as to come under the full glare of fame.

Hence it follows that genealogical and family memoirs are of peculiar importance, including, as they do, the personal annals of those who make heroes possible—those who have marched in the ranks of progress, bearing the heat and burden of the day—portraying the spirit which actuated them, and holding up their effort for an example to those who come afterward. As was written by Martineau, "To have had forefathers renowned for honorable deeds, to belong by nature to those who have bravely borne their part in life and refreshed the world with mighty thoughts and healthy admiration, is a privilege which it were mean and self-willed to despise. It is as a security given for us of old, which it were falsehearted not to redeem; and in virtues bred of a noble stock, mellowed as they are by reverence, there is often a grace and ripeness wanting to self-made and brand-new excellence. Of like value to a people are *heroic national traditions*, giving them a determinate character to sustain among the tribes of men, making them familiar with images of great and strenuous life, and kindling them with faith in glorious possibilities."

The State of Vermont affords a peculiarly interesting field for a study of family traits, individual character and personal achievements. To its soil came a sturdy people, men, and women, too, of brawn and brain and conscience, their hearts fervent in reverence of God and love for religious and personal liberty. Predominantly English, they were alike to that overflow from Plymouth, which, under the leadership of Thomas Hooker, migrated from Massachusetts to Connecticut, inspired by the purpose of escaping the influence which would exclude all but church members from "the liberties of the commonwealth," meaning the right to form and administer their own local governments. Of the Vermont pioneers it was said by a deep thinker, "A certain process of natural selection had drawn out of the colonies of Connecticut and Massachusetts, and grouped in Southern Vermont, a collection of men superior in physical frame, in intelligence and information, in mental vigor and independence of thought upon the principles of civil liberty and civil government." Hon. Edward S. Isham, "Address on Ethan Allen, a Study of Civic Authority," delivered before the Vermont Historical Society, November 2, 1898. They had traversed an unbroken wilderness, infested with savages and wild beasts, to conquer primeval na-

ture and contend with a rigorous climate. They were no mere adventurers, but actual home-makers, whose sole belongings were a few domestic animals, an axe and a plow. The habitations which they builded were log cabins, and here they reared children of athletic frame and rugged constitution, and possessing their own manly virtues.

It was not long before the Vermont pioneers found occasion to exhibit their marked individuality and independence of thought. They made stout protest when a great injustice was visited upon them — when they were told that their land titles were invalid, and that they must make repurchase from privileged speculators deriving their so-called rights from another colony. It was then that their "Green Mountain Boys" held their meetings to devise plans to defeat those who would despoil them. One of their famous gathering places was "the Catamount Tavern," at Bennington, with its sign reared upon a tall pole—a stuffed catamount skin, with grinning jaws, and facing toward New York, the abode of the oppressor. The building was used at a later day by the Council of Safety, which directed public affairs until a constitutional government was established. The historic old edifice was burned on March 30, 1871, and perished with it the great stone over the fireplace in the parlor, upon which had been carved the words "Council Room," to commemorate the purposes for which the apartment was used in Revolutionary days.



THE CATAMOUNT TAVERN.

At bottom the land title question turned upon the political relations of the entire territory, and the settlers in convention at Bennington, resolved upon maintaining their rights by force of arms, and, for that purpose, organized a military force which was placed under the command of Colonel Ethan Allen. This vigorous action moved the writer previously quoted to remark that "the practical assertion of independence and the actual autonomy of Vermont date at least from 1764, and it is justly declared to have been the first actual autonomy on either American continent since the wreck of the great Indian monarchies of Mexico and Peru."

The events referred to, now appear to have formed a prologue to the Revolutionary struggle which was soon to dawn. The maladministration of the courts had become insufferable. The people had been subjected to vexatious suits and false imprisonments, principally with reference to their land titles, and, so they declared, "contrary to the laws of the province and the statutes of the crown." This condition of affairs led up to occurrences which made the old Westminster Court House and the first State House at Windsor veritable Shrines of Freedom.

The "Westminster Massacre" marks one of the crucial points of Vermont history. The people had protested against the conduct of the courts, pronounced it dangerous to trust their lives and fortunes in the hands of those whom they deemed the foes of American liberty, and declared their intention "to resist and oppose all authority that would not accede to the resolves of the Continental Congress." The crisis came when (March 10th, 1775) forty men waited upon Chief Justice Thomas Chandler and requested that no court be held. Justice Chandler was disposed to temporize, but events were hurrying along. On March 13th, understanding that the Tories, under Sheriff Paterson, were determined upon taking possession of the court-house at Westminster, the Whigs, under the leadership of Azariah Wright, anticipated them with something like an equal force, and seized the building. At midnight, Sheriff Paterson, with his men, undertook to dispossess the occupants. There was a collision in which ten of the Whigs were wounded, two of them mortally and seven were taken prisoners, while two of the sheriff's party were slightly

wounded. This bloody affair occurred five weeks before that of Lexington, thus "consecrating by bloodshed, in avowed participation in the cause of the colonies, an open attack upon the authority and power of the King."

In Dorset, on July 26, 1776, assembled that convention which is said to have been the first body in the territory of Vermont to assume general legislative functions in the development of civil government. The scene then changes again to the court-house in Westminster, where, on January 15, 1777, without a dissenting voice, it was decreed "that the district of land commonly called and known by the name of New Hampshire Grants be a new and separate State." Here, too, two days later, the convention, speaking for the people of Vermont, declared their independence of Great Britain and of all other governments claiming jurisdiction, and appointed a "committee of war."

The "Old Constitution House" in Windsor commemorates the first constitutional convention and the first State Legislature. Here, in June, 1777, was held an adjourned meeting of the Westminster convention, when a committee was appointed to draft a constitution, and a call was made upon the towns to elect delegates to establish a State government, and here, July 2nd, following, pursuant to that call, assembled those who were chosen for the momentous task assigned them. The pencil of the artist has preserved to us a representation of the humble edifice which was the scene of their week's labors. It would be worth much could we be afforded a glimpse of the men themselves. It was an assemblage of plain farmers, probably without what may be termed a lettered man among them, yet were they men of no ordinary mould. Great as was their strength of character, and broad as was their mental scope, they were building far better than they knew. The setting to the picture was highly dramatic. A state of war already existed. Information had just been received of the evacuation of Fort Ticonderoga before the advancing army of General Burgoyne. The British troops, the right arm of the crown, flushed with victory and proud in their arrogant might, were about to overrun the land, whose inhabitants were already fleeing from their homes, forsaking property, to procure safety for their families. The very elements, too, seemed to conspire against these builders of a State, as they sat in the little tavern at Windsor. A violent storm was raging, and voices were scarcely to be heard above its din. At another time, and in another State, occurred a somewhat similar scene which was depicted by the Quaker poet, Whittier, when affrighted ones declared it the Lord's day of judgment, and clamored for an adjournment. But one of their number, John Davenport, said, "Let God do his work, let us see to ours. Bring in the candles." There were John Davenports in Windsor that memorable day of 1777. Not affrighted by advancing foe or war of the elements, they held themselves to their task, read their constitution paragraph by paragraph, amending it with consummate care, and adopting it in regular order, producing what has been pronounced by high authority, to be, that of Pennsylvania not excepted, an organic act which was "the purest conception of democracy, the best formulation of man's rights, that the world had ever seen up to that time." It contained the first ban put upon slavery in all America. It went beyond the constitution of Pennsylvania, product of the wisdom of Penn and Franklin, in providing for compensation for private property taken for public uses, in claiming for the people the right of establishing and controlling the internal police, in guarding the right of hunting and fishing against exclusive privilege, and, by the creation of a Council of Censors, making provision against the hasty enactment of laws. And, splendid monument to its authors, this selfsame constitution laid a deep and ample foundation for the present excellent educational system of the State, in its provision that "A school or schools shall be established in each town for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters paid by each town making proper use of

school lands in each town, thereby to enable them to instruct youth at low prices. One Grammar school in each county and one University in the State ought to be established by direction of the General Assembly."

At Windsor, on March 12th, 1778, assembled the first legislature of the State of Vermont, and from that time there was organized civil government. Local and sovereign government there had been long before. As was said by Ethan Allen, in his "Vindication of Vermont:" "During near two years in the first of the war with Britain, the inhabitants of these contested lands governed themselves, and managed their internal police under direction of committees and conventions, *as they had done from the commencement of their controversy with the government of New York,"* and Governor Chittenden wrote that "the inhabitants of Vermont had lived *in a state of independence from their first settlement,* governing themselves, until their State government was formed in January, 1777, by committees and conventions in the manner afterward followed in the other States on their first separation from the British government."

The names of Dr. Jones Fay, Thomas Chittenden, Heman Allen and Reuben Jones, among the foremost in the great work of State building, are preserved. So, too, are those of Nathaniel Chipman, statesman and jurist, and of Ira Allen, diplomat and financier. So, also, are the names of Ethan Allen and Seth Warner, sterling patriots and incomparable soldiers, while to the memory of the heroes of Bennington, and located near the site of the Continental store house which was the objective point of General Burgoyne's supply-seeking detachment, whose appearance resulted in the historic engagement, rises the stately Battle Monument, in appearance somewhat remindful of the Washington Monument at the national capital.

Thus it appears that while the leaders in public affairs, civil and military, are readily identified, we know little concerning those who were their aiders and supporters. To them is reared a general monument containing few if any names. Yet the history of the State which was founded through their effort affords ample attestation that they labored not in vain, and that the spirit which animated the sires was transmitted to the sons, who have preserved, in remarkable degree, their inherited mental and moral characteristics. During the Civil war, the men of that period shed an added lustre upon their State, while in the arts of peace, in statemanship, in affairs and in letters, the men of the present generation and their progenitors have borne a full part. It is to connect these with their splendid ancestry that the present work has been undertaken, and its pages will serve to show that

"It is indeed a blessing when the virtues
Of noble races are hereditary,
And do derive themselves from the imitation
Of virtuous ancestors."



THREE STATUES OF ETHAN ALLEN, IN VERMONT.

INDEX.

Abernathy, Charles P., 506
Abernethy, Frank D., 155
Agan, Frank W., 647
Alexander, Willard H., 160
Allen, Charles E., 173
Allen, Heman W., 153
Allen, Joseph D., 171
Allen, Mrs. Julia E. S., 447
Allen, The Family, 170
Archibald, Thomas H., 632
Arthur, John A., 712
Atkins, George W., 234
Auld, Joseph, 465
Averill, George C., 448

Backus, Fred E., 537
Backus, Quimby S., 536
Bailey, Abner B., 19
Bailey, Horace W., 642
Bailey, Norman A., 159
Baldwin, Orange A., 678
Baldwin, Oscar D., 502
Baldwin, Walter N., 501
Bancroft, Charles DeF., 699
Barber, Orion M., 391
Barclay, William, 500
Barden, Merritt C., 68
Barney, Dorrance G., 229
Barrows, Augustus, 377
Barstow, John L., 478
Bartlett, Edward J., 39
Batchelder, Arch M., 71
Beach, Ferdinand, 354
Beckett, George, 563
Benedict, George G., 244
Benjamin, John E., 588
Benjamin, Samuel W., 591
Berry, Walter H., 225
Bickford, George Hamilton, 93
Bickford, George Harrison, 92
Bingham, Albert L., 290
Bingham, Henry S., 274
Bisbee, Edward W., 188
Bisbee, Elijah W., 189
Bixby, Henry A., 350
Blackmer, Annie (Huling), 299
Blackmer, Franklin, 300
Blackmer, John C., 240
Blackmer, S. H., 300
Blodgett, G. S., 316
Boardman, 178
Boardman, Harland P. S., 140
Booth, Henry H., 582
Booth, Henry W., 216
Bottum, Julius O., 482
Bouton, Jennette B., 584
Boutwell, James M., 164
Bowles, Robert J., 452
Boyce, William A., 302
Boyd, Gilbert A., 469
Bradley, Gilbert W., 224
Bradley, John W., 612
Bradley, William I., 561
Braisted, Adelbert W., 357
Bridgman, Dorman, 595
Briggs, Frank T., 531
Briggs, William A., 363
Bristol, Russel T., 437
Brooks, Lynn B., 274
Brown, Andrew C., 348
Brown, Joseph G., 350
Brown, Martin A., 636
Brown, Rufus E., 612
Brown, Sherrod, 511
Bryant, Lester A., 529
Bryant, William N., 631
Buck, James H., 628
Buckham, Matthew H., 221
Bullard, Vernon A., 461
Bullock, Elmer J., 287
Burbank, Albin S., 644
Burdett, Cornelia C. L., 120
Burdett, Jesse, 122
Burdick, John L. F., 402
Burgess, Merrett E., 219
Burt, Henry A., 389
Burt, J. Oliver, 218
Bushnell, James, 386
Buswell, Charles F., 187
Byington, Alfred A., 252

Cabot, Norman F., 168
Cain, Albert L., 535
Canfield, Eli H., 344
Canfield, Martha, 344
Canfield, Thomas H., 392
Cannon, LeGrand B., 462
Carleton, Hiram, 85
Carney, John V., 207
Carter, Joseph, 592
Chamberlin, Solon T., 475
Chapin, Willis F., 43
Chapman, Charles A., 487
Chase, Charles S., 162
Childs, Asaph P., 60
Chittenden, Thomas, 1
Clark, Albert B., 266
Clark, Charles E., 20
Clark, Joseph, 95
Clark, Marvin W., 713
Clark, Osman D., 259
Clark, William C., 601
Clarke, John M., 351
Clemons, Seneca S., 336
Cochran, Alexander, 583
Cole, William A., 498
Collins Elvin M., 504
Colton, Henry C., 262
Colton, Willard C., 263
Colvin, Harvey E., 265
Conant, Edward, 606
Conant, Henry C., 513
Converse, Charles A., 553
Converse, John H., 542
Converse, The Family, 539
Covell, Arthur E., 57
Cowles, Josiah, 419
Crandall, George H., 58
Crane, Ephraim, 652
Crane, Willard, 182
Cristy, Robert C., 660
Crosby, Edward, 626
Crosby, Edward C., 625
Cross, Lewis B., 443
Crowell, George E., 146
Cummins, Albert O., 291
Currier, Paschal W., 61
Cushman, Harry T., 233
Cutler, Harry M., 263
Cutler, Herman E., 62

Daggett, George, 320
Darling, Charles M., 677
Darling, Elmer A., 677

Darling, Henry G., 676
Davenport, Edgar H., 510
Davis, Frank E., 186
Dean, Fred H., 505
Dean, Marion H., 499
Denny, Andrew E., 320
Derby, Buel J., 495
Dewey, Albert G., 77
Dewey, Arthur J., 52
Dewey, John J., 79
Dewey, William S., 79
Dillingham, Paul, 10
Dillingham, William P., 13
Dodge, Grenville M., 49
Doud, Silas D., 715
Drake, Thomas S., 555
Drew, Luman A., 466
Drysdale, Robert S., 215
DuBois, William H., 378
Dubuc, John B., 556
Dumas, J. Julian, 527
Dunnett, Alexander, 581
Dustin, Gardner W., 496
Dwinell, Franklin A., 203
Dyer, Douglass H., 413
Dyer, Horace H., 445

Eastman, Frank L., 477
Eaton, Arthur G., 246
Edmunds, George F., 711
Egerton, Charles B., 314
Egerton, Joseph K., 314
Egerton, The Family, 311
Egerton, William B., 648
Eldridge, George H., 719
Ellis, Edward D., 633
Emerson, Samuel F., 231
Englesby, Leverett B., 264
Estey, 87

Fairbanks, Edward T., 118
Fairbanks, Erastus, 109
Fairbanks, Franklin, 111
Fairbanks, Henry, 116
Fairbanks, Horace, 112
Fairbanks, Joseph P., 117
Fairbanks, Thaddeus, 113
Fairbanks, The Family, 108
Fairbanks, William P., 118
Farnham, Roswell, 375
Farrington, Frederick H., 600
Fay, Alland G., 298
Fay, Ellery C., 9
Ferguson, Alfred, 473
Ferrin, Albert W., 282
Field, Frederic G., 453
Fillmore, Leland L., 206
Fiske, Henry C., 675
Fleetwood, Frederick G., 705
Foote, George A., 418
Foote, Williams B., 716
Forbush, Charles A., 654
Foss, James M., 454
Foster, Austin S., 627
Fowler, Harvey K., 132
Francisco, M. J., 54
Fuller, Levi K., 380
Fullerton, James K., 339

Gates, Joel H., 329
Gay, Frederick, 208
Gay, The Family, 596
Gee, William H., 507
Gill, Daniel O., 449
Gillette, Leon H., 409
Gilmore, Charles C., 455
Gleason, Louis P., 243
Gleason, Samuel M., 673
Gleed, Philip K., 704
Godfrey, Mrs. S. L., 386
Godfrey, S. L., 386
Goodell, Tyler D., 390
Goodenough, Jonas E., 289
Goodhue, Henry A., 634
Goodrich, Eugene, 294
Gordon, Alexander, 560
Gordon, Matthew M., 298
Gove, Webster N., 471
Grant, Lowell C., 366
Graves, Collins M., 222
Greene, Channing B., 659
Greene, Lester H., 127
Greenleaf, William L., 685
Grout, Josiah, 621
Grout, Lewis, 193
Grout, Miss Annie L., 200
Grout, Mrs. Lydia B., 198

Hall, George A., 639
Hall, Henry D., 579
Hamlen, Lafayette, 373
Hamlen, Mortimer T., 372
Hanks, Wilbur E., 531
Hartness, James, 671
Haselton, Seneca, 14
Haskins, Fred G., 526
Hatch, Jo D., 305
Hathorn, Ransom E., 680
Hays, Lindsay M., 656
Heath, Charles H., 280
Heaton, Charles H., 167
Heaton, Homer W., 165
Henry, William W., 387
Hickok, Henry P., 249
Hickok, Horatio, 135
Hickok, The Family, 649
Hicks, Joseph H., 258
Hill, Frank N., 522
Hill, S. C., 459
Hoit, Theophilus, 56
Holbrook, Frederick, 646
Holbrook, Frederick, 4
Holden, George B., 131
Holden, John S., 340
Holton, Henry D., 128
Hooker, Emory G., 184
Hopkins, John H., 98
Hopkins, Theodore A., 101
Horsford, Frederick H., 572
Houghton, Edmund C., 119
Houghton, James C., 97
Houghton, Mial B., 214
Howard, Oliver O., 36
Howden, William S., 481
Howland, Frank G., 295
Hubbell, Elijah D., 146
Hubbell, Gertrude C., 145

Huling, Mrs. Sophronia, 323
Humphrey, Albert O., 438
Hungerford, Edward, 141
Hungerford, Mrs. Maria B., 143
Hunt, Edmund G., 489
Huntington, Lewis B., 175
Huntley, William E., 328
Huse, Hiram A., 136

Inlah, John, 686
Irish, Homer, 557

Jackson, Samuel N., 256
James, John A., 353
Jenne, James N., 666
Johnson, George E., 362
Johnson, Horatio S., 300
Johonnott, Albert, 270
Jones, Hugh J. M., 192
Jones, Mary E., 590
Joyce, Charles H., 64

Kellogg, Daniel, 286
Kelton, Otis N., 624
Kemp, Harlan W., 158
Kenyon, Henry L., 322
Keyes, Samuel, 667
King, Clark, 368
Kinsley, Edward, 212
Knight, Eugene W., 68

Laird, Fred L., 289
Lamson, Guy A., 29
Landon, Fred, 523
Landon, Mills J., 18
Larrabee, Elmer E., 210
Lasher, Frank, 226
Lathrop, Ernest M., 309
Lawrence, William A., 533
Leland, George F., 665
Linsley, George L., 254
Livingston, James H., 334
Livingston, J. O., 242
Luce, Byron H., 658
Lyman, Edward, 664

Mansur, Zophar M., 604
Marr, Charles, 513
Marshall, Willie W., 568
Martin, Allen, 304
Martin, Howard P., 35
Mason, Charles H., 248
Mason, Mrs. Andrew J., 518
Mattison, Clayton S., 228
Mattison, William P., 228
McGee, Charles L., 483
Meacham, James B., 433
Merriam, Bert E., 702
Michaud, John S., 123
Miller, Jackson, 28
Miller, Norris R., 514
Miner, Charles E., 241
Moody, George E., 211
Morrill, Justin S., 83
Morse, Frederick W., 285
Morse, George W., 352
Moseley, John L., 303

Moulton, Clarence E., 365
Murray, Daniel, 347

Newton, William D., 364
Nichols, Levi H., 430
Noble, Robert, 269
North, Clayton N., 694
Noyes, Albert L., 176
Noyes, Harry A., 178
Nutting, David H., 609

Ormsbee, Ebenezer J., 82

Packard, William L., 610
Page, Carroll S., 32
Page, Dan I., 51
Page, John B., 80
Page, Leslie T., 370
Parish, Luke, 706
Parish, The Family, 705
Parker, The Family, 616
Parmenter, George W., 191
Parmenter, Jerome B., 326
Parsons, H. Ellsworth, 371
Partch, William H., 515
Pearl, Isaac L., 663
Peck, Cassius, 272
Peck, Charles W., 690
Peck, Roswell K., 163
Peck, Theodore S., 490
Peck, Warren, 421
Peckett, John B., 688
Perrin, George K., 57
Perrin, Justus N., 63
Perry, Crosby A., 337
Pettee, Frederick G., 683
Phelps, Edward J., 708
Phelps, Henry A., 33
Phelps, Nelson D., 508
Pierson, James S., 342
Pike, Paphro D., 662
Pilon, Edward, 577
Pingree, Samuel E., 16
Pirie, James K., 534
Place, Roswell H., 639
Plumley, Frank, 472
Porter, Edwin, 327
Potter, Henry J., 383
Powell, Edward H., 307
Powell, Mrs. Edgar S., 159
Powers, Horace H., 691
Pratt, William Z., 603
Proctor, Redfield, 44
Puffer, Norman M., 330
Putnam, Lewis, 94
Putnam, Warren E., 404

Racette, Joseph W., 205
Randall, George W., 220
Randall, Walter B., 161
Ranny, Alfred P., 681
Ray, Leonard C., 564
Read, Lavant M., 643
Read, Myron A., 411
Read, Ruth, 411
Redfield, Timothy P., 484
Reeves, Thomas, 638
Richardson, Orville H., 524
Roberts, Daniel, 397
Roberts, George F., 703
Roberts, Robert, 401
Robinson, Frank P., 706
Robinson, George W., 280
Robinson, John, 519
Robinson, Mrs. Alfred, 277
Roby, Rodney, 261
Rogers, Henry, 422
Rogers, Phebe H., 422
Root, Henry C., 345
Root, Henry G., 235
Roscoe, Alfred P., 427
Ross, James, 686
Ross, Jonathan, 574
Russell, George S., 407
Russell, Ira, 367
Russell, Sidney E., 415

Sawyer, Clarence P., 594
Sawyer, Harry W., 375
Sawyer, John W., 374
Sawyer, Lincoln H., 375
Seaver, Harley T., 611
Seaver, The Family, 611
Shackett, Frank L., 480
Shepard, Almond C., 625
Sheridan, William J., 559
Sibley, Moses D., 59
Slocum, Charles H., 669
Small, 179
Smith, Charles P., 467
Smith, David C., 239
Smith, Donald, 517
Smith, Dudley B., 586
Smith, Elisha, 431
Smith, John E., 516
Smith, Seward P., 437
Sneden, George W., 530
Sparhawk, George E. E., 276
Spaulding, Albert C., 184
Spaulding, Cyrus M., 185
Sprague, Farnham M., 278
Sprague, Nathan T., 640
Squire, Frederick N., 318
Stannard, George J., 24
Starr, Parley, 456
Start, Henry R., 343
Stevens, Alonzo J., 267
Stevens, Charles H., 268
Stewart, Charles C., 566
Stewart, John W., 40
Stone, Charles H., 497
Stone, George E., 23
St. Peters, Joseph L., 451
Stranahan, Farrand S., 306

Taggart, John R., 692
Talcott, Frank, 43
Taylor, Archibald, 567
Taylor, Frank T., 595
Thayer, Nelson, 432
Thomas, Charles A., 15
Thompson, Charles F., 571
Thompson, Charles H., 572
Thompson, The Family, 570
Tiffany, Eli, 435
Tinker, Charles A., 613
Tinkham, Henry C., 284
Torrey, Henry A. P., 236
Trull, Edgar V., 338
Twitchell, Fred F., 712
Tyler, Royall, 629

Van Patten, William J., 148
Varney, Mervin P., 521
Varney, William H. H., 440
Vilas, Martin S., 416
Viles, Jesse S., Jr., 152

Walbridge, Edward, 228
Walbridge, Henry S., 325
Walbridge, James E., 180
Walbridge, James H., 217
Wales, Torrey E., 106
Walker, James O., 429
Wallace, William S., 594
Warren, Charles C., 202
Warren, Charles D., 672
Watson, Oliver L., 315
Webster, Dan P., 355
Weeks, John E., 537
Welling, Charles E., 360
Wells, Burt H., 296
Wells, Edward, 90
Wells, William, 332
Weston, Eugene S., 423
Weston, Sidney H., 324
Whitcomb, Friend N., 502
Whitcomb, Will A., 520
Whitcomb, William E., 520
Wicker, Cassius M., 73
Wicker, Cyrus W., 72
Wilbur, LaFayette, 30
Wilcox, Henry F., 668
Willard, Guy N., 470
Willard, Hymon G., 471
Williams, Frank S., 310
Wilson, David S., 335
Wilson, James M., 503
Winch, John H., 328
Wing, George W., 106
Wing, Joseph A., 105
Wood, Lyman P., 361
Woodbury, Urban A., 151
Woolson, William D., 653
Worthington, William R., 426
Wright, Clayton J., 135
Wright, Daniel C., 687
Wright, Ethan M., 717
Wright, Homer E., 135
Wright, Smith, 134
Wyman, Cyrus W., 156

Yale, Caroline, 587
Yale, Martha, 587



THOMAS CHITTENDEN.
FIRST GOVERNOR OF VERMONT.

STATE OF VERMONT.

THOMAS CHITTENDEN.

Thomas Chittenden, first governor of Vermont, and a potent factor in the creation of the commonwealth, was one of the most unique figures of his time. His splendid public services were of enduring value, and his purity of character and strong personality marked him as in every way a leader of men in the formative days of the state and the community.

He was of Welsh origin, and his family name is derived from the two words Chy-tane-den (or din), meaning a castle or place of defence in a valley between the mountains. Another form of the name in Crittenden, and Senator John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, was related to the Chittenden family of Connecticut and Vermont. The Vermont family of Chittenden is descended from William Chittenden, of Cranbrook, Kent, England, who came to Guilford, Connecticut, in 1639. He was the father of three sons, of whom Thomas, the eldest, was the father of William, who was the father of Ebenezer. Ebenezer, son of him last named, was the father of four sons, Ebenezer, Thomas, Timothy and Bethuel. Of these, Thomas became the first governor of Vermont, and Bethuel the first Protestant Episcopal minister in the same state. Their mother was named Johnson, and she was a cousin of President Johnson, of Columbia College.

Thomas Chittenden was born January 6, 1730, in East Guilford, Connecticut. His father was a farmer, whose humble circumstances forbade his affording to his son other educational advantages than those of the common schools of the day. The lad labored upon the paternal farm until he was eighteen years old, when he went to sea as a common sailor. England and France were then at war, and his vessel was captured by a French cruiser. When he regained his liberty he found himself friendless and without means in a West Indian port. He made his way home in great discomfort, determined upon a rural life, from which he was destined to be called by the exigencies of the stirring times which soon followed. A year before attaining his majority he married Elizabeth Meigs, a New England woman of much strength of character and amiability of disposition, who proved a most efficient helpmeet to her young husband, affording him a healthy encouragement and sympathy at every step of his active career. Industrious and frugal, the young couple soon acquired a home, and afterwards added considerable land property to their possessions. Mr. Chittenden steadily grew in favor with his fellows, and was advanced from one to another position of honor and usefulness. For six years he represented the town in the Colonial Assembly, and he was also colonel of militia. In 1774 he became one of the first settlers in the Winooski valley, on the south side of the river of the same name, and about twelve miles above its union with Lake Champlain. In this beautiful region he felled the trees out of which he builded his log cabin, his wife and children making their bed upon boughs of evergreen until their humble home was completed. This was not to be long an abode of peace. In 1775 the valley was threatened by British and Indians, and in the following year the settlers in the Winosski val-

ley, now about forty families, found it necessary to seek safety elsewhere. Burying his preservable household effects in the sand, Chittenden abandoned his home, and made his way across the mountains and through dense forests, he and his wife journeying afoot, utilizing their animals for the conveyance of their children, ten in number. Purchasing a farm at Arlington, Chittenden there made his home for the next ten years, and when peace was restored he returned to his former home in the Winooski valley, in the town of Williston, where he passed the remainder of his life.

From the first, he bore an active and prominent part in the struggles of the settlers against the aggressions of New York and of the mother country. He was chosen one of the thirteen members of the famous Bennington "Council of Safety," and was made president of that remarkable body which exercised all the powers of government—legislative, executive and judicial—until the adoption of the constitution and the election of state officers. This Council reflected at all times the spirit of two men of extraordinary ability—Ira Allen, the secretary, through whose enterprise and ambition the most important measures were broached, and Thomas Chittenden, the president, whose great sagacity, excellent judgment and commanding personality enabled him to consummate purposes which otherwise had failed. Allen proposed recruiting a regiment for the defence of the province, the means to be derived from the confiscation and sale of property belonging to the Tories, and Chittenden procured the adoption of the measure. To the enthusiasm aroused by this action was due similar effort in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and which made possible the victory at Bennington, and, ultimately, the capture of Burgoyne's army. During the same period Mr. Chittenden aided the revolutionary cause most efficiently. With Allen he went to Philadelphia at the opening of the struggle, in order to ascertain the disposition and intentions of the congress, with whose purposes he was fully in sympathy and whose measures he earnestly advocated until the independence of the colonies was acknowledged.

Governor Chittenden was a prime leader in the more arduous work of effecting the organization of the state of Vermont and the formulation and adoption of its organic law. In the convention at Dorset, in July, 1776, as chairman of a committee having charge of the matter, he presented a compact binding the members to the creation of a state, and this was adopted, receiving the signatures of every member of the convention save one. At a later session in Westminster, in January, 1777, a committee of which Mr. Chittenden was a member reported the "Vermont Declaration of Independence," embodying his ideas presented by a similar committee, at a prior session, and outlining a constitution for the proposed "State of New Connecticut, alias Vermont," and this was subsequently adopted, on July 2d of the same year. Mr. Chittenden was elected the first governor of the new state in March, 1778, and by annual re-elections he was continued in that office during the remainder of the revolutionary period. He directed the affairs of the infant commonwealth with remarkable sagacity and in a spirit of unalloyed patriotism, and amid difficulties of the utmost magnitude. In 1780-81 the Vermont frontier was left defenceless, every available man having been sent to Washington's little army. In this strait, British emissaries sought to stimulate in Vermont a feeling of hostility to congress for its apparent neglect, and to lead her people to an abandonment of the patriot cause and to union with Great Britain. The narrative of these events is too lengthy for place here. It is only necessary to recite the fact that in order to save the state from a threatened invasion by the British from Canada, Governor Chittenden engaged in certain diplomatic relations with the British agents which afforded excuse for his enemies to charge him with disloyalty to the cause of independence. These charges, however, were afterwards disproved when it was discovered that Governor Chittenden's alleged negotiations were known to Washington, and that their only purpose was to defeat the British plans by holding their troops in Canada in a state of inactivity.

Governor Chittenden was continued in the gubernatorial office by successive re-elections, with the exception of a single year, until 1797, the year of his death, when he resigned. His defeat in 1789 was due to his loyalty to Ira Allen and to his desire to reimburse him for his large personal expenditures for state purposes and for his rare diplomatic skill in the creation



OLD COURT HOUSE, WESTMINSTER.



OLD CONSTITUTION HOUSE, WINDSOR.

of the infant government. To effect his object, Governor Chittenden made a grant of public lands to Allen, an act for which he had no legal authority, and which brought upon him much criticism and brought about his defeat for re-election. His bearing in this crisis was that of simple dignity. The election having been thrown into the legislature, it became his duty to announce the choice of Moses Robinson as his successor. Said he: "Since I find that the election has not gone in my favor by the freemen, and that you, gentlemen, would prefer some other person to fill the chair, I can cheerfully resign to him the honors of the office I have long since sustained, and sincerely wish him a happy administration, for the advancement of which my utmost influence shall be exerted." In reply, the legislature said that the people "felt a grateful sense of the many and good services he had rendered them and wished for him on his retirement from his arduous labors all the blessings of domestic ease." A year later those who had antagonized Governor Chittenden with such severity withdrew their charges against him and abandoned their opposition to the Allen land grant, and he was again elected to the chair which he had so long occupied with conspicuous ability. Among his public services, no act was more generally salutary in its effects than his procuring of the legislation known as the "betterment" and " quieting" acts of 1781 and 1786, and under which were effectually settled many disputed questions of title growing out of the controversies with reference to the New Hampshire and New York land grants. This legislation was the product of his own brain, and was proposed and enacted in face of the determined opposition of nearly all the lawyers in the state, who questioned its legality or utility for want of precedent. In the discharge of his public duties he bore himself with unaffected dignity. One curious fact is related of him. Ordinarily careless as to his dress, he preserved a broadcloth coat capable of being turned inside out—the one side blue, which he displayed when he occupied his seat as governor, and the other side scarlet, which was shown when he acted as commander-in-chief of the militia. His traits of character were thus summarized by Ethan Allen: "He was the only man I ever knew who was sure to be right in all, even the most difficult and complex cases, and yet he could not tell or seem to know why it was so." Thompson said "He had a rare combination of moral and intellectual qualities —good sense, great discretion, honesty of purpose and an unvarying equanimity of temper, united with a modest and pleasing address," and E. P. Walton said: "He did not tower like an ornate and graceful Corinthian column, but was rather like the solid Roman arch that no convulsion could overturn and no weight could crush."

Governor Chittenden ever endeared himself to the people about him by his cheery good nature and largeheartedness. With every opportunity to amass an ample fortune, when he died he left to his family little more than the homestead farm. How his means were disposed of is told in the annals and traditions of the state which he aided in making. In two seasons of great distress, once when the people left their crops ungathered on account of the troublous times, and again, when the crops on the east of the mountains in the present Orange and Washington county region had been ruined by frost and many were facing starvation, Governor Chittenden provided corn to scores of families, refusing all compensation with the remark that he had no corn to sell to people who were in danger of starving.

By his marriage with Elizabeth Meigs, Governor Chittenden became the father of ten children. Noah, who passed his life in Jericho, was a farmer and a man of importance in the community. He became sheriff of the county (Chittenden) which was named for his sire, judge of probate and of the county court, representative in the legislature for three years and state councillor for eight years. Martin was educated at Dartmouth College; he lived a conspicuously useful public life, serving as representative in the legislature, clerk and judge of the county court, as member of congress for ten years and as governor of Vermont for two years. Giles was a farmer and occupied many public offices. Truman, the youngest of the sons of Governor Chittenden, inherited the homestead and lived to old age. He was state councillor for twelve years, judge of probate for eleven years, and he held numerous other offices. He was a man of great benevolence and kindness, and was the steadfast friend and defender of the widow and orphan and all in distress. Of the daughters, Mabel mar-

ried Thomas Barney, of Jericho; Betsy became the wife of James Hill, of Charlotte; Hannah married Colonel Isaac Clark, who was an officer in the war of 1812, wherein he won the sobriquet of "Old Rifle;" Beulah married, first, Elijah Calusha, of Arlington, and (second) Matthew Lyon, of Kentucky; Mary married Jonas Galusha, of Shaftsbury, who was for two years governor of Vermont; and Electa married Jacob Spafford, of Richmond, Vermont. From all these came a numerous progeny whose descendants are now found in almost every state of the Union, and many of whom have lived honorable and useful lives in nearly every reputable calling.

FREDERICK HOLBROOK.

Frederick Holbrook, of Brattleboro, Vermont, "war governor" of that state, to the best interests of which his useful and honorable life of almost ninety years has been assiduously devoted, is a descendant of one of the oldest families of New England, which traces its origin, as do most of the inhabitants of that region, to the older England across the sea. The first ancestor settled near Boston, where at the present day many of the name may be found.

John Holbrook, grandfather of ex-Governor Holbrook, settled at Weymouth, Massachusetts, and, beyond this fact, only one detail of his life has come down to us, but that one is extremely significant. The record states that he married Sibyl Lynn, granddaughter of Governor Bradford, and further adds that the lady was a woman of great force of character. The simple fact that John Holbrook was the choice of a woman who came of the oldest and best blood in New England, and who was herself possessed of a remarkable personality, speaks volumes both for his social standing and his moral worth. Is it not possible that some of the forceful and high-minded traits which were so conspicuous in the character of ex-Governor Holbrook may have been, in part, at least, transmitted to him by this granddaughter of Governor Bradford?

John Holbrook, father of ex-Governor Holbrook, was born in Weymouth, Massachusetts, July 10, 1761. At the beginning of the Revolutionary war his father removed with his family to Dorchester, Massachusetts, and there, through the kindly instruction of some British officers who were stationed at the place, John acquired the art of surveying and became proficient in mathematics. It is difficult to say whether this incident testifies more forcibly to the kindness and largemindedness of the British officers, or to the personality of the lad who elicited such proofs of friendship. This knowledge, together with the ability to draw and sketch, which had also been imparted to him by the good-natured British officers, was of the greatest use to him in after life. On attaining the age of twenty-one years, he went to Newfane, Vermont, and reported to the Hon. Luke Knowlton for employment as a land surveyor. In this art Judge Knowlton obtained work for him, in the course of which he ran town and division lines in the vicinity of Newfane, or, as it is now called, Newfane Hill. It was extremely interesting to hear Mr. Holbrook, in the latter part of his life, relate his experience as a land surveyor in those early days, when the county of Windham was so largely in a primeval state, being covered with almost unbroken forests; how he made journeys in the winter on snowshoes, camping out at night, and sleeping on a bed extemporized from hemlock boughs, with a tent or covering of the same material. His food at these times consisted of thin slices of pork, spread over brown Indian bread.

Not long after coming to Newfane Mr. Holbrook opened a small country store in the ell of what is now almost the only one of the primitive houses left standing in the place. It was his custom to take produce and articles of barter on pack horses to Greenfield, Massachusetts. The road was simply a bridlepath, laid out or defined through the dense forest by marked trees, and leading along the valley of the west river through the then unsettled region of East Brattleboro. The various articles which he carried he would exchange for dry-goods and groceries, loading the horses for the return journey with these commodities. In this connection, it is interesting to note, as showing the changes wrought in the course of a generation, that Mr. Holbrook's eldest daughter, Mrs. William Fessenden, was the first lady who rode in a wheeled carriage from Newfane to Greenfield. After accumulating his first one thousand dollars, Mr. Holbrook removed to Brattleboro, Vermont, buying the old mills

which stood where Hines and Newman afterward built their machine shop, and also buying a house, which in later years was converted into an inn, and is now known as the American House. In one part of the house he opened a country store, his family occupying the remainder. At that period, and in those sparsely settled regions, nearly all trade was necessarily by barter, little or no money being in circulation. It speedily becoming evident to Mr. Holbrook that he must seek an outlet for the produce and other articles taken in his trade, he formed a connection with David Porter, a leading merchant of Hartford, Connecticut, under the firm name of Porter & Holbrook, at Hartford, Connecticut, and of Holbrook & Porter, at Brattleboro, Vermont. The farmers' produce and articles of domestic industry and handiwork, taken at the store in Brattleboro in exchange for goods, were sent to Porter & Holbrook at Hartford, and dry-goods and groceries were sent thence to Holbrook & Porter at Brattleboro. Mr. Holbrook was one of the original directors of the old Phoenix Bank of Hartford, holding that office many years, and it is remembered that, among other benefits which he conferred on the city, he brought the first bank bills to Brattleboro that ever circulated there.

Nor was Mr. Holbrook's business enterprise limited to the undertakings already mentioned, but he established the first line of flat-bottomed boats which ever ran on the Connecticut river from Brattleboro to Hartford, forming for many years the principal means of exchanging heavy freight with the seaboard. In those early days, when so large a portion of the surface of the country was primeval forest, protracted summer drouths seldom or never occurred; the soft, spongy soil of the forests, protected from the sun by the dense shade of the trees, yielding, very gradually, the moisture from the melting snows and the heavy rains, kept the Connecticut river and its tributaries fuller streams through the summer and autumn, than is the case now. Hence these flat-bottomed boats could make regular trips about once a fortnight through the entire seasons of spring, summer and autumn. Mr. Holbrook's enterprise in conducting this line of boats is humorously illustrated by the following anecdote: Deacon Townshend, one of his competitors in trade at Brattleboro, once inserted in the Brattleboro Reporter an advertisement headed, "money makes the mare go." Mr. Holbrook, the next week, placed an advertisement in the same paper, with the following heading: "Money makes my boats go as well as Deacon Townshend's old grey mare."

Mr. Holbrook's energy was such that his undertakings were not limited to domestic trade, but he opened a slaughter-house on the neighboring island in Hinsdale, New Hampshire, where large quantities of beef, pork, hams, tongues, etc., were packed and cured for market, and sent, by the Hartford firm, mainly to the West Indies, in exchange for West India goods. About the year 1809-10 Mr. Holbrook sold his house, store, mills and other property to Francis Goodhue, who came to Brattleboro from Wethersfield, where he had owned an extensive and valuable farm in "Wethersfield Boro," which he had recently sold to "Consul" William Jarvis. Mr. Goodhue at once began business in Brattleboro, where he was a leading and conspicuous citizen during the remainder of his life.

After thus disposing of his property Mr. Holbrook removed to Warehouse Point, Connecticut, where he lived for two or three years, until the death of his son-in-law, William Fessenden, who had married his eldest daughter, Patty Holbrook. William Fessenden, one of the most enterprising of the early business men of Brattleboro, was extensively engaged in paper-making, printing, book-binding and the sale of books, and was the publisher of the first newspaper printed in Brattleboro, The Reporter. By reason of the fact that his son-in-law died very suddenly, at the early age of thirty-six, leaving a young family and an extensive business, Mr. Holbrook, deeming it his duty to do so, returned to Brattleboro, assumed the business of his son-in-law, and after settling his estate carried on the business in all its branches and also added thereto. He took into partnership Joseph Fessenden, brother of William, and also a son-in-law, having married Mr. Holbrook's second daughter, and under the firm name of Holbrook & Fessenden conducted for many years an extensive business in paper-making and the printing, manufacture and sale of books. The post and letter papers made at the mill belonging to this firm had a large sale, owing to their pure whiteness and clearness.

These qualities were due largely to the fact that the very pure spring water for which Brattleboro has long been famous was employed in the manufacture of the paper. This paper, and that made by the Brandywine mills, were the leaders, for quality, of all papers then in the American markets. At about sixty years of age Mr. Holbrook mainly withdrew from active business, and enjoyed for the remainder of his life a period of well earned leisure. In the northern part of the village he built a house, surrounded by extensive grounds, and there passed the rest of his days in the enjoyment of the many sources of pleasure to be found in a quiet country life.

Mr. Holbrook was closely identified with the Congregational church of Brattleboro, where he held the office of deacon, and was foremost in all its work of benevolence, aiding the cause of religion by every means in his power, above all, by that most potent of all means, the force of example. Of Mr. Holbrook's political preferences we know only that he must have been, first, a Federalist, and then a Whig, as was evinced by his admiration for Alexander Hamilton, and his dislike of "Tom Jefferson," as he was wont to style the founder of the Democratic party.

Mr. Holbrook married, November 30, 1786, Sarah Knowlton, aged nineteen, daughter of Hon. Luke Knowlton, who came to Vermont from Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, where most of his family were born. He was one of the first settlers and most influential citizens of Windham county, and was one of the earliest judges of the supreme court of the state and also of the Windham county court. Mrs. Holbrook was a lady of much personal beauty and grace of manner, and during her after life in Brattleboro had great influence in the social life of the town. She was also a woman of remarkably strong and beautiful Christian character, which found its fullest exercise in the duties of wife and mother, which she was peculiarly fitted to discharge. Mrs. Holbrook had many recollections of life in Vermont in the early days, and one of the reminiscences which were listened to with thrilling interest by her grandchildren and great-grandchildren was the following: One day, when she and her mother happened to be the only inmates of the house, they heard a great noise outside, and going to the window saw a big bear in the act of ripping the boards from the pig-pen, and then, seizing a pig, carry it off to the woods near by. When the men of the family returned they were told of the incident, and, with guns in hand, started in pursuit, tracking the bear by his foot-prints in the snow, and also by the blood of the pig. They finally overtook and shot the monster, dragged him home, cut from his carcass several good bear steaks for consumption by the family and made of his skin a comfortable robe for the bottom of the sleigh. It may perhaps be a matter of surprise to their descendants that the early settlers should have taken up their abode in situations as exposed as the great elevation of Newfane Hill appears to be, but we are told that there were several inducements for the selection of such a habitation, the chief among them being that they were there comparatively safe from surprise by the Indians. The savages, it seems, made annual journeys along the valleys of the Connecticut and its tributaries from Canada to Long Island Sound, in order to enjoy the fish and oysters from the salt waters. Moreover, by dwelling on the hills, they escaped the malarial fevers to which the settlers in the soft, damp soil of the valleys were exposed.

Frederick Holbrook, son of John Holbrook and Sarah (Knowlton) Holbrook, was born in East Windsor, Connecticut, February 15, 1813. He was the youngest of a family of ten children, and the only one born out of Vermont, during a brief residence at Warehouse Point, returning to Vermont an infant in his mother's arms. He was from the first surrounded by home influences of the kind best calculated to strengthen such a character as he afterward developed, and he was equally fortunate in his preceptors. For two years he studied at the Berkshire Gymnasium, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he enjoyed the instruction of Professors Dewey and Hopkins, the latter, Matthew Hopkins, afterward president of Williams College. Having completed his education, in the course of which mathematics received a large share of his attention, he visited Europe, thoroughly explored England, Scotland and Ireland, and also spent some time on the continent. In consequence of his habits of observation and reflection this European tour contributed largely to the formation of his character and subsequent beliefs. Returning home in 1833,

he devoted his energies mainly to a pursuit which had always possessed especial attractions for him, that of farming, applying to it the results of the information which he had gained in regard to the art while traveling in Europe. Noticing with alarm the decay of an industry so essential to the greatness and prosperity of our country, he wrote a series of articles on agriculture, remarkable for their vigor of style and accuracy of statement, which were published in the leading agricultural journals of the United States. In response to the solicitations of Luther Tucker, proprietor of the Albany Cultivator, he prepared some articles which were so enthusiastically received that he was induced to agree to supply contributions of this nature permanently. Mr. Holbrook's theories were always submitted to the test of experiment before being laid before the public. He was no mere doctrinaire, but could guide the plough and swing the scythe as well as wield the pen with elegance and force.

Mr. Holbrook's public official life began with his election to the office of register of probate for the district of Marlboro, and in 1850 he was elected to the presidency of the Vermont State Agricultural Society, of which he was one of the founders, the first address delivered before the association having come from his lips, and for eight consecutive years he was elected to this position. In 1849 and 1850 he represented his fellow citizens in the state senate, and, while a member of that body and acting as chairman of a special committee on agriculture, he proposed a petition to Congress for the establishment of a national bureau of agriculture, which project received the indorsement and commendation of the president of the United States in his message to Congress. It was favorably received by the representatives of the several states, by whose action—approved by the chief magistrate—the department of agriculture became a reality.

As a natural result of these beneficent services, in 1861 Mr. Holbrook was placed in the gubernatorial chair of Vermont by a gratifying majority of votes. Called to this post of gravest responsibility in one of the darkest hours of our national history, Governor Holbrook proved himself to be the man for the hour and the place. His courage was unfailing, his hope and cheer unfaltering. They inspired not only the people of his own state, but the overburdened soul of our martyr president.

Governor Holbrook's Thanksgiving proclamation of November 11, 1861, while it applies especially to the dark days in which it was issued, will always be a source of inspiration to the Anglo-Saxon race on this side of the sea, as the following sentences from its preface will abundantly prove: "Until the coming of that blessed kingdom when 'the wolf shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid, and the calf, and the young lion and the fatling together, and a little child shall lead them,' human life, whether individual or collective, must be a conflict, and its achievements the result of toils, trials, fortitude, and faith. The discipline of adversity rather than the softer influences of prosperity gives character and power to a people. As the most precious odors exhale their choicest fragrance when incensed or crushed, so a people chastened by adversity develop their finer and nobler qualities, acquire fortitude to bear with lofty cheer the trials by which themselves and their institutions are proved, and energy to surmont difficulties and triumph over evil. It was through dangers and difficulties that our fathers first made a lodgment on the shores of New England; and amid discouragements, privations and sorrows which would have overwhelmed the spirits and shaken the faith of other men, that they instituted and observed a day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise." Recounting the various reasons for thanksgiving, foremost among which was the fact that men of all parties, pursuits and shades of opinion rallied spontaneously to the defense of the Union, he adds: "Let the fervent prayer arise for wisdom and virtue to guide us in this momentous period, that we may acquit ourselves as becomes a people so favored by ancestry and God. And though in our thanksgiving at this time there may be less of carol than of solemn sound, yet, if thinking of father, husband, brother, or son, now upon the tented field or in the soldier's grave, let us remember that it is noble to battle or die for our country; and if affection must drop a tear to the memory of the departed, let us also give thanks for their unselfish endeavors and heroic death in a grand and righteous cause."

Gloriously did the Green Mountain state re-

point to these ringing words, sending forth over thirty thousand soldiers to the defense of freedom, two of Governor Holbrook's own sons being among the number. In all his following proclamations we hear the same heroic note, strengthening and quickening the sources of our national life.

In 1862 Governor Holbrook, in one of his messages to the legislature, expressed the hope that the state would ever "gratefully remember the patriotic devotion manifested by those who, unable to bear the arms and endure the hardships of the soldier, have nobly aided and encouraged others to do so," adding, that "the lasting thanks of every patriot are due to the women of Vermont."

Governor Holbrook's utterances during this trying time in reference to the financial problems then before the state, were marked by the same calm, courageous wisdom which characterized all his expressions in regard to public affairs. Under the guidance of Governor Holbrook Vermont was the first state in the Union to provide hospitals for its soldiers. The preservation of life and the benefit to health which were thus insured it is impossible to estimate. For his inspiration in this, as in all other noble and wise endeavors, Vermont owes its war governor an incalculable debt of honor and gratitude.

Since his retirement from the leadership of his state Governor Holbrook, never an office-seeker, has declined to be again drawn into public life, but in various ways, as a private citizen, his best efforts have been devoted to the welfare of the community. Chairman, for many years, of the board of trustees of the Vermont Asylum, his object has ever been the best good of the patients and the best welfare of the institution. As legislator, governor and private citizen, his career has been that of a public benefactor.

Ex-Governor Holbrook is now (1902) approaching his ninetieth birthday. As the years pass, each bringing with it some increase of honor, his personal friends and the public unite in sending congratulations on each anniversary of his birth. His vigor, both mental and physical, is unimpaired, and his interest in public affairs as keen as ever. He thus describes himself at the age of eighty-eight: "I am happy and contented. I try to make myself useful. I walk several miles every pleasant day. I attend to my correspondence. I do my own writing. I read aloud several hours daily, largely from the poets and works of imagination. This tends to prevent introspection when one is old. I try to be a young old man." It is surely the wish of all who read this description of a happy, beneficent old age that it may be prolonged for many years. When the New York Evening Post celebrated its centennial, ex-Governor Holbrook sent a letter of congratulation in which he said that he remembered, when he was a boy, seeing his father, who was probably a subscriber to the paper before the birth of the ex-Governor, sitting by his blazing wood fire of an evening, with a copy of the Evening Post in one hand, and in the other an oil lamp, by the light of which he scanned every page of the paper.

Ex-Governor Holbrook married, January 13, 1835, Harriet, daughter of Joseph Goodhue, of Brattleboro. Their children are: Franklin F., born March 1, 1837; appointed military agent of Vermont in caring for her soldiers, in the autumn of 1861; filled acceptably that position throughout the entire course of the war, and is now a manufacturer of agricultural implements in Boston. William C., born July 14, 1842, enlisted in the Fourth Vermont Volunteer Militia; was commissioned lieutenant; subsequently commisisoned colonel of the Seventh Vermont Volunteer Militia, and is now a judge in New York. John, born July 17, 1852, was, until his decease, engaged in business in Pennsylvania.

Franklin F. Holbrook, son of ex-Governor Holbrook and Harriet (Goodhue) Holbrook, married Anna, daughter of Joel Nourse, of the firm of Nourse, Mason & Company, of Boston. They have three children: Frederick, an engineer and contractor, at present engaged upon the subway of New York city, where he has contracts amounting to over one million dollars. Among the other important contracts, handled by Mr. Holbrook, was the Oregon Short Line Railroad. He married, in New York, a daughter of Norman S. Cabot, and they have three children. Percy, the second son of Franklin F. Holbrook, is engaged in the manufacturing business, is also a railroad engineer by profession and has had charge of the construction of several railroads running through the state of Oregon, since which

time he has been identified with manufacturing in New York city, with a company who manufacture a device, of which he is the inventor and patentee. Franklin F. Holbrook also has a daughter, who is a distinguished artist, and is president of the art department of the Risley School for Ladies in New York.

ELLERY CHANNING FAY.

The Fay family, which has been represented in the seventh, eighth and ninth generations, respectively, by John Fay, Daniel Bishop Fay and Ellery Channing Fay, who became prominent in the public affairs of the commonwealth, had its origin in David Fay (1), who came from England and settled at Sudbury, Massachusetts, probably about 1650. His family came later.

John (2), son of David, came to America in 1656, when eight years of age, and located at Marlboro, Massachusetts. In 1668 he married Mary Bingham, who bore him four children, of whom John was the oldest. He became the father of four other children by a second marriage, and he died December 5, 1690.

John (3), son of John, was born in Marlboro, Massachusetts, November 30, 1669, and died January 5, 1747, aged seventy-eight years. He married Elizabeth Wellington, and they became the parents of ten children.

Stephen (4), son of John, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, May 5, 1715, and died May 17, 1781. He removed to Bennington, Vermont, where he kept the most noted tavern in that part of the state. It was called the Catamount Hotel, and was the headquarters of the American officers at the time of the battle of Bennington. Stephen Fay was the father of eleven children; one of his daughters became the wife of Governor Moses Robinson, and another was married to General David Robinson.

John (5), son of Stephen, was born December 23, 1734, and he was killed in the battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777. His wife, who was Mary Fisk, died fifteen days later. They were the parents of eight children.

Nathan (6), son of John, was born in Bennington, November 15, 1760, and died February 18, 1838. His home was at Richmond, Vermont, from the time when he was eight years old. He was the father of ten children.

John (7), son of Nathan, was born in Richmond, Vermont, July 31, 1783, and died in Williston. He was a farmer by occupation, and represented his town in the legislature. He married Polly Bishop, a daughter of Daniel and Edith (Steel) Bishop, of Jericho, Vermont, and to them were born the following named children: Roswell B., who married Ann Cuttler, of Richmond, and to whom were born five children; Electa, who became the wife of Reed Brown, of Williston, and bore him seven children; Roxana, who became the wife of Cory Thompson, of Jericho, and to whom were born five children; Daniel Bishop, named further hereinafter; Julius, who married Susan Swift, of Monkton, and afterward Georgiana Livingston, of Burlington, each of whom bore him a child; Ransom, who died at the age of nineteen years; Hiram John, who married Hester Morton, of Williston, and to whom were born five children; and Edith, who became the wife of John Whitcomb, of Williston, to whom she bore one child.

Daniel Bishop Fay (8), second son and fourth child of John, was born in Richmond, Vermont, July 8, 1819. He was educated in the common schools of his native village. He was a farmer by occupation, and a man of strong traits of character, upright and enterprising. He represented Williston in the legislature in 1864, when he served on the mileage and debenture committees, and in 1865, when he was a member of the committee on agriculture. He was a Universalist in religious belief. December 31, 1843, he married Amelia M. Taylor, who was born January 9, 1825, a daughter of Brimage and Miriam (Taplin) Taylor, of Williston. Of this marriage were born three children: Ransom T., born October 4, 1844, who was a soldier during the Civil war, serving in Company E, First Vermont Cavalry Regiment; Odella A., born April 28, 1865, and who was married to Clayton J. Wright, of Williston, October 2, 1890; and Ellery Channing Fay.

Ellery Channing Fay (9), only surviving son of Daniel Bishop Fay, was born August 10, 1846, in Williston, Vermont. He was afforded an excellent English education, beginning in the common school, and then taking an advanced course in the Williston Academy under the preceptorship

of the scholarly Professor Gilley. From 1872 to 1877 he was engaged in mercantile business. In 1877 he removed to Jericho and purchased the farm where he now resides, and gives his attention to the management of his landed and other interests.

He is numbered among the most active and progressive citizens of his county, and he has labored industriously to promote its interests in industrial, educational and social lines. He has occupied numerous local offices. In 1890 he represented Jericho in the legislature, and served as chairman of the committee on agriculture. In 1898 he was elected from Chittenden county to a seat in the state senate, and served as chairman of the committee on printing, and on the general committee. During his legislative terms he made a most creditable record, known as a most industrious and capable member, and entirely devoted to the furtherance of the well-being of his county and the state.

Mr. Fay was married January 10, 1868, to Miss Louise Wright, born June 8, 1847, a daughter of Smith and Clarissa (Leggins) Wright, of Williston. Three children were born of this marriage: Herbert Ransom, born January 21, 1869, and died July 1, 1885; Ellery Wright, born May 16, 1887; and Josephine Louise, born February 5, 1889. The mother of these children died January 13, 1900. Mr. Fay was married October 30, 1901, to Miss Melissa Hapgood, born August 31, 1861, a daughter of John and Deborah (Blair) Hapgood, of Jonesville.

HON. PAUL DILLINGHAM.

The Dillingham family of Waterbury, Vermont, represented in the present generation by Senator William Paul Dillingham, traces its ancestry, and with it that of the Paul family, whose members intermarried with it, to the early colonial days of New England. In its various generations it has been remarkable for its men of great intellect and ability, and those who have filled high places in civil and military life.

The parent stock was of Governor Winthrop's colony, and from it came those who were conspicuous in the establishment of those institutions upon which the United States of to-day were founded. Of these was Paul Dillingham, who was a soldier in the French war, and gloriously fell in the assault on Quebec which preceded the surrender of that famous stronghold to Wolfe, in September, 1759. He was a son of John and Esther (Paul) Dillingham, and his mother was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1701. Paul Dillingham was also born in the town named, and he married, December 18, 1753, Annie Paul. Their son Paul, born in Middleboro, Massachusetts, October 10, 1759, rendered faithful service during the Revolutionary war. In Boston, in April, 1782, he enlisted in Captain Abbott's company of Colonel Tappan's regiment, from which he was transferred to Captain Strong's company, Colonel Jackson's regiment of the Massachusetts line, and thence to Captain Dix's company in the same regiment. May 17, 1784, he married Hannah Smith, a daughter of Job Smith, who was sheriff of Franklin county, Massachusetts. In 1799 Paul Dillingham was a resident of Shutesbury, Massachusetts, and in 1805 he settled with his family in Waterbury, Washington county, Vermont, and tilled a farm. He died July 14, 1848, at the ripe age of eighty-nine years.

Governor Paul Dillingham, son of Paul and Hannah (Smith) Dillingham, filled a large place in public life during a long and exceedingly active period. He was born in Shutesbury, August 10, 1799. When he was six years old his parents removed to Waterbury, Vermont, where he began his education in the common schools. For two years he was a student in the Washington county grammar school at Montpelier, then under the masterly charge of Seneca White, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and here he acquired what was equivalent to a broad academical education, and formed a taste for learning which remained with him throughout his life, and led to a most generous acquisition of knowledge. In 1820, when he had just attained his majority, he commenced the study of law under the preceptorship of Hon. Dan Carpenter, of Waterbury, with whom he formed a partnership in 1824, when he had been admitted to the bar, and this association was pleasantly and profitably maintained until Mr. Carpenter was elevated to the bench.

Mr. Dillingham's service at the bar covered



PAUL DILLINGHAM.

the long period of fifty-two years, terminating with his retirement in 1875, when he had reached the age of seventy-six years. In deep knowledge of law and as an advocate before a jury, he constantly maintained his position at the head of a bar, which during his time was of great ability and has never been surpassed in the history of the commonwealth. During all these years he was also conspicuously identified with public affairs. From 1829 to 1844 he was town clerk of Waterbury. He was a representative in the legislature in 1833, 1834, 1837, 1838 and 1839. From 1835 to 1837 he was state's attorney for Washington county. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1836, and he proved so useful a member that he was returned to the succeeding constitutional conventions in 1857 and 1870. In 1841-2 and 1861 he was a state senator from Washington county.

In 1843 Mr. Dillingham was elected to Congress, in which body he served during two sessions and was a member of the judiciary committee. He strongly favored the admission of Texas as a state, and gave his support to the policy of President Polk which precipitated the war with Mexico. In this he was not moved by any sympathy with slavery, or desire to aid in its extension; he was a firm believer in that doctrine of manifest destiny, as it was termed, which, to his mind, had determined territorial expansion. One of his speeches upon this subject, delivered before the house of representatives, was couched in terms which now, in the light of the events of 1846-48 and in those more momentous ones during the administration of the lamented President McKinley, seem almost prophetic.

His manly independence and sterling patriotism were splendidly exhibited when the war of the Rebellion broke out. He was one of the most masterly leaders of the Democracy in his state during what has been termed the intellectually golden era of the party. In the state conventions he had met with Saxe, Eastman, Smalley, Kellogg, Stoughton, Thomas, Field, Chittenden, Poland, Redfield, Davenport and others,—an array of talent such as no political organization in Vermont had known before or has seen since,—and with these he debated in intense earnestness, and his wit and eloquence flashed brightly against them. His personal force of character had been a potent factor in making his section of the state strongly Democratic. But he came to the parting of the ways. The firing upon the flag at Fort Sumter aroused his patriotism, and, regardless of long associations, he severed the political affiliations of a lifetime on the moment. He had consented to the utmost verge of concession under the constitution to retain the southern states in harmonious relation with the Union, but when that Union was attacked he ceased to be a partisan and aligned himself with that party which was pledged to its maintenance, and against that which was temporizing, if not antagonistic to what seemed to be the only method for preserving the Union. He had hoped for the obliteration of party lines in the great crisis, and that the entire north should unite for the preservation of nationality. This was not to be, and he became identified with the Republican party, and he received warm welcome to its ranks. As a member of the state senate in 1861, he was a leader in devising and supporting measures for the support of the government, and his labors found fruit in the regiments of Vermont patriots which were organized for war service, and in their arming and equipment. In the following year (1862) his services and influence were recognized in his nomination for lieutenant governor, and he was elected three times successively to that position. On the expiration of his third term he was elected governor in 1865 by a majority of 16,714, and in 1866 he was re-elected by the largely increased majority of 22,822. He proved a most energetic and broadminded executive officer, and his administration was adorned by a monumental work, the establishment of the State Reform School, which grew out of a recommendation which he had made in his first message to the legislature.

His power with his fellows was due not only to his great ability, but to his commanding personality. He had a fine presence in his splendidly proportioned frame, rising to a height of full six feet. His face was at once intellectual and benevolent; his eye was of magnetic quality, and his voice was capable of all modulation from that of soft persuasion to that of resonant denunciation of what was morally wrong. He had an effective command of language, and his knowledge of the Scriptures and of classic English was encyclo-

pedic. To this ample mental equipment was added a profound acquaintance with the thoughts and mental processes of men. His panegyrist (Hon. B. F. Fifield) epitomized his powers in the following pregnant sentences: "When in his best mood, he played upon the strings of men's hearts with the facility that a skilled musician plays upon the strings of a guitar, and made them respond to emotions of laughter, anger, sympathy or sorrow, whenever he pleased, and as best suited the purpose of his case."

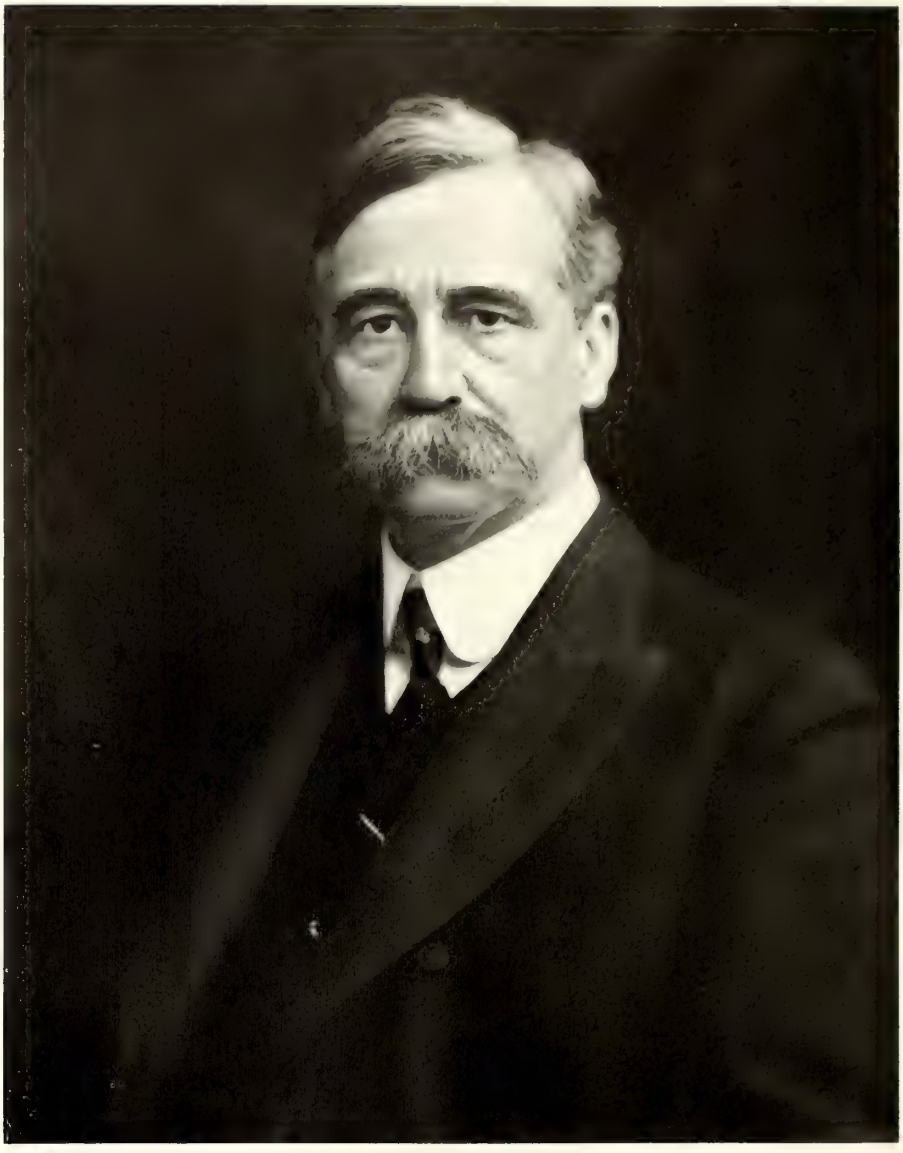
In his personal life Mr. Dillingham was a sincere Christian. He was an influential layman in the Methodist Episcopal church, and was the first lay delegate from the Vermont conference to the quadrennial general conference in Brooklyn, in 1872, in which body he took a high position. He lived for fifteen years after his retirement from the law, passing his days in serene repose, yet keeping well in touch with men and events, and exercising an influence for good throughout the community. He died at Waterbury, July 26, 1891.

Governor Dillingham was twice married. His first wife was Sarah Partridge Carpenter, eldest daughter of his intimate personal friend and law preceptor and associate, Hon. Dan Carpenter: the marriage occurred October 4, 1827, and Mrs. Dillingham died September 20, 1831. Of this marriage were born two children, Eliza Jane, born October 22, 1828; and Ellen S., born November 22, 1830, and who died December 15, 1875, the wife of Joshua F. Lamson. Governor Dillingham's second wife was Julia, a younger sister of his first wife, who was born at Waterbury, Vermont, December 3, 1812, and whom he married September 5, 1832. Of this marriage were born five children, Caroline; Charles; Edwin; William Paul, whose sketch follows; and Frank Dillingham.

Caroline, born February 21, 1834, was married November 27, 1855, to Hon. Matt. H. Carpenter, a distinguished lawyer and statesman of Wisconsin.

Colonel Charles Dillingham was born in Waterbury, February 18, 1837. He was among the first in the state to respond to President Lincoln's call for troops at the outbreak of the Civil war, and in May, 1861, recruited Company D, of the Second Regiment, and he served in the Army of the Potomac until the organization of the Eighth Regiment, Vermont Volunteer Infantry, of which he was major, later being lieutenant colonel. He participated in the capture of New Orleans and also of Port Hudson. For a score of years following the war he was in business in New Orleans, Louisiana, whence he removed to Houston, Texas, where for twelve years he was receiver and president of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, and he is now president of the South Texas National Bank of Houston. He married, in November, 1863, Fannie M. Cutter, of Cleveland, Ohio, and they became the parents of two children.

Major Edwin Dillingham was born in Waterbury, May 13, 1839. He acquired an excellent academical education, and took up the study of law when nineteen years of age in the office of his brother-in-law, Hon. Matt H. Carpenter, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. After a few months he entered the Poughkeepsie (New York) Law School, from which he was graduated in the autumn of 1859, shortly before attaining his majority. He was subsequently a student under the preceptorship of his father, and in September, 1860, he was admitted to the Washington county bar, and it was said of him that, though the youngest, he was one of its most promising members. He became law partner of his father, but in July, 1862, he left his office to recruit a company for war service. This body became Company B, Tenth Regiment, Vermont Volunteers, of which he was unanimously chosen captain. Soon after taking the field he was assigned to duty as assistant inspector general on the staff of Brigadier General Morris, commanding First Brigade, Third Division, Third Army Corps, Army of the Potomac. He was aide-de-camp to the officer named in the battle of Locust Grove, November 27, 1863, and while bearing an order to his own regiment his horse was shot under him and he was taken prisoner. He was incarcerated in Libby Prison, Richmond, Virginia, until the following March, when he was paroled, and afterwards exchanged. Returning to his regiment he was promoted to major, June 17, 1864. At the famous battle of Winchester, September 4, 1864, he was wounded in the thigh by a twenty-pound cannon shot, and died two hours afterward, and this sad event was thus written of by a comrade: "While the fight



Wm. O. Dillingham

was still raging up over the hill, he died, and this was the end of a beautiful, harmonious life. Young, handsome, brilliant, brave amid trials, cheerful amid discouragements, upright, and with that kindness of heart which characterized the true gentleman, blended with firmness and energy as a commander, he was ever respected by all of his command and loved by all of his companions.

'A fairer and lovelier gentleman
The spacious world cannot again afford.'

We long shall miss him in our camp."

Frank Dillingham was born in Waterbury, Vermont, December 9, 1848. He is now (1902) United States consul in Auckland, New Zealand. He married Miss Minnie Laura Sneath, of San Francisco, June 3, 1882.

HON. WILLIAM PAUL DILLINGHAM.

Hon. William Paul Dillingham, a distinguished lawyer, whose life of signal usefulness in public affairs has found recognition in his election to the United States senate as successor to the eminent statesman, Hon. Justin S. Morrill, was the third son of Governor Paul and Julia (Carpenter) Dillingham, and was born in Waterbury, Vermont, December 12, 1843. He began his education in the common schools of his native village, and his instruction was supplemented by a liberal English and classical course in Newbury Seminary and the Kimball Union Academy, at Meriden, New Hampshire. He read law under the masterly tutorship of his brother-in-law, Hon. Matt H. Carpenter, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and his father, Governor Paul Dillingham, at Waterbury, Vermont. He was admitted to the bar at the September term of the Washington county court, in 1867, when twenty-four years of age, and immediately entered into partnership with his father, as a member of the firm of P. Dillingham & Son, and this association was maintained until the retirement of the former named. For some years afterward the junior Dillingham practiced alone. In 1890 he formed a partnership with Hon. Hiram A. Huse, late state librarian of Vermont, under the firm name of Dillingham & Huse. In 1892 Mr. Fred A. Howland was admitted to the firm, when the style was changed to that of Dillingham, Huse & Howland.

At the bar Mr. Dillingham commanded the confidence and admiration of his colleagues and of the bench. To fine literary abilities and deep knowledge of law, he added a fine presence and consummate strength as a speaker. A master of his case, he develops it in a masterly way, in rapid and energetic delivery, yet ever with felicity of form and clearness of enunciation. He is at his best as an advocate before a jury, and is noted for his capability of conveying his meaning in such terms as to be incapable of misconstruction. In 1872 and again in 1874 he was elected state's attorney for Washington county, and in that position he acquitted himself most creditably and served the people most usefully. During his terms of office the criminal docket was unusually lengthy, and his duties were unusually arduous. Two *causes celebre,* which attracted public attention throughout the state, and in which he obtained convictions against skillful defenses, were the trial of Magoon for the murder of Streeter, and that of Miles for the Barre bank robbery.

Outside the line of his profession Mr. Dillingham began his public career in 1866, when he was appointed secretary of civil and military affairs, to succeed Charles M. Gay, who removed from the state, and he was called to the same position during the administration of Governor Asahel Peck, 1874-76. He represented Waterbury in the legislature in 1876 and again in 1884, and was senator from Washington county in 1878 and again in 1880. During his legislative terms he was a leader in the Republican ranks, and much important legislation of the period was of his authorship. When the new tax law of 1882 was enacted, he was appointed commissioner of state taxes, and he held that office for six years. In 1888 he was the Republican candidate for governor, and was elected by the largest majority ever given in the state for a candidate for that high office. His administration was marked by ability and conscientious devotion to public interests.

During the presidential campaign in which his gubernatorial candidacy occurred, Governor Dillingham performed most effective work as a speaker for Harrison and Morton, and the splen-

did result in the state was largely attributable to his fervent effort. In October, 1900, he was elected United States senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Justin S. Morrill, and in 1902 he was elected for a full term. No more eloquent tribute to his character and capabilities could have been paid him than his succession to that eminent statesman who, after twelve years' service as congressman, was an honored senator for the unexampled term of thirty-four years, and until his death. Mr. Dillingham did not enter the august body to which he was called as a stranger to its leaders. In many campaigns and national conventions of his party he had rendered signal service, and he was placed upon some of the most important committees, those of transportation routes to the seaboard, of the District of Columbia, of Indian depredations, of postoffices and post roads, of privileges and elections, of territories, and of that first named he was made chairman.

In religion Senator Dillingham is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church; he was a lay delegate from Vermont to the general conference of the church in Omaha, in 1893, and he is president of the board of trustees of the Vermont Methodist Seminary. On December 24, 1874, Senator Dillingham was married to Miss Mary E. Shipman, a daughter of the Rev. Isaiah H. and Charlotte R. Shipman, of Lisbon, New Hampshire. She died April 25, 1895, leaving one child, Paul Shipman Dillingham. Paul Shipman Dillingham was born October 27, 1878, at Waterbury, Vermont. He was afforded a most liberal education. Beginning in the public schools, he was fitted for college at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, entered Dartmouth College, where he remained two years, after which he completed the junior and senior courses in Columbia University. He chose a business career, and now occupies a position with the National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier, Vermont.

SENECA HASELTON.

Seneca Haselton, of Burlington, a prominent Vermont jurist and lawyer, belongs, on the paternal side, to a family which has been for several generations honorably represented in the state, and is a lineal descendant, through his mother, of John Eliot, "the Apostle to the Indians," the story of whose long and beneficent life, devoted to the welfare of the "red men," will always live in the pages of our colonial history.

David Haselton, grandfather of Seneca Haselton, passed his life as a farmer in Westford, Vermont. The fact that he was known as "Captain Haselton" seems to indicate that he had had at some period in his life a military career. He married Hannah Mooer, a descendant of Abraham Mooer, and was the father of a numerous family.

Amos Haselton, son of David and Hannah (Mooer) Haselton, was born in Westford, Vermont, and graduated from the University of Vermont in the class of 1829, after which he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he labored as a preacher for the remainder of his life, being a highly esteemed member of the Methodist conference. The name of his wife was Amelia Frink. The Rev. Mr. Haselton died in 1857.

Seneca Haselton, son of the Rev. Amos and Amelia (Frink) Haselton, was born February 26, 1848, in Westford, Vermont. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Jericho and Underhill, and the academies of Underhill and Barre. He then entered the classical department of the University of Virginia, from which he graduated with high honors in 1871. During his college course he taught several terms in Barre, Shelburne, Richmond and Waterbury, and for a year after his graduation from the university he occupied the position of associate principal of Barre Academy. In 1873 he began the study of law in the office of Wales & Taft, at Burlington, but soon after accepted the chair of instructor of mathematics in the University of Michigan, at the same time pursuing his professional studies in the law department of that institution. In April, 1875, he graduated and was admitted to the bar, after which he returned to Burlington, where he attained a very high rank as a general practitioner.

Judge Haselton is a strong adherent of the Democratic party, and has always taken an active and leading part in both city and state politics. For many successive terms he was city judge, and in 1886 represented Burlington in the legis-

lature, serving on the judiciary committee. In 1888 he was appointed a member of the state examining committee on admission to the Vermont bar, and the following year served as chairman of the same. Two years later he was chosen mayor of the city of Burlington, to which position he has been twice re-elected. His term of office was characterized by exceptional prosperity on the part of the city. A school building of rare beauty was erected, and an important modification of the system of the city determined upon. An electric railway was secured through a contract which makes the enterprise especially advantageous to the business interests of Burlington.

In 1894 Judge Haselton received the appointment of United States minister to Venezuela, proving himself equal to the discharge of the duties of the position at that peculiarly trying period. From July, 1900, until April, 1902, Judge Haselton was reporter of decisions of the supreme court. Later he was appointed judge, and, April 3, judge of the supreme court.

CHARLES A. THOMAS.

Charles A. Thomas, a leading farmer and highly respected citizen of Monkton, Vermont, belongs to a family which has been for more than a century represented in the state. John Thomas, his great-grandfather, was born about 1760, in Connecticut, whence he emigrated to Vermont, being one of the first settlers in the town of Monkton, in the section now known as Barnumtown. His wife's name was Rebecca Carter.

John Thomas, Jr., son of John and Rebecca Thomas, was born November 30, 1791, in Connecticut, and came with his parents to Vermont. In 1814 he established himself on the farm in the eastern part of the town, which is now in the possession of his descendants, and built the house in which they are now living. Here he spent the remainder of his life, and died October 3, 1843. He married Bolina Smith, a native of Monkton.

George Thomas, son of John, Jr., and Bolina Thomas, was born August 25, 1817, on the homestead in Monkton, Vermont, where he received his education in the common schools and followed the occupation of a farmer, being the owner of one of the largest farms in this vicinity. January 1, 1840, he married, first, Caroline Barnum, a native of Monkton, daughter of John and Abigail Barnum. She died March 2, 1842, leaving a son, George R. Thomas, now a resident of Monkton. The father married, second, July 17, 1849, Mary A. Holmes, who was born in 1823 in the northern part of the town, a daughter of Jonathan Holmes, who came from Dutchess county, New York, in 1797. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas consisted of three children, two of whom are living. Mrs. Thomas survived her husband and died September 16, 1901, at the age of seventy-eight. Mr. Thomas died December 14, 1886.

Charles Arthur Thomas, son of George and Mary A. (Holmes) Thomas, was born March 23, 1853, on the homestead in Monkton, Vermont, where he passed his early years, receiving his education in the common schools of the town, and assisting his father on the farm. In jointure with his brother he became the owner of the fine estate of three hundred acres on the death of his father, and erected the commodious new buildings, including the creamery. The brothers keep fifty cows and twenty-five head of other cattle.

In politics Mr. Thomas is a Republican, and takes an active part in town affairs, having served as selectman for a number of years, and filled the office of lister for some years. He was auditor for three years, and in 1900 represented the town in the state legislature, serving on the general committee. He is a very popular man in the community, foremost in every enterprise connected with the improvement of the town.

Andrew Holmes Thomas was born April 13, 1855, and he lived all his life on the parental homestead. December 5, 1889, he married Octavia Roscoe, a native of Starksboro, and descendant of an old Monkton family. She died January 14, 1895, leaving a daughter, Arletty Bolina. Mr. Thomas was married March 13, 1901, to Mary E. Harris, of Charlotte, daughter of James A. and Anna (Hawes) Harris, natives of Halifax, Vermont, and Brattleboro, respectively. Mrs. Thomas was born January 2, 1860, in Halifax, Vermont.

HON. SAMUEL E. PINGREE.

The Hon. Samuel E. Pingree, ex governor of the state of Vermont, is a representative of one of the oldest families of New England, the members of which, in the different generations, have been prominent in colonial, revolutionary and national annals. Moses Pengry (1), the founder of the family in America, came from England in the earlier half of the seventeenth century and settled in Massachusetts. It will be seen that the original spelling of the name differed from that employed by the present representatives of the family, some of whom have retained the original termination. The first information which we have of Moses Pengry is contained in "a deed to him of real estate, dated the twelfth day of the first month, 1641." It is probable that his arrival in the colony had taken place several years prior to that time. He married Abigail, the daughter of Robert Clement. It is said of him in Felt's "History of Ipswich," that "he set up saltworks here in 1652; was selectman, and often in town business; was deputy to the general court in 1665; and was deacon of the First church. He lived long and usefully on earth, as one preparing for a heritage in heaven."

Aaron Pengry (2), third child of Moses and Abigail (Clement) Pengry, was born in 1652, and married Ann Pickard, of Rowley. No other details of his life have reached us. He died September 14, 1714.

Aaron Pengry (3), son of Aaron and Ann (Pickard) Pengry, was born in 1683, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen Pearson, of Rowley. She died in 1736, and in 1740 Aaron Pengry married, as his second wife, a widow named Martha Clemens, of Middleton. He died in 1770, aged eighty-seven years.

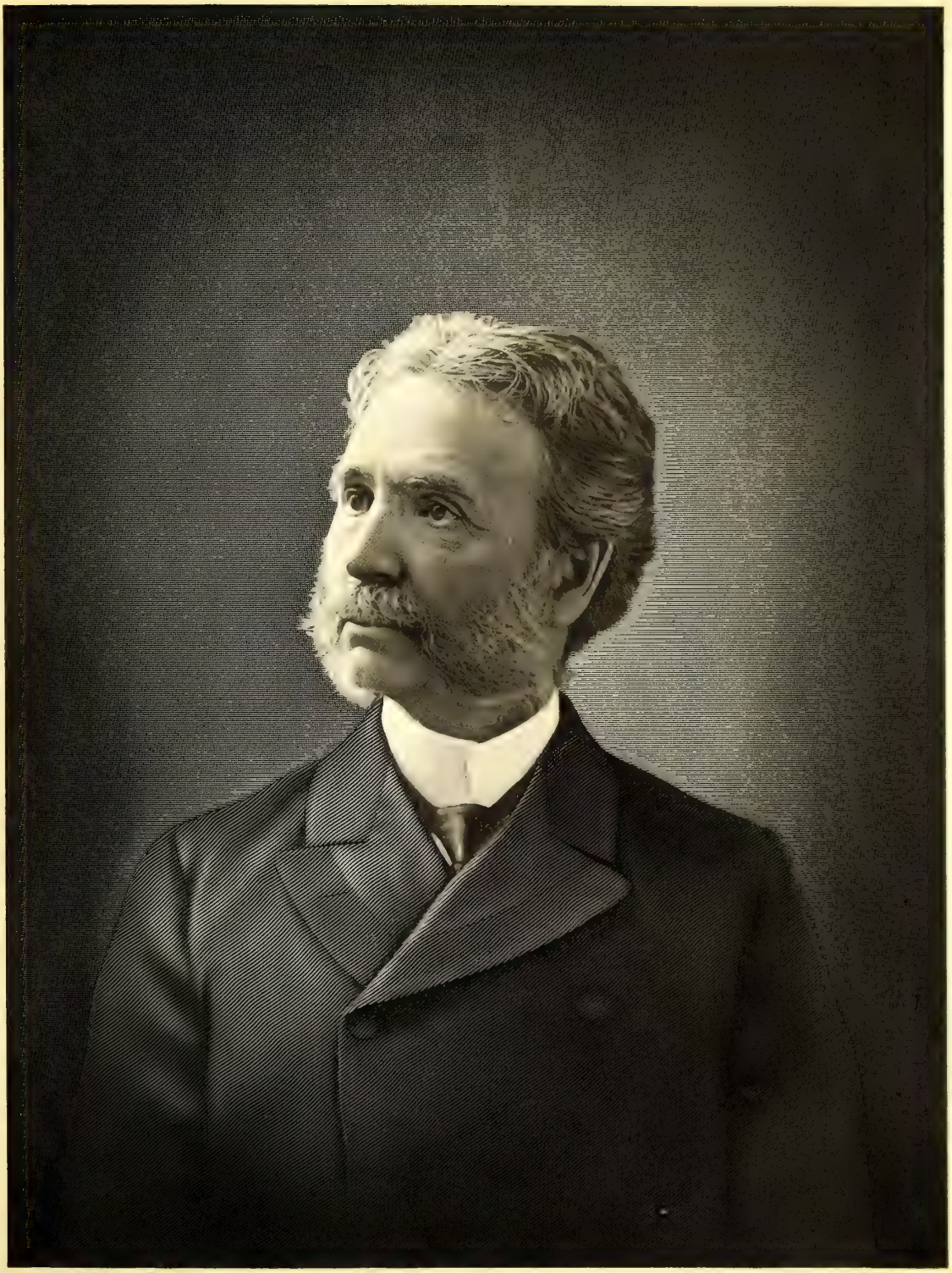
Stephen Pengry (4), second child of Aaron and Elizabeth (Pearson) Pengry, was born January 22, 1712, in New Stile. He married twice, having three children by the first wife, and seven by the second. He died October 21, 1794.

William Pengry (5), youngest child of Stephen and his second wife, was born March 15, 1771, in Rowley, Massachusetts. The Pengry Genealogy tells us that "he went to Salisbury, New Hampshire, in 1783, to live with his brother Aquila, and to learn the clothier's trade." He was twice married; held the offices of captain, selectman, and justice of the peace, and was often called upon to act as arbitrator. After working for some years at his trade he became a farmer, and enjoyed the reputation of unusual physical strength. He died January 24, 1846.

Stephen Pingry (6), second child of William Pengry, was born April 7, 1795, in Salisbury, New Hampshire. The exchange of e for i in the family name would seem to have been a purely arbitrary alteration. Stephen Pingry was thrice married. "He succeeded his father in the business of carding wool and dressing cloth, and afterward went into the lumbering business. He also carried on farming, and owned at the time of his death about seven hundred acres of land, besides a considerable amount of bank and railroad stocks, with no debts of any kind. He was an energetic man, of decided opinions, and exerted great influence in his town, Salisbury, New Hampshire, where he lived during his whole life. He held the offices of selectman and justice of the peace, and twice represented his town in the legislature." As a business man he was very successful, became wealthy, and his public and official life, as a whole, extended over a period of thirty or forty years. He was the father of four sons: Benjamin; William; Samuel E., mentioned at length hereinafter; and Stephen M. Mr. Pingry died February 6, 1870.

Samuel E. Pingree (7), son of Stephen and Judith (True) Pingry, was born August 2, 1832, in Salisbury, New Hampshire. He and his brothers subjected Pingry patronymic to further modification, by changing the orthography of the last syllable, so that it assumed the form of Pingree, which it now bears. After the usual preliminary studies, pursued in the academies at Andover, New Hampshire, and McIndoe Falls, Vermont, Samuel E. entered Dartmouth College, graduating from that institution in the class of 1857. Having selected the law as a profession, he studied in the office of his cousin, the Hon. A. P. Hunton, of Bethel, and was admitted to the bar of Windsor county at the December term of 1859. Soon afterward he opened an office at Hartford, and at once commenced to build up an excellent legal reputation.

Just at this juncture occurred the outbreak of the Civil war, immediately followed by Presi-



dent Lincoln's patriotic call to arms for the defense of the nation. To this Mr. Pingree promptly responded, throwing aside the gown of the legist for the uniform of the soldier, and exchanging the dialectics of the forum for the stern logic of the sword. Assisting to raise Company F of the Third Vermont Volunteers, he himself enlisted as a private, and was chosen to the first lieutenancy of the company. In August, 1861, he was promoted to the captaincy; and on the 27th of September, 1862, was commissioned as major of the regiment "for meritorious conduct." His next promotion was to the lieutenant colonelcy, on the 15th of January, 1863.

These brief statistics indicate the salient points of his progress in military rank, in a soldiery career of singular bravery and brilliance. Colonel Pingree's period of service was passed in regions where the bullets flew thickest, and the most exhausting demands were made on the physical and moral resources of the patriot armies. The first important battle in which he was engaged was at Lee's Mills, Virginia, on the 16th of April, 1862, where he lost a thumb, and was also wounded in the hip. Four companies of his regiment had been ordered to cross a stream and to capture a battery and rifle-pits, and, the senior captain being disabled, Captain Pingree was placed in command of the detachment. The charge was made, the battery was captured, but nearly half the heroes engaged in the enterprise fell dead or wounded upon the field. Captain Pingree's injuries were of such severity as to confine him for ten weeks in a hospital at Philadelphia, loss of blood and consequent exhaustion having brought on fever. When sufficiently recovered he returned to his regiment at Harrison's Landing, Virginia. The army of the Potomac was soon placed temporarily under the command of Major General Pope. The battle of South Mountain, the three days' conflict at Antietam under General McClellan, and the sharp engagement at Funkstown followed in quick succession. Captain Pingree's regiment, as part of the First Vermont Brigade, took an active part in the first battle of Fredericksburg December 12, 13 and 14, and subsequently in the second battle of Fredericksburg, that of St. Mary's Heights, and in the two days' fight at Salem Church and Banks' Ford. The decisive battle of Gettysburg followed on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of July, 1863, in which the First Vermont Brigade held the left of the national line, but had not much opportunity for the illustration of their combative qualities. The circumstances were widely different in the sanguinary battle of the Wilderness, Virginia, fought on the 5th and 6th of May, 1864, in which all the field officers of the Second Vermont Regiment were either killed or wounded. Lieutenant Colonel Pingree was placed in command of that regiment, retaining that position until the organization was honorably mustered out of the service of the United States. In the the first seventeen days of that destructive campaign the Vermont brigade lost more than half its members in killed, wounded and missing. Colonel Pingree bore an effective part in the folfollowing battles,—of Spottsylvania Court House May 9, 10, 11 and 12, 1864; North Anna River, Cold Harbor, June 1 and 3; at Petersburg and on the Weldon Railroad, where he was field officer of the day in command of the picket line, and where he narrowly escaped capture, together with a portion of his command. At the capture of this railroad he was a member of a party that tore up the road, in which enterprise they lost four hundred men killed and taken prisoners, their force being surrounded by a superior force of the enemy. Colonel Pingree also participated in the battles of Lewinsville, Rappahannock Station, South Mountain and Fort Stevens, besides various other minor engagements. The last days of his patriotic service as a soldier were devoted to assistance in turning the flank movement of the Confederate General Early on Washington, his command arriving there just in time to aid in saving the capitol of the nation from destruction. On the 27th of July, 1864, he was honorably mustered out of the military service of the United States, after having served for two months longer than the period of his enlistment.

After his return to civil life Colonel Pingree resumed the practice of his profession at Hartford, Vermont. Painstaking industry and careful attention to all the legal business interests of his clients have gained the confidence of a large circle of friends, a circle which is of necessity constantly expanding. In whatever he engages his characteristic thoroughness of thought and action is almost certain to insure success, and at the same

time to command an attention so favorable as to increase his labors by awakening the desire to commit public interests to his judicious and watchful care. In 1868 and 1869 he was state's attorney for Windsor county. During his term of office Hiram Miller was indicted for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Gowan. The case was one that had evoked unusual popular excitement. Colonel Pingree had charge of the prosecution, and conducted it with masterly skill and efficiency. The accused criminal was duly convicted and hanged.

In the time of the celebrated St. Albans raid from Canada, Colonel Pingree raised and was colonel of the Eighth Vermont Regiment as frontier troops to protect the frontier on the border of Canada. They were encamped on the fair grounds at White River Junction for ten days' drilling and getting ready to march at a moments notice. They were held in reserve until the trouble and threatened danger subsided.

In political affairs Colonel Pingree is not an office-seeker in any sense of the word, but neither has he been a selfish office shunner, the one character being, in the light of social ethics, as obnoxious as the other. He has been town clerk of Hartford forty-three years, barring the period of absence in the army, propably the longest term in the history of the office in the state. He has been trustee of the Vermont Academy and also of the State Normal School at Randolph for many years, and president of the White River Savings Bank since its organization in 1886. In 1868 he he was a delegate at large to the national Republican convention at Chicago, being one of four from Vermont. In the fall election of 1882 Colonel Pingree was elected lieutenant governor of the commonwealth by the Republican party, receiving 35,856 votes, against 14,442 cast for E. N. Ballard, Democrat; 1534 for J. G. Jenne, Greenbacker, and two scattering. His popularity is indicated by the fact that his vote was the largest of any cast for the state officials, the compliment thus bestowed being all the more complimentary in view of the fact that he had had no legislative experience. Notwithstanding this, he filled the chair of president of the senate with dignity, and with an impartiality of ruling that commended itself to the praise of all, displaying in this position the thorough efficiency which distinguished him as one of the brave sons whom Vermont put forth to save the national Union in the hour of its grievous peril and deep distress. In 1884 Colonel Pingree was elected to the highest office in the gift of the state, being placed by the votes of the Republican party in the gubernatorial chair. This important office he filled for two years with the same zeal, efficiency and sound judgment which have marked his whole career. In 1886 ex-Governor Pingree was appointed chairman of the state board of railroad commissioners, which office he held for eight years.

Ex-Governor Pingree is a member of Tracy Post, G. A. R., and has been a delegate to various conventions. In 1870 he was chosen president of the Reunion Society of Vermont Officers, and in 1872 delivered an excellent and scholarly annual address before the members of that association. He has been secretary and treasurer of the Third Regiment Reunion Society since its organization, and has held the last named office in the Hartford Memorial Society since the organization of that body. He is a member of the Medal of Honor Legion, having received a congressional medal of honor from Congress, which was issued, as the inscription its bears indicates, "for distinguished bravery and courage exhibited in the battle of Lee's Mills, Virginia." Contrary to the rule insisted on by ethical philosophers, ex-Governor Pingree's extreme modesty doubtless prevented the attainment of higher military rank, but perhaps the very extremity of the modesty may furnish the explanation of this exception to the general rule. Ex-Governor Pingree is a Baptist in religion, but attends the Methodist Episcopal church, and is a teacher in the Sunday-school.

Ex-Governor Pingree married, September 15, 1869, Lydia M., daughter of Sandford and Mary (Hinman) Steele, of Stanstead, province of Quebec. Miss Steele was the sister of Judge Benjamin H. Steele, of the supreme court of Vermont, the latter being a classmate and intimate friend of Ex-Governor Pingree.

MILLS JONATHAN LANDON.

Mills Jonathan Landon, of New Haven, son of Elisha H. and Charlotte (Hoyt) Landon, was born in New Haven, December 14, 1845, and has



ETHAN ALLEN MONUMENT.
GREEN MOUNTAIN CEMETERY, BURLINGTON.

been for many years a prominent and active citizen of the town, ever ready to advance the general welfare. Elisha H. Landon was born October 1, 1800, in Salisbury, Connecticut, a son of Rufus Landon, who served in the Montgomery expedition against Quebec, and spied out the beauties of the Champlain valley on his return. His wife was a member of the Peck family, which has many representatives in Connecticut and Vermont. In 1821 Elisha H. Landon came to New Haven, Vermont, to join a sister, wife of Jonathan Hoyt, who was for several years sheriff of Addison county, many years a magistrate, and surveyor of highways for the county.

Mr. Landon was married, July 12, 1825, to Charlotte Hoyt, born September 13, 1805, in New Haven, a daughter of Ezra and Jerusha (Phelps) Hoyt. Ezra Hoyt was a son of Ezra and Sarah (Seymour) Hoyt, of Lanesboro, Massachusetts. Ezra Hoyt, Jr., was born October 16, 1770, in Lanesboro, Massachusetts, and came to New Haven in 1792. He was a large landholder and lived on the site of the present Congregational parsonage. He was a man of fine presence, and a courtly gentleman of the old school, and had many friends. He represented New Haven in the legislature nine times, was a member of the governor's council in 1828-29-30; and was for five successive years judge of the Addison county court, being again elected in 1823. In 1824 he was elected first judge of the New Haven probate district and held the office five years. He died August 5, 1831. Jerusha Phelps, his second wife, was born March 28, 1782, in New Haven, Connecticut, was a daughter of Matthew and Thanks Phelps. Matthew was a son of Samuel and Ruth Phelps. Samuel was a son of Samuel Phelps, and was born in 1710, in Windsor, Connecticut, and died in 1754. His wife died in 1750. Matthew Phelps was born June 4, 1746, in Harrington, Connecticut, and died February 26, 1817, in New Haven, Vermont. He was a captain in the militia. His second wife, Thanks, was a daughter of John and Thanks Phelps, of Norfolk, Connecticut, and widow of Andrew Moore. She died February 17, 1823, in New Haven. Jerusha (Phelps) Hoyt died August 17, 1855. The Phelps family was among the first in Windsor, Connecticut, and has contributed many able men to the military, judicial and other branches of the public service of this country.

Mills J. Landon received his education at Beeman Academy, at New Haven, and Black River Academy, at Ludlow. He is and always has been a practical farmer and dealer in young stock. He has made a specialty of the dairy business, breeding Durham cows to quite an extent, has a well laid-out and productive farm which he carefully cultivates, and is one of the succesful farmers of Vermont.

In political faith he is a Republican and has held many town offices, including selectman, lister and justice of the peace, which last position he held for many years past. He represented his town in the legislature in 1886, and served on the committee on the grand list. While there he made a most conservative record, and reflected credit upon the place of his nativity. Mr. Landon is a Freemason and is affiliated with Libanus Lodge No. 47, A. F. & A. M., of Bristol. He has been a member of the Congregational church since 1868, and has held for many years the position of treasurer of the local society. He also served as chairman of the building committee of the beautiful new church edifice recently erected in New Haven.

He was marreid on February 25, 1868, to Harriet L., daughter of Deacon Oliver and Louisa Dexter, of Windham county. Of this marriage three children survive: Charlotte L., Marianne F. and Ralph Dexter. The elder daughter is the wife of Frank L. Shackett, elsewhere mentioned in this work. The younger is a graduate of Beeman Academy of New Haven, and Middlebury College, and has been for the past two years preceptress of the Beeman graded school, successor of the former academy. The son is a graduate of Beeman Academy in the class of 1900, and is now an able assistant on the home farm.

ABNER B. BAILEY.

The above named gentleman is a prominent and well-to-do citizen of West Dummerston, Windham county, and has been through a long life-time intimately connected with the business interests of his state and county. He is a man of

fine intelligence, of high integrity of character, and of the shrewdest business ability. The competence which he has accumulated during his life is strictly and solely the result of his own labors, he having started in life at the early age of nine years on the long journey to success, which he has now completed, though it has been filled with many obstacles and pitfalls. His determined will and persistent effort have overcome them all, and he is now enjoying the fruits of his labor.

Abner B. Bailey was born in Dummerston, Windham county, January 14, 1821, on the old Bailey homestead, now owned by his brother, Silas A. Bailey. David Bailey, father of Abner B. Bailey, was born in Westminster, Massachusetts, on September 9, 1780. He came to Dummerston, Vermont, with his parents in 1798 and settled on the old homestead where he died in 1867. He was a man of much influence during his life time, and was for a large number of years justice of the peace of his district. The parents of Daniel Bailey were Dudley and Ruhamah Dunsten Bailey.

Abner B. Bailey received his education in the district schools, though it was somewhat limited by the fact that he found it necessary to leave home early and engage in work for himself. He remembers that even at the age of nine years he went out to work for different farmers near his home. In this kind of a school he was brought to manhood, and it might be said that he has never graduated from it, although he is at the present time is not attending the sessions of that school so regularly as he has in the past. In his manhood he took up the trade of the carpenter, and became a building contractor, many of the houses in West Brattleboro and Putney being evidence of his skill in that line. He continued this business for some years, and then located in West Dummerston on a farm of twenty-five acres. He has lived in his present location since 1867, and during that time he has been intimately connected with the business and social interests of the community. He was for years one of the trustees of the Windham County Savings Bank, and also one of the building committee in building the new Savings band and served as selectman for seven years. In 1870 he was the delegate from his town to the constitutional convention of Vermont. In political matters he has always affiliated with the Republican party, though he has not sought for political places.

Mr. Bailey's marriage occurred in 1843, the lady's name being Caroline A., the daughter of Lyman and Lydia (Bennett) Huntley. Mr. Bailey has the reputation of being exceedingly openhanded, and his purse and time are always at the service of downtrodden humanity, be it in his own community or in other parts of the world. He is a man who is exceedingly popular among his associates, and in his declining years he receives and merits the respect of a very large circle of friends and acquaintances. His advice and counsel were often solicited by those of his acquaintances. He was called upon to help settle numerous estates as executor and administrator, appraiser and commissioner.

CAPT. CHARLES E. CLARK, U. S. N.

The annals of the American navy contain no brighter pages than those upon which are narrated the splendid achievements of Captain Charles E. Clark, who, in 1898, as commander of the battleship "Oregon," brought his noble vessel from the far Pacific to Cuban waters, at phe-



CAPT. CHARLES E. CLARK'S BIRTHPLACE, BRADFORD.

nomenal speed, arriving at Santiago de Cuba in time to act a gallant part in the destruction of the Spanish fleet.

Charles Edgar Clark was born in Bradford, Vermont, August 10, 1843. His parents were James Dayton and Mary (Sexton) Clark, both



C. Edelark,
U. S. A.

of whom were natives of the State, the former born in Bradford and the latter in Brookfield. He was educated in the common schools, and in 1860, shortly after coming to the age of seventeen was appointed to the United States Naval Academy. In 1863 he was made acting ensign, and assigned to duty on the steam sloop "Ossipee," of the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron, and was thus engaged until the close of the civil war, participating in some of the most notable naval operations conducted by the heroic Farragut. In the battle of Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864, a few days before his twenty-first birthday, Ensign Clark commanded the forward division on board his ship, which rammed the rebel ironclad "Tennessee," Admiral Buchanan's flagship, and he personally answered the hail from the officer who tendered surrender. In operations against Fort Morgan, from the beginning of the bombardment until the surrender, August 23, 1864, Ensign Clark commanded the quarterdeck division. In 1865 he was assigned to the steamer "Vanderbilt," attached to the Pacific Squadron. He was promoted to master, November 10, 1866, and to lieutenant, February 21, 1867. In the latter year he was transferred to the "Suwanee," and he received his commission as lieutenant-commander on March 12, 1868. He witnessed the bombardment of Valparaiso by the Spanish fleet and its defeat by the batteries at Callao. The "Suwanee" was wrecked July 7, 1868, near the northern extremity of Vancouver Island, and Lieutenant-Commander Clark was left in command of a party of sailors on Hope Island, after the remainder of the crew had been taken off by H. M. S. "Sparrowhawk," and he and his men were afterwards taken on board the Steamer "New World."

In 1868-69 Lieutenant Commander Clark was on duty on board the receiving-ship "Vandalia," at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. In 1869-70 he was with the North Atlantic Squadron, first on the steamer "Seminole," and then on the ironclad "Dictator." For the next three years he was on duty at the Naval Academy, and during this period (in 1871) he was with the "Saratoga" on her practice cruise. In 1873-74 he was on the coast defense monitor "Mahopac," on the North Atlantic station, and from 1874 to 1877 on the "Hartford," "Monocacy" and "Kearsarge," on the Asiatic station. Returning home, he was (in 1877) placed on duty in the Boston Navy Yard, where he remained for two years. In 1879-80 he was attached to the torpedo instruction station at Newport, Rhode Island. From July to December, 1881, he was executive officer of the training-ship "New Hampshire," and commanded the vessel in 1882-83. He was promoted to commander on November 15, 1881.

Commander Clark was assigned to the command of the steamship "Ranger," and had charge of the survey of the west coast of Mexico and Central America, 1883-86. From 1887 to 1881 he was inspector of the Ninth Lighthouse District, with station at Chicago, Illinois. From May, 1891, to November, 1893, he was on ordnance duty at Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco. From 1893 to 1894 he commanded the "Mohican," in the Pacific station, and a squadron of six war vessels and two revenue cutters which cruised in Behring Sea to enforce the regulations agreed upon by the Paris Tribunal. From November, 1894, to November, 1895, he served on various boards and general courts-martial, and for ten months afterward commanded the receiving-ship "Independence." Promoted to Captain, June 21, 1896, he was assigned to the command of the double-turret coast defense monitor "Monterey."

Captain Clark had now completed more than a third of a century of active service, and during the greater part of this period he had been afloat. He had begun his career under the eye of the naval hero of the civil war, whose "D—n the torpedoes! Go ahead!" has gone for all time into the lexicon of American sailors, side by side with Lawrence's "Don't give up the ship!" It is reasonable to believe that Ensign Clark acquired something of the intrepid and determined spirit of his old commander, Farragut, and that his subsequent life was colored by the splendid example of the illustrious Admiral.

Early in 1898, Captain Clark was in command of the battleship "Oregon," then stationed at Puget Sound. When war with Spain became imminent his vessel was ordered to Key West, Florida, to strengthen the Atlantic squadron. There was every necessity for speed. No steam vessel had ever attempted so long and continuous a voyage, and marine experts the world over questioned if machinery would endure so severe

a test. Captain Clark raised no question, interposed no objection, expressed no fear. Sailing promptly on March 14th, the "Oregon" arrived at San Francisco on the 19th, and resumed her voyage the same day. At Callao, Peru, April 5th, Captain Clark received warning that the Spanish torpedo vessel "Temaravio" was probably lurking the Straits of Magulan, and that Spanish agents in various South American ports were plotting the destruction of the "Oregon." Without stopping at Valparaiso, the "Oregon" hurried on to the Straits of Magellan, making a safe but stormy passage through the tortuous channels abounding in inlets whence an enemy might easily sally and without observation until within dangerous nearness. Here she was joined by the gunboat "Marietta," whose incapability to sail more than twelve knots compelled the "Oregon" to reduce speed. Arriving at Rio de Janeiro on April 30th, Captain Clark was there informed that war existed, and that a Spanish squadron under Admiral Cervera had left the Cape Verde islands bound west, and he was given instructions by cable to remain in Brazil should he deem that necessary for the safety of his vessel. With supreme confidence in his ship and crew, Captain Clark expressed the conviction that "the 'Oregon' could steam fourteen knots for hours, and in a running fight might beat off or cripple the Spanish fleet." After resting and cleaning his machinery, Captain Clark left Rio on May 4th, and five days later coaled at Bahia. She was sighted at Barbadoes on May 18th, and on the 24th reached Jupiter Inlet, Florida, having covered the distance of 16,764 miles from San Francisco in sixty-six days, or, deducting stoppages, in fifty-five days of actual steaming, without accident. This voyage, the most remarkable in steam marine annals, was marked by two supreme tests—the endurance of machinery and of human effort—and without failure in either. The lofty spirit manifested by Captain Clark was reflected in every man of his crew, and each one conducted himself as though the safety of the ship (and none could tell what mighty interests dependent upon it) were in his individual keeping.

Captain Clark had to this time given splendid exhibition of his capabilities as a sailor, and he was now to display incomparable gallantry in action. Joining Sampson's fleet off Santiago, the "Oregon" and "Marblehead" engaged the shore batteries at Guantenamo, covering the landing of a party of forty marines from the former named vessel, and this was the first landing in force by Americans on the shores of Cuba, and the first warranted raising of the United States flag upon its soil. July 3d, the Spanish fleet essayed its passage out of the harbor of Santiago. The "Oregon" took position at the head of the United States line of battleships, Captain Clark on the forward turret whence he could command an unobstructed view, and engaged each one of the enemy's vessels until they were destroyed. Treating a couple of torpedo destroyers to a passing fire, the "Oregon" stood for the "Maria Teresa," Admiral Cervera's flagship, which caught fire and was run ashore. He then engaged the "Almirante Oquendo," and, aided by the "Texas," drove her to the beach. For nearly an hour the "Oregon" was engaged against the "Vizcaya," which also ran ashore. Sinking the "Furor" with a six-inch shell, the "Oregon" then engaged the "Cristobal Colon," the last of the Spanish fleet, which was driven ashore at the mouth of the Rio Torquino, forty-eight miles west of Santiago. From the time when she fired the first shot from her forward 6-pounder until the "Cristobal Colon" headed for the shore, the "Oregon" fired 1,776 shots. The Spanish officers declare it was the fire from her secondary batteries that mainly drove their men from their guns and forced their ships to beach, and afforded ample confirmation of the truth of Captain Clark's assertion, contained in his official report: "I am persuaded that but for the officers and men of the "Oregon" who steamed and steered the ship and fought and supplied her batteries, the "Cristobal Colon" and perhaps the "Vizcaya" would have escaped."

On July 7th a squadron was detached from Sampson's fleet to cruise after the fleet of Admiral Camara, and this was placed under the command of Commodore Watson. Captain Clark was appointed by Commodore Watson as his chief-of-staff, at the same time being left in command of his vessel. Commodore Watson's squadron was disbanded after Admiral Camara's fleet had returned to Spain, and shortly afterwards Captain Clark was granted leave of absence



BENNINGTON BATTLE MONUMENT.

in order to restore his health, which was much impaired through his many months of phenomenal service with its tremendous responsibilities and consequent severe strain upon his physical and mental systems. He returned to duty in March, 1899, and was appointed to the command of the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was subsequently appointed Governor of the Naval Home, near the same city.

Captain Clark was married, in 1869, to Miss Mary Louisa, daughter of William Davis, of Greenfield, Massachusetts, and two daughters have been born of this marriage.

GEORGE ETHAN STONE.

George Ethan Stone, a quietly successful business man of Vergennes, is a son of Charles Stone and a grandson of Dr. Dan Stone, a pioneer settler of Monkton, Vermont, further mentioned in this work, under the head of Charles H. Stone. The subject of this sketch was born September 13, 1843, in Monkton, where his father was a successful farmer. In his early boyhood he attended the district school of the neighborhood. The untimely death of his father, when he was but fourteen years old, compelled him to begin early to maintain himself. During the following summer he worked on the farm of a neighbor for the period of seven months, receiving therefore the sum of five dollars per month, with board. During the next season he was considered worth a little more and received six dollars per month for his services. After two years with his elder brother on the home farm, he again took service with a neighbor, and his labors now commanded ten dollars per month. In the meantime he received some instruction in the local schools in the winter months, and he spent one and one-half terms at a select school maintained in the neighborhood.

At the age of twenty years he began teaching and so continued through four successive winter terms, and before the close of this period took up the cultivation of his mother's land, which he continued to handle successfully. About 1875 he bought a farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres in the town of Monkton, which he still owns and operates. Before this time, however, in 1873, he had established himself in business at Vergennes, engaging in the purchase of butter for the market, and this he continued for a long period. For a considerable time he operated here with a partner, but he also conducted a similar enterprise independently at different points in this section of the state, and bought butter at Brandon for a period of ten years. During this time he also had markets at Fairhaven, Castleton and other points, so that his time was busily occupied by visits to his six butter markets.

In 1883 Mr. Stone bought out the general store of P. & M. T. Bristol at Vergennes, which he conducted ten years, and continued to buy butter for cash in connection with this business for some time. In 1885 he became owner of the former residence of Judge John Pierpoint, now known as the Prospect House, a delightfully located property on Main street, Vergennes. Upon closing out his store in 1893, he began remodeling and enlarging the hotel property and has since continued to operate it as a hotel, making a specialty of accommodating summer visitors to this beautiful lake region, though he entertains travelers and others at all seasons of the year. The house stands on a hill, overlooking the valley of Otter creek and Lake Champlain, with the Adirondack mountains as a background, and the views from its windows have given it the appropriate title of "The Prospect." The Green mountains are also visible from its windows, which adds to its desirability as a place of summer abode.

Mr. Stone is one of those energetic and active men who cannot be kept out of promising enterprises, and he is constantly adding to his activities and sources of income. In December, 1900, he established a grocery and provision store opposite the hotel, largely as an annex to that institution's business, and has enjoyed a profitable trade with the general public, while catering to the wants of his guests. In 1888 he purchased a farm of one hundred acres in the town of New Haven, and this he manages personally, through the employment of capable help. He makes a specialty of hay and grain for the market, and is very successful as a farmer. From the crop of 1900 he marketed twelve cars of hay, besides other valuable products.

While active in business, Mr. Stone gives some

attention to the moral development of the community, and is a friend of school and church work. He is a deacon of the Congregational church at Vergennes, and his children have received the best educational training. In politics a firm supporter of the principles enunciated by the Republican party, he has never sought or accepted any public office. With sound judgment and industrious application, he has earned and merits the success which came to him as a business man. Of quiet tastes and refined manners, he strives to be agreeable to his guests, always a gentleman whom it is a pleasure to meet.

On May 24, 1870, he married Mary Adelaide Bristol, the latter a daughter of Philo and Prudence (Rugg) Bristol, natives respectively of Panton, Vermont, and Greenfield, Massachusetts. Mrs. Stone was born February 4, 1848, in Panton. Four children complete the family circle of Mr. Stone. The eldest, George William, graduated at Middlebury College, taught school for some time and is now studying law at Atlantic City, New Jersey. Wilfred Judson, the second, graduated at Middlebury College in 1902 and is now principal of the Union Free School at North Bangor, New York. Henry Harold and Mary Alice are students of the local school, and reside at home.

GEORGE JERRISON STANNARD.

George Jerrison Stannard, brigadier and brevet major general of volunteers in the United States army, of St. Albans, Vermont, was born in Georgia, Vermont, October 20, 1820. The Stannard family is of English descent and exhibits the best characteristics of the old Anglo-Saxon stock. The grandfather of General Stannard emigrated from Connecticut to Vermont and settled in Fairhaven. His father, Samuel Stannard, married Rebecca Petty, to whose material influence the future soldier patriot was greatly indebted. The sixth son of his parents, and the heir of such advantage as the parental farm afforded, he grew up in the old homestead about four miles south of the village of St. Albans. His early education was received in the common schools, and was supplemented by two terms of study in the academies of Georgia and Bakersfield, Vermont.

Between the years of fifteen and twenty he toiled on the parental acres in summer and taught school in winter. His infirm health forbade classical education and dictated active employment. For this service the alternating physical and intellectual labors had been an admirable preparation. In 1845 he accepted the position of clerk to the St. Albans Foundry Company, which consisted of Gardner G. Smith, W. C. Smith and S. P. Eastman. Efficient in discharge of duty, in the course of about a year his employers placed him in charge of the business, which he held until 1860, when he formed a copartnership with Edward A. Smith, of St. Albans, leased the foundry and became joint partner of the business.

The outbreak of the war found Mr. Stannard industriously occupied in his usual vocation, but he was prepared to sustain the authority of the constitution and the laws. Being of military taste, at the age of sixteen he joined the "Floodwood Militia." This characteristic design had been derisively bestowed upon the citizen-soldiery, whose appearance on parade was held to resemble that of the sticks of wood cast upon the shore by the freshet. The title was uncomplimentary and may have fortified the determination of the young volunteer to make himself a complete soldier.

In 1837, when the state militia was called out during the excitement by the Canadian insurreaction, he was the orderly sergeant of his company. Not long after that he was elected second lieutenant, but had not received his commission when the militia was disbanded. Following years witnessed his activity in raising a militia force in Vermont, that consisted of independent volunteer companies. In 1856 he assisted in the organization of the Ransom Guards at St. Albans, and was chosen first lieutenant of the company. In this new relation his talent for command was apparent, and was soon fully acknowledged by his appointment to the colonelcy of the Fourth Regiment of Vermont Volunteer Militia, when that body was organized in 1858, holding the second rank in the state.

In April, 1861, when came the summons to arms for the defense of the government, it stirred the martial element in Colonel Stannard's spirit, before President Lincoln's proclamation could reach him. When that message reached St. Al-

bans he immediately telegraphed the offer of his services to Governor Fairbanks. His is the singular honor of being the first Vermonter to volunteer for the help of his country.

He then offered his regiment to supply the requisition of one from Vermont. The acceptance of the offer was subsequently notified by the state authorities in special session. A regiment of ten companies, called from the First, Second and Fourth regiments of the state militia, was formed and placed under the command of Colonel John W. Phelps, Colonel Stannard was reserved for appointment to one of the two additional, that, as was decided, should be raised.

The Second Vermont Volunteer Militia was organized in May and Mr. Stannard was commissioned as lieutenant colonel, himself concurring with the governor in the opinion that an experienced West Point graduate should have the chief command, and Captain Henry Whiting, of Michigan, was appointed colonel. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States at Burlington, Vermont, May, 1861, by Colonel John Rains, who afterwards joined the rebel army, and left for the scene of apprehended hostilities on the 6th of June.

Attached to Howard's Brigade, it showed in the first battle of Bull Run, and came into action near the close of the conflict while covering the retreat of the national army. Colonel Howard complimented the Second for its steadiness under fire. Colonel Stannard exemplified the utmost bravery and self-possession. Soon afterward the command of the Third Vermont was tendered to him, but with characteristic modesty he declined the proffer. In the fall of 1861 the Vermont regiments were brigaded and stationed near the Chain Bridge. Lieutenant Colonel Stannard was the first to cross that structure at the head of a detachment, and frequently lead scouting parties into territory occupied by the insurgents. His reputation for success in this species of service rose so high that he was often detailed to accompany scouting detachments from other commands. With the Second Vermont he marched and skirmished until May, 1862, when he was commissioned as colonel of the Ninth Vermont, returning home to recruit and organize his new command; he effected the task by July and departed for the front. In August he was stationed with his regiment at Winchester, Virginia, but withdrew before the advance of Stonewall Jackson in September to Harper's Ferry, and was there infamously surrendered on the 15th by Colonel D. P. Miles, who commanded the post, together with all the forces under that officer's control to the enemy. Colonel Stannard earnestly but unavailingly protested against this traitorous action. The national troops were at once paroled by the rebels, who hastened to join General R. E. Lee in Maryland. Colonel Stannard objected to release upon parole and justly urged that the care of eleven thousand persons would seriously embarrass the enemy at that crisis. He resolutely refused to sign the parole for himself or regiment. Their release was effected by a parole given by some other officer of a higher rank. Had his policy been adopted, the force of the invaders would have been badly crippled. The Ninth Vermont was ordered into parole camp on the 1st of January, 1863, and there employed in guarding an extension camp of prisoners at Chicago until March.

On the 11th of March, 1863, Colonel Stannard was appointed brigadier general of volunteers by President Lincoln. The United States senate confirmed the appointment on the same day. Parting with the Ninth Vermont, which had been ordered to North Carolina, at Baltimore, he assumed command of the Second Vermont Brigade, consisting of Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth regiments, to which he had been assigned, and was stationed on the Occoquan and Bull Run. The duty of this brigade was to guard the lines below Washington and also the Orange and Alexandria Railroad from Bull Run to the Rappahannock. On June 20, 1863, it was ordered to join the army of the Potomac under General Hooker, in opposing Lee's second invasion. Holding the line of the Occoquan till the army had passed, General Stannard hastened to join the First Corps under General Reynolds, which led to advance. This he did with such vigor that he effected the junction on the Cemetery Hill on the close of the first day's engagement in the battle of Gettysburg.

General Stannard's opportune arrival was hailed with gladness by the Seventh Army Corps, which had lost its gallant commander, and well

nigh half its number on the second day of the fight. He had temporary charge of the position held by the federal batteries on the left slope of Cemetery Hill. In the afternoon he was ordered to the left and front to repel Longstreet's assaults, which followed the route of the Third Corps. His brigade eagerly sprang into the gap, prevented the capture of two batteries, rescued another from the grasp of the foe, and captured two rebel guns and some prisoners.

On the third and last day of the strife came the supreme opportunity of General Stannard's military career. He discovered its importance, seized it in its flight, improved it to the uttermost and thereby won a name and fame immortal on the records of American history. Holding that portion of the front line on the left center so gallantly re-established by himself on the previous night, with three regiments of his brigade, the Twelfth and the Fifteenth having been detached for other service, he held the most advanced position in that part of the field. For that reason he was the first to feel the brunt of the final desperate assult of the enemy on Friday afternoon.

Pickett's strong division of Longstreet's corps, composed of fresh and veteran Virginians, constituted the right of the attacking force; Heath's division, supported by two brigades, constituted the left: in all it numbered about eighteen thousand men. Compactly and swiftly the great column pressed forward. The federal artillery ploughed great gaps through their ranks, which were closed as rapidly as they were made.

Heading for the left of the Union center, where General Doubleday was posted, they came in contact with Stannard's Vermont Brigade. These, with the other members of Doubleday's division, were in lines five deep, and well strengthened by hasty intrenchments of rails and stones. As admitted by their inflexible opponents, the Confederates slightly moved to the left. This movement exposed Pickett's center to a flank from Stannard, which threw it into confusion and was the forerunner of a series of disasters to the splendidly brave assailants. All that mortal courage could do was achieved by Pickett's veterans, but they could not overcome the disciplined, enthusiastic and fearless patriots who encountered them. To advance, stand or retreat under the withering fire that smote them in front and flank, was equally impossible. They flung themselves upon the ground with hands uplifted in total surrender. Not one of four escaped, the others were dead or prisoners. What ruined them, the prisoners declared, was the fire of Stannard's Brigade on their flank, as they found it impossible to contend with them in that position, and they drew off all in a huddle to get away from it. Wilcox, who failed to support Pickett, now moved forward as if to renew the attack, but chilled by a fierce artillery fire, he was compelled to move back.

To Stannard, who struck the first sharp blow in this fight, it was reserved to strike the last. He launched the Sixteenth Vermont and half of the Fourteenth upon the retreating force, and cut off some hundreds, in fact, nearly the whole body, from its rear, and the Confederates had failed, the victory was lost, and before night fell they were in desponding retreat.

The critical moment was when General Stannard struck the charging division of Pickett upon the flank. That blow disabled them, it decided the issue of the engagement and probably that of the rebellion. The deadly fire of the Vermonters delivered at half pistol range, was more than mortal antagonists could stand. Three thousand of the survivors marched into the Union lines as prisoners.

To have been the directing genius in this supreme crisis of the nation's fate, and to have been equal to the emergency, is a unique and eternal honor to General Stannard. He himself did not escape injury—a Shrapnel shot from Longstreet's cannon, as if envious of his happiness, buried itself in the muscles of his right thigh. The ball was removed on the field, which he refused to quit, and which he would not consent to leave until the enemy was beaten, his own wounded men cared for and his brigade relieved from duty on the front line. Several balls from sharpshooters had passed through his hat and clothes, but failed to hit him. His coolness and gallantry were contagious. No troops were steadier or more effective than the Vermonters. Stannard's order for the flank attack on the charging Confederates was pregnant with as marvelous conse-

quences as Wellington's "Up Guards, and at them!" on the field of Waterloo. That culminating glory of his soldiery career shines with imperishable luster.

General Stannard did not linger in convalescence. As soon as he was fitted for light duty he took command of the troops in garrison at New York Harbor. In May, 1864, he rejoined the Army of the Potomac in its last advance upon Richmond, was assigned to the Tenth Corps, and soon afterwards was placed in command of the First Brigade, Second Division of the Eighth Corps under W. F. Smith, a Vermonter like himself. His new brigade had a fighting reputation, and increased it under his control. At Cold Harbor, foremost in the fray, Stannard received a fresh wound from a minie-ball in the thigh. Two of his staff slain and three wounded, only one regimental commander was left untouched. Stannard, bleeding and unassisted, rallied and brought off under a tremendous fire the shattered remnants of his command. The glory of Spartan fortitude, but not of Waterloo victory, was his own last fateful day.

On the 14th of June he lead the advance of the Eighteenth Corps on Petersburg, and seized some of the enemy's works within three fourths of a mile of the city.

Assigned next to the command of the First Division of the Eighteenth Corps, he established headquarters within musketry range of the enemy's works. Part of his lines were within a hundred yards of their fortifications. He was again wounded by an accidental pistol shot from an officer of his own division. The suffering of a permanently maimed finger was the result, and not this only. Weakness from pain became so great that he could no longer mount his horse, and at the end of three weeks he was invalided. Returning to duty as soon as strength would allow, he was once more charged with perilous and exhausting service.

On the 29th of September he lead the advance of the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps on the north of the James against the defences of Richmond, and was charged with the enterprise of storming Fort Harrison. That important rebel post mounted fifteen heavy guns and poured a destructive fire upon Stannard's columns as they advanced, over open ground and through abattis, to the assault. The fort was captured and held. Stannard rode unhurt to the muzzle of the enemies, artillery, but four members of his staff were struck by his side. The gallant and meritorious exploit received due recognition in the shape of a major general brevet, under the date of October 28, 1864. Fort Harrison was too vital to the Confederate defense to be allowed to remain in Stannard's possession, and was assaulted on the next day by Generals Hoke and Field. The works faced only in one direction. A rude breastwork, thrown up only the night before, alone protected from an attack in the rear. Behind this slight cover, and unaided by artillery, Stannard's division repulsed with heavy loss three resolute charges of the enemy. As the first of these ended, a bullet from the retiring assailants shattered his right arm, while from an exposed position he encouraged his men, and made amputation at the shoulder a matter of necessity. Several months of enforced retirement ensued after the operation.

But General Stannard was not permitted an undisturbed repose. The St. Albans raid recalled the notice of the national government to the unprotected northern frontier, and in December, 1864, he was placed in charge of the Vermont section of it, with headquarters at St. Albans. Thenceforward he continued in the department of the east until February, 1866, when, as ordered, he reported for duty to General O. O. Howard, and was assigned to service in connection with the freedman's bureau at Baltimore. On the 27th of June of the same year he resigned.

General Stannard's claims upon his country were of the most meritorious and unquestionable character. Having sacrificed business prosperity for its welfare, lost his good right arm in its service, fought heroically through all the period of perils for its rescue, and established a reputation without reproach, those claims were properly acknowledged on his retirement to civil life as Collector of Customs for the district of Vermont. This office he occupied until 1872.

The leading events in which he took an active part were the battles of Bull Run, Lee's Mills, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Golding's Farm, Winchester, Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Drury's

Bluff and Cold Harbor. General Stannard was taken prisoner of war September 15, 1862, and exchanged January 9, 1863. He was mustered out June 27, 1866. No general was held in higher esteem, not only by his government for brave deeds, but his subordinates and these who were in touch with his private life.

G. A. R. RESOLUTIONS.

At a regular meeting of the Stannard Post No. 2, held December 3, 1886, the following preamble and resolutions were passed:

Whereas, On the first day of June, 1886, our honored namesake, Major General George J. Stannard, was summoned from his post of duty to the silent camping-ground of the dead, and this Post, which bears his name, has not placed upon its records this the deep sense of bereavement they feel, and the loss they have sustained in the death of our illustrious comrade, therefore be it,

Resolved, by Stannard Post No. 2, Department of Vermont, Grand Army of the Republic, That they will tenderly cherish the memory of his great services as a brilliant military commander in defence of our country, his sterling qualities as a patriot, and his many praiseworthy traits of character as a citizen.

Resolved, That in paying this tribute to the memory of General Stannard, they honor Vermont's greatest captain, whose life of self-sacrifice and deed of bravery and devotion in our Country's hour of peril, will shine with undying luster, and while they cannot attain to the summit of his fame, they will ever strive to imitate his virtues.

Resolved, They are deeply grateful to the senators and representatives of Vermont for the generous appropriations voted at the recent session of the general assembly toward an erection of a suitable monument at the grave of our distinguished soldier.

Resolved, That they will ever extend their warmest sympathy to the widow and daughters of our beloved comrade in their great sorrow.

Resolved, That these resolutions be enrolled upon the permanent records of this Post and that the adjutant transmit a copy of them to the afflicted family.

Headquarters Stannard Post No. 2, G. A. R.,
Burlington, Vermont, December 3, 1886.

Official

WM. C. SCHRODER, Post Adjutant.
MR. CUNNINGHAM, S. V. Commander.

Per order of the Post

E. H. TRICK, Post Commander.
O. P. RAY, S. V. Commander.

Brave and fearless as a great general and patriot, stern and resolute when serving his country, but mild, genial and companionable when with friends or surrounded by his home circle; a kind and affectionate husband, and lenient father and a friend to those who were less favored than he; the loss of such a man not only his family feels, but he left such a record that the nation mourned his demise.

General Stannard was married in September, 1850, to Emily, daughter of Jeremiah Clark, of St. Albans, and three daughters and one son were born.

JACKSON MILLER.

Jackson Miller, one of the noted agriculturists of Williston, Vermont, is a worthy descendant of an old and honored English family. The line of descent is as follows: Thomas Miller, a native of England, emigrated to this country, and located in the state of Massachusetts. His son, John Miller, was the father of the following named children: John, Thomas, Ebenezer and Samuel. John Miller, Sr., was killed by the Indians in a skirmish which took place in Springfield, Massachusetts. Samuel Miller was the father of these children: Samuel, Jonas, Thomas, Benjamin, Ichabod, Ruth, Mehitable and Sarah Miller. Thomas Miller was the father of five children: Sarah, Thomas, Ruth, Solomon and David Miller.

Solomon Miller, great-grandfather of Jackson Miller, was born October 9, 1731, and after receiving the usual education in the district schools he engaged in the occupation of manufacturing agricultural tools. He was united in mariage to Miss Desire Smith in 1756, and nine

children were born to them: Solomon and Samuel, who died in infancy; Solomon (2); Samuel (2), born in 1764; Elisha, born in 1766, died in 1847; Desire, born in 1769, died the same year; Epaphus, born in 1770, died June 25, 1850; Anna and Alexander, born in 1776, died in 1844. One of the above named sons had the honor of being the founder of Middlebury College. Both Mr. and Mrs. Miller died in Wallingford, Vermont, in the year 1807.

Elisha Miller, grandfather of Jackson Miller, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1766. He acquired his education in the district school, and later he removed to Wallingford, Vermont, where his time and attention were occupied in shoemaking and tanning. Subsequently he located in Williston, Vermont, making the journey from Wallingford in a sleigh. While a resident of Wallingford, Vermont, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Loraine Jackson, a daughter of Abraham Jackson, one of the first settlers of that section. She was also the first white child born in that town. Mrs. Miller died in 1806, and Mr. Miller married, in 1807, Miss Sarah Elliott, and by these two marriages he became the father of seventeen children, all but two of whom were born in Williston, Vermont.

Elisha Miller, father of Jackson Miller, was born in Wallingford, Vermont, August 4, 1792. He acquired his education in the common schools of his native town. He participated in the war of 1812, serving on the frontier, and by a peculiar oversight of the military authorities he was never discharged from the service, and thus he remained a soldier until his death. Politically Mr. Miller was a member of the Whig party and afterwards a Republican, and served as justice of the peace for many years. He was a consistent member of the Congregational church for several years, but eventually became a freethinker.

On March 9, 1825, Mr. Miller married Miss Angeline Munson, who was born in Williston, Vermont, August 24, 1804, and died in Williston, March 6, 1878. Four children were born to this union, namely: John Harrison, born in Williston, Vermont, July 13, 1827, died January 10, 1840. Norman Elliott, born July 23, 1830, married March 9, 1853, Miss Mary Ann McBurney, who was born in Edinburg, Scotland, April 14, 1835, daughter of Sarah McBurney, and died September 25, 1887; they had three children: Ellen A. E., born July 28, 1856, married Professor Otis S. Johnson, of Bakersfield, who died in January, 1886; Samuel H., born April 4, 1858, died December 5, 1873; S. Louise, born June 27, 1867; Norman E. Miller was a member of the state legislature in 1822. Jackson was born May 27, 1833. Ellen Elizabeth was born November 29, 1836, and died January 31, 1840.

Jackson Miller, son of Elisha and Angeline Miller, was born in Williston, Vermont, May 27, 1833. He attended the common school of the town, and later was a student in the Burlington high school. After his graduation from the latter school he decided to follow the occupation of his ancestors, that of farming, and he has met with a well merited degree of success. He has made a specialty of dairy products, for which he always finds a ready market.

Mr. Miller is a firm adherent of the principles of the Republican party, and he has been chosen to fill the offices of justice of the peace, selectman, school director and superintendent of schools, all of which duties he has performed with credit to himself and to his fellow townsmen. In religious thought Mr. Miller is independent. Mr. Miller was united in marriage, October 29, 1856, to Miss Hannah A. Ferre, who was born August 20, 1838, a daughter of Eliza K. L. Ferre, who was born September 2, 1806, and died February 2, 1892. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Miller, namely: Charles E., born August 12, 1858, and Laura Angeline, born January 4, 1867, married, September 6, 1894, Mr. R. L. Parker, engaged in the wholesale tobacco and cigar trade in Burlington, Vermont; they have one child, Laura Jackson, born August 2, 1895.

GUY A. LAMSON.

Guy Adams Lamson, of Williston, Vermont, was born January 7, 1879, a son of Anderson E. and Mary (Fobes) Lamson. He began his education in the public schools of his native place, completed a course in the Essex high school, and took advanced studies in the Troy Conference Academy, in Poultney, Vermont. While a student in the latter named institution he was a member of the Delphin Society, and president of the commercial class. The greater

part of his mature life has been passed in mercantile pursuits in Williston, where his interests are cast, and where he is regarded as among the stable and enterprising members of the community.

Mr. Lamson was married February 13, 1901, to Miss Florence Chase. She was born in Burlington, May 3, 1880, a daughter of George D. and Sarah (Mueckler) Chase. Of this marriage was born a son, Harold Chase Lamson, March 8, 1902.

LA FAYETTE WILBUR.

The Wilbur family of Vermont, in its own history and in that of the families with which its members have intermarried, presents an interesting chapter of New England genealogy, which has been written *in extenso* by one of its descendants in the eighth generation, La Fayette Wilbur, a prominent lawyer and author of Jericho.

The founder of the family was Samuel Wildbore (which was the original form of the name), of Boston and Taunton, Massachusetts, who died September 29, 1656; he married Ann Bradford. Shadrach (2), of Taunton (Rayorham), died in February, 1697-8, he married Mary Dean, who died December 27, 1691. Shadrach (3) was born December 5, 1672, and died November 8, 1749; he married Joanna Neal, born May 27, 1680. Philip (4), of Rayorham, who wrote his name Wilbore, married Mary Leonard, of Taunton, December 29, 1737. David (5), of Royorham and Westmoreland, New Hampshire, was born in 1743, and died August 2, 1819, at Waterville (Coit's Gore), Vermont. He married Tibitha Briton, who was born April 11, 1748, and died March 28, 1840, at the age of ninety-two years. William (6) was the first to give the family name its present form of Wilbur. He was born August 13, 1772, at Westmoreland, New Hampshire, and died April 19, 1835, at Waterville, Vermont. William (7) was born March 8, 1801, in Westmoreland, and died at Waterville, March 7, 1882. La Fayette (8) was born May 15, 1834, at Waterville. Earl M. (9) and Ralph W. (9) were born at Jericho, Vermont, April 26, 1866, and March 30, 1869, respectively.

The material ancestry of La Fayette Wilbur begins with Ann Bradford, wife of Samuel Wildbore, and she was a daughter of Thomas Bradford, of Doncaster, Yorkshire, England. Mary Dean (2) married Shadrach Wilbore, of Taunton, and died March 27, 1691. Joanna Neal (3), born in Braintree, Massachusetts, May 27, 1680, married Shadrach Wilbore, of Taunton. Phoebe White (4), born in 1726, at Taunton, married Abijah Wilbore, of Rayorham, and died August 26, 1812. Rachel Wittam (5) married Abijah Wilbore. Asenath Wilbore (6), born April 13, 1770, married William Wilbur, her second cousin, and died February 26, 1832. Betsy Fuller (7), born October 6, 1802, married William Wilbur, February 21, 1826, at Westmoreland, New Hampshire, and died November 12, 1888, at Eden, Vermont. Mercy Jane Morse (8), born May 12, 1840, married La Fayette Wilbur, January 9, 1861, and their children were Earl Morse Wilbur and Ralph William Wilbur. Dorothea Dix Eliot (9)) married Earl Morse Wilbur, of Portland, Oregon, June 30, 1888, and Alice Dunbar Heustis (9) of Boston, Massachusetts, married Ralph William Wilbur, June 26, 1894.

William Wilbur (7) was a farmer and merchant. His parents removed to Waterville, Vermont, when he was about two years old, when the region was mostly a wilderness and the settlement went by the name of Coit's Gore. He had a common school education, but being a man of strong character he made this the foundation for an ample equipment for the duties of life. He came to occupy various important town officer, was postmaster for over twenty years, and in 1842 and 1844 represented the town of Waterville in the legislature. He was a member of the Congregational church, in which he was a deacon for the period of forty years, until his death. In politics he was originally a Whig, and he connected himself with the abolition party at its formation. He became a Free-soiler afterward, and when the Republican party came into being he affiliated with it and was one of the most earnest supporters during the remainder of his life.

His son, La Fayette Wilbur (8), was born during one of the most severe snow storms known in the history of Vermont, two feet deep, May 15, 1834. Considering the conditions at the time, he was highly favored in an educational way. He began his studies in the district school at Water-

ville, and subsequently attended academies at Bakersfield, Underhill Center, Fairfax and Morrisville. He took up the study of law under the preceptorship of a local lawyer, Thomas Gleed, who was interested in him, and he was admitted to the bar, Lamoille county in December, 1851, and from that time to the present has been actively and usefully occupied with the duties of his profession in Chittenden and adjoining counties. A lawyer of an old school, his practice has been almost entirely confined to civil law, and his methods have been marked by absolute precision and conscientious devotion to the real principles of jurisprudence, trickery and indiscretion being constantly avoided. It has been the good fortune of several who subsequently took highly respectable positions at the bar, to receive their instruction under his guidance.

Deeply versed in knowledge of the growth and development of his state, and loyally devoted to the preservation of its history, he performed a monumental work in the production of his "Early History of Vermont," in four volumes of some four hundred and fifty pages each, published in 1889-1903, and of his "Life of La Fayette Wilbur and Family Geneaiogy." Both of these excellent works have been utilized to good advantage in the writting of this history of Vermont, and orders for these works have been received from all parts of the United States, also from London, England. His is the only full history of the state ever written.

In early life Mr. Wilbur was a member of the Congregational church, and for many years was clerk of that body in Jericho, and superintendent of the Sunday-school. He subsequently became a member of the Unitarian church in Burlington, with which he is yet connected. He was one of the founders of the Republican party, and cast his first vote for Fremont. During the Civil war he was a zealous member of the Union League. He has held various town offices, and is a member of the Masonic order.

Mr. Wilbur was married to Miss Mercy Jane Morse, of Underhill, a daughter of Calvin and Mercy (Mead) Morse. Her father was a farmer and was distantly related to Professor S. F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph. She was educated in the public schools, and in the academies in Johnson and Bakersfield. Of her marriage with Mr. Wilbur were born two children: Earl Morse Wilbur was born in Jericho, Vermont, April 26, 1866. He entered the University of Vermont, when sixteen years of age, and was graduated in 1886. He taught Latin, Greek, German and French at Fishkill on the Hudson, New York, in 1887. He entered the Harvard Divinity School in 1887, and graduated in 1890, and was ordained as a Unitarian minister. He preached in the city of Portland, Oregon, for eight years, from 1890 to 1898, and now preaches in Meadville, Pennsylvania, and is instructor in the Theological School in that city. He was married at Portland, Oregon, June 30, 1898, to Dorathea Dix Eliot, a daughter of Thomas L. Eliot, D. D.

Ralph Williams Wilbur was born at Jericho, Vermont, March 30, 1869. He was educated in the common schools, in an academy and at the high school in Burlington, Vermont, and at the University of Vermont, and also graduated from the business college at Burlington, Vermont, and at the Boston University School of Law, graduating from the last named in 1892. The same year he began the practice of law at Portland, Oregon, where he now resides. He married Alice Dunbar Heustis, of Boston, June 26, 1894. The following is the genealogy of the families closely allied with that of Wilbur:

Robert Fuller (1), of Salem and Rehoboth, married Sarah Bowen; they died May 10, 1706, and October 14, 1676, respectively. Jonathan (2), of Attleboro, was born at Salem about 1640, married Elizabeth Wilmarth, and died February 10, 1709. Robert (3) was born at Attleboro, March 2, 1673, and died in 1710; he married for his second wife Mary Titus, who was born March 30, 1681, and died in 1779. Josiah (4), of Rehoboth, was born at Attleboro, November 18, 1704, and died in January, 1753; he married Mehitable Ormsbee, October 22, 1728, and she died in March, 1779. Noah (5), of Rehoboth, Wrentham and Westmoreland (locating in the place last named in 1779), was born March 17, 1728-9, and died in March, 1809; he was twice married, first to Dorothy Hunt, who died in 1762, and then to Esther Ware, born May 30, 1739, and died in March, 1809. Joshua (6), of Westmoreland, born February 10, 1774, and died April 22, 1849, married Mercy Felt, June 22,

1801; she was born December 14, 1770, at Wrentham, and died at Waterville, Vermont, December 17, 1862; she was the daughter of Joshua Felt, son of Aaron and Mary (Wyatt) Felt. Joshua Felt was born June 21, 1751, at Lynn, Massachusetts, and lived at Parkerstield, Keene and Westmoreland, New Hampshire; he served in the first company which marched from Lynn to Lexington, April 19, 1775, and he was wounded at Concord; he died about 1822, at Westmoreland. Betsy Fuller (7), daughter of Joshua (6), was born at Westmoreland, October 6, 1802, and died November 12, 1888; she married William Wilbur, of Waterville, who was born at Westmoreland, and died March 7, 1882. La Fayette Wilbur (8), was born May 15, 1834, in Waterville; January 9, 1861, he was married to Mercy Jane Morse, who was born May 12, 1840. Their children are elsewhere mentioned in this sketch.

The Morse family begins with Samuel Morse, born in England, in 1585, who came to America in 1635, and died in Medfield, April 5, 1654; his wife was named Elizabeth. Daniel (2), of Medfield, was born in 1613 and died June 5, 1688; his wife, who was Lydia Fisher, died in 1690. Jonathan (3), of Sherborn, was born in 1643, and died August 30, 1727; his wife was Mary Barbour. Jonathan (4), of Sherborn, born July 11, 1667, married Jane Whitney. Paul (5), born February 14, 1700, and died in 1760, married Sarah Sheffield. Daniel (6), born July 27, 1735, and died in 1808, married Ruth Morse, his fourth cousin, January 25, 1758, and she died August 1, 1811. Levi (7), born January 8, 1772, at Dublin, New Hampshire, and died February 9, 1818, at Jericho, Vermont, married Sally Grimes. Calvin (8), born January 7, 1804, at Dublin, died at Jericho, Vermont, September 11, 1880. He married Mercy Mead. Mery Jane (9) became the wife of La Fayette Wilbur.

The founder of the Mead family was William (1), who came from England to Stamford, Connecticut, about 1635; he was born in 1600 and died in 1663; he married Ruth Hardy, who died September 19, 1657. John (2), of Horseneck (Greenwich), Connecticut, was born in 1634 and died in 1699; he married Hannah Potter. Jonathan (3) was born in 1665, and died in 1727; his wife was named Martha. Timothy (4), born in 1701, removed to Manchester, Vermont, with his wife, who was Martha Wood, and six children, in 1769, and there they both died. Captain Zebulon Mead (5), born at Horseneck in 1729, settled in Rutland, Vermont, in 1770, and died January 26, 1787; he married Anna Thompson, and after her death he married Mercy Carey, who was born in 1735 and died February 3, 1811. Martin (6), born at Pittsford, Vermont, March 17, 1767, and died May 6, 1850, removed to Underhill, Vermont, in 1807; he married Freelove Wright, November 12, 1796; she was born October 28, 1774, and died November 24, 1858. Mercy (7), born at Pittsford, Vermont, January 11, 1807, died December 26, 1881, married Calvin Morse, who was born at Dublin, Vermont, in 1804, and married January 14, 1830, and died September 11, 1880. Mercy Jane Morse (8), daughter of Calvin and Mercy (Mead) Morse, became the wife of La Fayette Wilbur.

CARROLL S. PAGE.

Hon. Carroll S. Page, of Hyde Park, Vermont, former Governor of the state and favorably known throughout its bounds for his persistent and successful efforts in the encouragement and development of local industrial enterprises, was born in Westfield, Vermont, January 10, 1843. His parents, Russell S. and Martha Malvina (Smalley) Page, were both natives of Hyde Park.

His grandparents on both his father's and mother's side were among the first settlers of that town. His mother's grandfather, Capt. Jedediah Hyde, came to Hyde Park soon after the Revolutionary war, in which he served as captain, surveyed and chartered the town and gave to it his name "Hyde" Park.

Mr. Page was educated in the common schools of Hyde Park, at the People's Academy in Morrisville, Vt., the Lamoille County Grammar School at Johnson, Vermont, and the Lamoille Central Academy at Hyde Park, Vermont.

Among the public positions held by him may be mentioned that of Representative from Hyde Park to the legislature of Vermont, 1869-72, Member of Vermont state senate 1874-1876; member of Republican state committee, 1884-1888; chairman of Republican state committee, 1884-1888; inspector of finance of Vermont, 1884-1888; governor of Vermont, 1890-1892.



C. S. Page

Mr. Page has been quite extensively interested in banking and has been director of the Lamoille County National Bank since 1874, and its president for the last ten or more years. He organized the Lamoille County Savings Bank and Trust Co. in 1889 and has been its president since its organization. His maxim during his whole banking life has been, "Vermont money should be kept in Vermont to foster Vermont industries and to develop Vermont enterprises," and during his entire management of the two banks at Hyde Park neither of these two institutions have ever loaned a dollar outside of Vermont.

It is perhaps as a dealer in green Calfskins that Mr. Page is best known to the financial world, his business in this line extending from the Pacific ocean on the west to Asia in the east, and being regarded among the trade as the largest in its line in this country, if not in the world.

Governor Page was married April 11, 1865, to Miss Ellen Frances, daughter of Theophilus Hull and Desdemona (Jackson) Patch of Johnson, Vermont. Three children were born of this marriage; Theophilus Hull, who died in 1898 leaving two children, Carroll G. and Proctor H.; Russell S., who is now associated with his father in business at Hyde Park, and Alice.

HENRY ALEXANDER PHELPS.

Henry Alexander Phelps, of Barre, Vermont, belongs to one of the oldest families of New England, the founder of which left his ancestral home in the older England and joined himself to one of the earliest companies of those fearless and devoted men who crossed the sea to found a nation on the shores of the new world.

William Phelps (1), the emigrant ancestor, was born August 19, 1599, in the old town of Tewkesbury, England, beneath whose walls flows the Avon, which, not far off, mingles its waters with those of the Severn, the two rivers richest, perhaps, in all England, in poetical associations. In early life William Phelps allied himself with the Puritans, with a company of whom he sailed, in 1630, for the colony of Massachusetts Bay, where he found a home in the settlement of Dorchester, removing thence, in 1635, to Windsor, Connecticut. There, we are informed, he married his second wife, whose name was Mary Dover. In regard to his first wife history is entirely silent. The death of William Phelps probably took place at Windsor, Connecticut, on the homestead where his descendants remained for three-quarters of a century.

Timothy Phelps (2), son of William and Mary (Dover) Phelps, was born September 1, 1639, probably at Windsor, Connecticut. From the fact that he was known as "Lieutenant" Phelps, it is evident that he was a soldier in the colonial army, the frequent Indian wars doubtless rendering his military career an active one. He married, May 19, 1661, Mary Griswold, and, in all likelihood, died on the homestead where he had passed his life.

Nathaniel Phelps (3), son of Timothy and Mary (Griswold) Phelps, was born January 27, 1677, at Windsor, Connecticut. While still a young man he removed to Hebron, Connecticut, where he planted another homestead. He married, March 28, 1700, Hannah Bissell, and, no doubt, passed all the latter part of his life in the place whither he had migrated.

Solomon Phelps (4), son of Nathaniel and Hannah (Bissell) Phelps, was born July 29, 1716, in Hebron, Connecticut, where he appears to have passed his entire life. He married, May 11, 1738, Temperance Barber.

Bissell Phelps (5), son of Solomon and Temperance (Barber) Phelps, was born February 16, 1754, at Hebron, Connecticut. He was only twenty-one when "the embattled farmers" of Lexington and Concord "fired the shot heard 'round the world," and not long after he enlisted in Washington's army, in which he held a captain's commission from Quartermaster General Nehemiah Hubbard. After participating in the campaigns of the first two years of the war, he resigned, re-enlisting in the army of Lafayette, under whom he served during the remainder of the war. When the restoration of peace allowed him to return home, Captain Phelps removed from Hebron, Connecticut, to Middlefield, Massachusetts, where he remained only a few years, traveling, in 1791, with his two yoke of oxen, to Waitsfield, Vermont, where he was one of the earliest settlers. Captain Phelps married, January 12, 1775, Lovina Skinner, after whose death, on March 28, 1802, he married, February 27, 1803, Sally Waterman, who was born January 31, 1772,

at Killingly, Connecticut. The eventful life of Captain Phelps was prolonged beyond the limit of four score and ten years, his death occurring in Waitsfield, Vermont, October 25, 1845. His wife attained almost to the state of a centenarian, dying April 6, 1871, after passing her ninety-ninth birthday.

Alexander Phelps (6), son of Bissell and Lovina (Skinner) Phelps, was born October 6, 1780, at Hebron, Connecticut. While he was still a child the family removed, first, to Middlefield, Massachusetts, and then to Waitsfield, Vermont, which was his home during the remainder of his life. He married Rachael Steele, daughter of John and Sarah (Cobb) Steele, of Tolland, Connecticut, where she was born June 19, 1780. Alexander Phelps died May 29, 1826, and his wife survived him many years, her death occurring at Waitsfield, Vermont, July 8, 1857.

David Martin Phelps (7), son of Alexander and Rachael (Steele) Phelps, was born October 10, 1824, at Waitsfield, Vermont, and was educated in the schools of that town. During his youth and early manhood Mr. Phelps was a farmer, but his marked talents for a business career attracted attention, and in response to urgent requests he abandoned the pursuit of agriculture and removed to Burlington, Vermont, in order to become the representative of several commercial houses. Mr. Phelps was a member of the Republican party, in the interests of which he was extremely active, and by which he was held in honor, being sent by his fellow townsmen to represent them in the state legislature. During the Civil war Mr. Phelps was indefatigable in his labors for the enlistment of men, as well as for the support of the army in the field and the relief of the sick and wounded in the hospitals. He was a member and also a deacon in the Congregational church. Mr. Phelps married, at Waitsfield, May 28, 1857, Zilpha Brooks Dewey, born at Montpelier, Vermont, January 22, 1825, a descendant of Thomas Dewey, who came to America in 1633, and was the founder of the Dewey family in this country. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps were the parents of two children,—Nelson Dewey, born at Waitsfield, Vermont, February 27, 1859; and Henry Alexander, also born at Waitsfield, Vermont, October 15, 1861, and mentioned at length hereinafter. The death of Mr. Phelps took place September 18, 1869, and that of his wife October 31, 1894, in Barre, Vermont.

Henry Alexander Phelps (8), younger son of David Martin and Zilpha Brooks (Dewey) Phelps, was born in the town of Waitsfield, Washington county, Vermont, October 15, 1861, and received his early education in the district schools of his native town, afterward becoming a student at the Montpelier Seminary. He lived on the homestead until he attained his majority, and in 1883 went to Barre, Vermont, where he was employed in a store. On January 1, 1885, his brother, Nelson Dewey Phelps, purchased the hardware business of Orvis Jackman, on North Main street, and in this business Mr. H. A. Phelps in the following summer purchased an interest, after which the establishment was conducted under the firm name of Phelps Brothers. On January 1, 1892, the firm moved to the Gordon block, where the extension and development of their business have been such that they have to-day one of the best appointed stores in Vermont, in which they are conducting a very flourishing trade. They are also extensively engaged in plumbing and heating and are known to be large dealers in real estate.

In politics Mr. Phelps is a Republican, but has only once in his life accepted office, when he acted as bailiff of Barre, before the incorporation of the town as a city. Mr. Phelps married, October 29, 1885, in Montpelier, Vermont, Isabel Maud Putnam, born at Cabot, Vermont, June 15, 1862, daughter of Enoch D. and Mary (Stone) Putnam, and a descendant of John Putnam, who was born in England, and came to America in 1634, where he settled in Salem, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps are the parents of six children,—Evelyn Zilpha, born May 16, 1887; Mildred Isabel, born October 12, 1888; Mabel, born February 12, 1892, and died February 13, 1892; Katharine Elizabeth, born April 5, 1894; Alden Dewey, born June 9, 1895; and Nelson Putnam, born January 7, 1898. In the commercial circles of Barre Mr. Phelps is regarded as an experienced business man and a trustworthy counselor in mercantile affairs, and by the community he is respected as a public-spirited citizen, ever ready to aid in every movement having for its object the welfare of the city in which he resides.

HOWARD PRENTICE MARTIN.

The Martin family, of which Howard Prentice Martin, of Marshfield, Vermont, is a representative in the present generation, was prominent in the colonial period, several of its members having held office, and others having served as patriot soldiers in the army of the Revolution. Among the latter was Jesse Martin, the grandfather of Howard Prentice Martin, who took part in the first, and, in some respects, the most memorable, of the conflicts in that long struggle for independence, the battle of Bunker Hill. Whether he was present at Lexington, where the "embattled farmers" shed the first blood which flowed in the struggle for freedom, we do not know, but on that greater battlefield, where General Putman said, "Save your powder; don't fire till you can see the whites of their eyes," there is no doubt that he bore his full part. The best proof of this is to be found in the fact that he received a slight wound, one of those wounds of which the possessors and their descendants were prouder than they would have been of the Decoration of the Garter. While not severely wounded himself, it was his lot to witness the infliction of a fatal wound on one the loss of whom was one of the greatest disasters of this disastrous day, the lamented General Warren. Mr. Martin, to his latest day, never lost the impression left upon his mind by the sight of the death of this youthful patriot. In the autumn of 1800 Mr. Martin, with his wife, Naomi Hopkins, and seven children, came from Francistown, New Hampshire, to Montpelier, now East Montpelier. In the following spring he settled on a farm on Maple Hill, in the town of Marshfield, Washington county, Vermont, but finally made his home in Plainfield, Vermont, where he died November 3, 1832. He left the memory of a man of strong character, and his eighty-one years were spent in the servic of his country, both as a soldier and citizen. Mr. Martin's only daughter died at an early age. His sons were: James, William, Jesse, Allen, Ebenezer and Joshua Baxter.

Joshua Baxter Martin, son of Jesse and Naomi (Hopkins) Martin, was born in Francistown, New Hampshire, February 26, 1800, and attended the district school. He remained on the homestead and followed the occupation of farmer. Mr. Martin began his political life as a Whig, but on the organization of the Republican party he enrolled himself as one of its first members. He was a public-spirited man, and his townsmen testified to the respect in which they held him by making him, at different times, selectman, collector of taxes, and overser of the poor, which last named office he held for many years. Mr. Martin married in June, 1825, Betsey Shepard, daughter of William and Betsey (White) Shepard. Their children were Willard Shepard; George Flint, who died at the age of twenty-four; Laura, who died at the age of twenty-four; Caroline M., who died at the age of eighteen; Nancy, who died in infancy; Henry Hopkins, who resides in Williamstown, Vermont; Howard Prentice; and Ellen Augusta, who married W. J. Batchelder and resides in Plainfield, Vermont. Mr. Martin died January 17, 1879, and his wife survived him until October 2, 1882.

1136095

Howard Prentice Martin, son of Joshua Baxter and Betsey (Shepard) Martin, was born on the homestead in the town of Marshfield, Washington county, Vermont, April 22, 1845, and his education was received at the district schools and the Barre Academy. He remained on the farm, assisting his father, until he reached the age of twenty-one, after which he worked the farm and in time came into possession of the property by purchase. Mr. Martin has devoted the greater portion of his life to farming, on the subject of which he has very progressive and advanced ideas. He has in various ways greatly improved the porperty, and is now the owner of one of the finest farms in the town. He combines the character of an enterprising agriculturist with that of a thorough business man, and is an extensive dealer in live-stock. Mr. Martin is a Republican, and the esteem in which he is held by his townsmen is best indicated by the fact that he has filled all the offices of the town except that of town clerk. He has held the office of justice of the peace for more than thirty years, and represented the town in the state legislature in 1884 and 1885. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 14, at Marshfield, Vermont.

Mr. Martin married, September 28, 1869, Lucetta Wooster, daughter of Stephen Wooster. By this marriage there were two children, Stephen, who died in infancy, and Curtis Leland, born

May 10, 1872; the latter married Mabel Eaton Emery, March 9, 1897, and they had one child, Stephen Howard, born March 1, 1899. Mr. Martin's first wife died November 23, 1874, and on January 25, 1876, he married Mrs. Sarah Ann Pitkin, daughter of William and Lucinda (Foster) Orcutt. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have one son, Walter Howard, born April 4, 1879, who married, March 13, 1901, Viola De Etta Buxton, and resides with his parents.

OLIVER OTIS HOWARD.

MAJOR GENERAL, U. S. A., RETIRED.

The family from which is descended Major-General Oliver O. Howard is one of the most ancient and honorable in New England. The emigrant ancestor was John Haward (as the family name appears), who came from England and settled first in Duxbury, Massachusetts, about 1635, was an original settler at West Bridgewater in 1651, and was licensed to keep an ordinary in 1670. He was surveyor of highways in 1657, ensign in 1664, and lieutenant in 1689, selectman in 1678, deputy in 1678, and representative to the general court in Plymouth in 1683. He died about 1700. His wife was Martha, daughter of Thomas Hayward. Thomas Hayward came from England (perhaps in the Fortune) in 1632, and returned for his wife and children, whom he brought in the Hercules, in 1635. He was a freeman at Duxbury in 1646, and was an original settler and proprietor of Bridgewater.

The line of descent from the emigrant John (1) Haward is as follows: Major Jonathan, (2) (who was first to give the family name the form of Howard), married Sarah Deane, born November 9, 1668, at West Bridgewater. Seth (3), born November 15, 1702, married, in 1735, Mary Ames, born in 1717 and died in 1758. Captain Jesse (4), born July 20, 1740, was an officer in the Massachusetts militia during the Revolutionary war and moved to Easton, Massachusetts; in 1761 he married Melatiah Dunbar, born in 1741, died in 1814. Captain Seth (5), born November 21, 1762, moved from West Bridgewater to Leeds, Maine, about 1800. In 1782, he married Desire Bailey, born January 23, 1762, died December 28, 1829. Seth died January 5, 1844.

Rowland Bailey Howard (6), born July 29, 1795, at Leeds, Maine, was a farmer. He married, February 29, 1828, Eliza Otis, who was born December 10, 1804, and died December 14, 1888, at Glencoe, Illinois. She was a daughter of Oliver Otis, who was born in Scituate, Massachusetts, November 8, 1768, and died at Hallowell, Maine, September 28, 1844. Oliver Otis was son of Ignatius, born February 2, 1731, died at Scituate, in 1802, son of Ensign Otis, born in 1691; son of Captain Stephen Otis, commander of militia, born in Scituate, in 1661, died in 1733; son of John Otis, born in Barnstable, England, died at Scituate, Massachusetts, January 16, 1684; whose father was John Otis, born in Glastonbury or Barnstable, England; both were emigrants from Barnstable, England, to Hingham, Massachusetts in 1635; John, Sr., died May 31, 1657, in Weymouth, Massachusetts.

Oliver Otis Howard (7), son of Rowland B. and Eliza (Otis) Howard, was born in Leeds, Maine, November 8, 1830. He was reared on the paternal farm and began his education in the district schools, and afterward in the academies in Monmouth and Yarmouth, Maine, largely paying for his tuition with money earned in teaching school. He then entered Bowdoin College, from which he was graduated in 1850, with the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Bowdoin College, from Waterville (Maine) College and from Shurtleff (Illinois) College in 1865, and from the Gettysburg (Pennsylvania) Theological Seminary in 1866.

In 1850, on leaving college, he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he was graduated in 1854, being fourth in his class in general standing. He was at once commissioned second lieutenant in the ordnance department, and assigned to duty at the Watervliet Arsenal; in 1855 he was commander of the Kennebec Arsenal, and in 1856 was again on duty at the Watervliet Arsenal. Later in the same year he was ordered to Florida, where he served under General Harney as chief of ordnance in the Seminole campaign. From 1857 to 1861 he was instructor of mathematics in the Military Academy at West Point. At the opening of the Civil war he resigned his commission as lieutenant in the regular army to enter upon

service in the volunteers, as the war department then refused officers permission to take higher commands in the volunteers and still remain in the regular army.

He organized the Third Regiment of Maine volunteers, of which he was commissioned colonel, and with it took the field under General McDowell in Virginia. In the battle of Bull Run he commanded a brigade in which was the Second Vermont Infantry Regiment. The non-commissioned officers of that regiment presented him with a sword, which was always used by him during his service in the army. This brigade was among the last to hold the ground near the central portion of the field. September 3, 1861, he was promoted to brigadier general of volunteers, and commanded a brigade during all the early operations in 1862, including the independent expedition to the Rappahannock, under General Sumner. He served under General McClellan on the Peninsula, and participated in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg and Fair Oaks. For his conduct in the latter action, in which he was twice wounded and two horses shot under him, he received the congressional medal of honor at a later day. While recovering from the amputation of his right arm, he aided in recruiting troops in Maine, and in about ten weeks after the battle in which he was wounded, he returned to the front and was assigned to the command of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Corps, which he commanded in the second battle of Bull Run, and received credit for his successful command of the rear guard during the retreat. At the battle of Antietam he succeeded to the command of the division when General Sedgwick was wounded, and he also commanded it in the battle of Fredericksburg, participating in the dreadful assault upon Mary's Heights. November 29, 1862, he was promoted to major general of volunteers, and in April following he was assigned by the president to the command of the Eleventh Corps, which he commanded in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. In the latter, after commanding the arduous fighting of the first day, he selected and occupied Cemetery Hill with his reserve troops. This was the key to the Union position and made possible the victory which was to follow, and for his sagacity and courage in seizing upon this ground, he received the commendation of his commander, General Meade, and the "thanks of Congress," one of the privileges of the latter being admission at all times to the floor of the senate and house of representatives.

General Howard with the Eleventh Corps (less one division under General Hooker's command) and the Twelfth Corps under Slocum were both sent to Tennessee to reinforce the Army of the Cumberland. For his conduct at the battle of Wauhatchie he received warm commendation from General Thomas. His activity was so conspicuous in the battle of Missionary Ridge, that, at the request of General Sherman, he was sent with that officer to the relief of Knoxville. In April, 1864, General Howard was assigned to the command of the Fourth Corps, which he commanded in all the operations under General Sherman against Atlanta, including the engagements at Dalton, Reseca, and about Kenesaw Mountain. After the fall of the lamented McPherson, in the battle of Atlanta, General Howard was by order of the president made his successor as commander of the Army of the Tennessee. He fought the battle of Ezra Chapel alone with the Army of the Tennessee, and his march on Lovejoy was so prompt as to find the enemy in divided force, and render Atlanta no longer tenable. In the march to the sea General Howard commanded the right wing of Sherman's army, and his troops were the first to establish communication with the outside world and effect the capture of Savannah, by Hazen's (one of his division commanders) assault upon Fort McAllister, under his own eye, and with Sherman at his side. In January, 1865, with the remainder of Sherman's army, General Howard's troops marched through the Carolinas, forcing the Salkehatchie, and passing through Columbia to Bentonville, where was fought a severe engagement, the last engaged in by General Sherman's army, which resulted in the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston, with his army, the last considerable rebel force in the field. March 13, 1865, General Howard received the brevet of major general in the regular army, and on December 21 he was made a brigadier general.

Immediately after the close of the Civil war General Howard was assigned to duty, May 12, 1865, as commissioner of the bureau of refugees,

freedmen and abandoned lands, of which he had charge for the next seven years, and was abundantly successful in its administration, particularly in its industrial and its educational features, having founded many permanent institutions of learning such as Howard University, Hampton Institute, Atlanta University, Lincoln, Fiske, Straight and others. On complaints about his administration of the freedmen's bureau there were two investigations; one in 1870 by a committee of Congress, which ended in a vote of thanks to him by the house of representatives; the other was by a court of inquiry composed of seven general officers of the army, which ended in complete acquittal of all the charges preferred against him, and in unrestricted commendation.

In 1872 General Howard was chosen by General Grant, then the president, and sent to make peace with the only Indian tribe then at war with the government, namely the Chiricahua Apaches; and also to settle numerous difficulties with other tribes in Arizona and New Mexico; all this General Howard thoroughly accomplished without arms. He was assigned to command the Department of the Columbia, in August, 1874. During the next six years he, in command, passed through two Indian wars, one the Nez Perces war, in 1877; the other the Piute and Bannock, in 1878. He brought these wars, after many battles and long, fatiguing campaigns, to a successful termination. In the spring of 1879 another Indian tribe called the "Sheepeaters" becoming rebellious in points near the Salmon river, he sent out and captured them enmasse, brought them in as prisoners, put them at work at Vancouver and their children at school. In the winter of 1880-81 he was assigned to the command of the West Point Military Academy, which he held for two years. July 13, 1882, he was assigned to command the Department of the Platte, to which he gave successful administration until his promotion to a major general in the regular army, March 19, 1886. He then passed to the military division of the Pacific, which included the Department of the Columbia, to California, and Arizona. This division he administered to the satisfaction of the war department and the president until November, 1888, when he was transferred to the command of the military division of the Atlantic. This division he held until the divisions were discontinued, after which he commanded the Department of the East, which was substantially the same as the division of the Atlantic, until his retirement by law, November 8, 1894.

General Howard is an interesting and industrious writer. Among his published volumes are "Donald's School Days," "Henry in the War," "Nez Perce Joseph," "Agenor de Gasparin," "General Taylor," in the "Great Commander Series," "Isabella of Castile," "Indians of North America," and "Fighting for Humanity." From 1865 to the present time he has been a frequent contributor to leading journals and magazines, his most recent writings being a series of monographs under the title "Cuban Sketches of the Spanish War." He has also delivered lectures upon the lives of Grant, Sherman, Thomas and Slocum, as well as upon war and other topics of interest, before large and interested audiences. During his entire life he has been a sincere and unaffected exponent of an active practical Christianity, devoting himself to personal as well as public effort in behalf of temperance, religion, and of benevolent, charitable, philanthropic and educational work, and in defending and aiding the helpless and oppressed, as when he sought to lead the freedmen to education and usefulness, to befriend the Indians, and to afford protection to the Chinese. His pure personal example and solicitude for his fellows was peculiarly marked in his military life, beginning with his service as a young lieutenant in Florida and continuing during the Civil war and the Indian campaigns. He exhibited great activity in promoting the usefulness of the Young Men's Christian Association in the army camps during the Spanish war. Since 1895 he has organized and directed the management of the Lincoln Memorial University for White Mountaineers, at Cumberland Gap, Tennessee.

General Howard has been allied with the Republican party from the date of its founding, and has always been an ardent advocate of its principles. In 1896 and again in 1900 he took the platform in advocacy of the election of McKinley to the presidency, and delivered numerous forceful addresses; and, in the former year, in company with several veteran officers of the Civil war, he made a notable political tour of the country. He is connected with numerous societies, among which

are the American Tract Society, of which he is president; the American Bible Society, of which he is one of the managers; the Congregational Club and the Author's Guild, of New York city; and is an honorary member of the New England Society, the Historical and Genealogical Society and the Union League Club, all of New York city. He is also a member of the leading patriotic societies, the Society of the Cincinnati, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; and various Civil war societies, the Potomac, the Cumberland and the Tennessee. He is a resident of Burlington, Vermont, and a member in Stannard Post, G. A. R., and the Algonquin Club, of that city. In 1884, while in Europe attending the manœuvres of the French army, he received the decoration of "Commander" in the Legion of Honor from the president of the French Republic.

General Howard was married at Portland, Maine, February 14, 1855, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Waite, who was born and educated in that city. Her parents were Alexander Black and Lucretia Strickland (Whitman) Waite. Her father, a ship-builder and owner, was a native of Falmouth, Maine, born April 24, 1810, married December 6, 1831, and died December 7, 1849; his wife was born June 6, 1809, and died June 30, 1857. The line of descent of Alexander B. Waite (7) was: (1) Sergeant Thomas Waite, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, 1646; (2) Jonadab, born in 1667, at Newbury, Massachusetts, died in 1737; (3) John, 1701-1769, a ship captain sailing between Newbury and Portland; (4) Benjamin, Newbury, Massachusetts, 1725-1812, a major and mustering officer at Portland during the Revolutionary war; (5) John, Falmouth, Maine, 1751-1838, a ship-builder; (6) Ebenezar, 1776-1852, a caulker at Falmouth, then a farmer at Turner, Maine.

The children born to General Oliver Otis and Elizabeth Ann (Waite) were:

Guy, born in Augusta, Maine, December 16, 1855; A. B., Yale, 1875; lieutenant colonel, United States Army; killed in battle, October 22, 1899, in Philippine Islands; he married Jeannie Woolworth, at Omaha, Nebraska, February 14, 1884; two children, Helen, born in 1884, and Otis Woolworth, born in 1887.

Grace Ellen, born in Augusta, Maine, June 22, 1857; attended Vassar College; married Captain James T. Gray, at Portland, Oregon, September, 1879; children: Elizabeth H., born in 1880, died in 1895: Mary Augusta, born in 1882; Grace Whitman, born in 1884; Jeanie, born in 1885; Howard, born in 1887.

James Waite, born at West Point, New York, December 1, 1860; graduate Andover Academy, Renssalaer Polytechnic Institute, Gottingen University (C. E.), Germany, 1888; married Adelheid Bodemeyer, at Gottingen, in 1888; one child, Hildegard, born in 1889.

Chancey Otis, born in Augusta, Maine, May 3, 1863; married Alice G. Rustin, at Omaha, Nebraska, in 1886; children: Mary, born in 1887; William Rustin, born in 1889; Harvey F., born in 1892; Alden L., born in 1897.

John, born in Washington city, June 15, 1866; attended Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, United States Army, 1895; major, United States Army; married Emily Britton, at San Francisco, California, in 1895.

Harry Stinson, born in Washington city, July 25, 1869; special student University of Vermont; graduate of New York University Law School, LL. B., 1899, admitted to Vermont bar, October 26, 1900.

Elizabeth, born in Washington city, September 19, 1871; married at Burlington, Vermont, October 29, 1902, to Joseph Bancroft, of Wilmington, Delaware.

EDWARD JUSTUS BARTLETT.

The Bartlett family, which as been prominent in state and national history from the colonial period to the present time, is represented in the present genration by Edward Justus Bartlett, a leading citizen of Plainfield, Vermont, who, having been placed by his townsmen in positions of honor and trust, has faithfully justified, by the manner in which he has discharged his duties, the confidence reposed in him.

Like so many of the best citizens of Vermont, he comes of Massachusetts stock, his grandfather, Solomon Bartlett, brother of Hon. Josiah Bartlett, whose name appears as the second of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, having emigrated in 1790, or a little later, from Brookfield, Massachusetts, to Hanover, New

Hampshire. A few years after he removed to Orange, Vermont, and, later, to Plainfield, in the same state, where he died. During the Revolutionary war he served his country in the field as his brother did in the council chamber. Farming was the occupation of his life, and he cultivated the farm where his grandson, Joseph E., now lives. He was four times married, and was the father of seven children, of whom two sons, Chauncey and Levi, settled in Plainfield.

Levi Bartlett, son of Solomon Bartlett, was born in Hanover, New Hampshire, in November, 1800. When he was about eighteen years old he came to Orange, Vermont, with his father, and, later, to Plainfield. He cultivated the farm now in the possession of his son, Joseph E. Bartlett. During the latter part of his life Mr. Bartlett was a Republican. He was an extremely upright and public-spirited citizen, held various town offices and represented the town of Plainfield in the state legislature. Mr. Bartlett was a member of the Methodist church at Plainfield, of which he was steward for many years. He married Nancy Batchelder, daughter of Joseph and Alice (Boutwell) Batchelder. His wife was directly descended from the Rev. Stephen Batchelder, who was born in England, and decided to cast in his lot with those who sought religous freedom in the new world. He sailed from London, with several of his family, on the 9th of March, 1632, in the ship William and Francis, arriving in Boston, June 5, 1632, and settled first in Lynn, Massachusetts, and later in Hampton, New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett were the parents of six children, namely: George Putnam died in infancy; George D. died in infancy; Mary Jane married D. M. Perkins; Solomon married Abbie Reed; Joseph E. married Clara Hutchinson; and Edward Justus.

Edward Justus Bartlett, son of Levi and Nancy (Batchelder) Bartlett, was born in the town of Plainfield, Washington county, Vermont, May 18, 1843, and was educated, as have been many of our best informed citizens, at the district schools of his native town. Mr. Bartlett has, all his life, devoted himself to the business of agriculture, being engaged both in general farming and dairying. His farm is beautifully situated, and is conducted on the most advanced principles, all the latest improvements being found in operation there.

Mr. Bartlett is a Republican, and in his political life has received repeated proofs of the esteem in which he is held by his townsmen, having filled the offices of lister, selectman, road commissioner, justice of the peace, and also represented his town in the state legislature in 1890. Mr. Bartlett was district deputy grand master of District No. 7, I. O. O. F., of the state of Vermont. He is a charter member of Arcadia Lodge No. 53, I. O. O. F., at Plainfield, Vermont, and also of Pleasant Valley Lodge No. 42, Rebekah Lodge, I. O. O. F., of the state of Vermont.

Mr. Bartlett married, December 27, 1865, Mary A. Nye, and had one child, Clinton Arthur, born September 5, 1869. His wife having died November 6, 1879, Mr. Bartlett married, April 9, 1881, Hattie P. Kidder, daughter of Ezra and Mary Kidder. By this marriage he had one child, Ray Kidder, born June 26, 1889. Mr. Bartlett's second wife died November 9, 1900. His elder son, Clinton Arthur, married, March 29, 1900, Maud L. Austin. His younger son, Ray Kidder, lives at home with his father.

JOHN WOLCOTT STEWART.

John Wolcott Stewart, of Middlebury, one of the foremost citizens of Vermont, a lawyer of high capability, a master of affairs in financial circles and one who has rendered useful service in the legislative councils of the state and nation, is a native of the commonwealth, descended from an ancient and honorable New England ancestry. His first ancestor on the paternal side was Robert Stuart, of Edinburg, Scotland. Samuel, his son, emigrated first to Londonderry, Ireland, and from thence with the historical Scotch-Irish colony which crossed the Atlantic and settled in Londonderry, New Hampshire, in the early part of the eighteenth century. Samuel Stuart was the father of five sons and five daughters, of whom John was the eldest. Leaving Londonderry, he finally fixed his residence at Coleraine, Massachusetts, and died there. The spelling of the family name was altered about the time of the death of Samuel Stuart to Stewart, in



John W. Stewart

which form it has been preserved to the present day.

John Stewart, familiarly known as Captain John, was born in Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1744. He was a man of marked characteristics and took an active part in the French and Revolutionary wars. At the early age of fifteen years he killed an Indian in a notable fight in the forest, and subsequently he became a member of the famous band of courageous frontiersmen known as Rogers' Rangers. He accompanied the expedition of General Montgomery against Quebec, and was near that gallant officer at the time of his death. After that he happened to be in Bennington, paying his addresses to the lady who afterward became his wife, at the epoch of the battle in that place, and led a company of patriot soldiers in that decisive conflict. In 1777 he married Huldah Hubbell, by whom he became the father of five children.

Ira Stewart, the second son of Captain John, was born July 15, 1779. He settled first in New Haven, Vermont, and in 1810 removed to Middlebury, this state, of which in the following years he was one of the leading citizens. He entered into the mercantile business with his brother, Noble, but the latter died in 1814, and Ira conducted thenceforward the business alone until his own death in 1855. He served his fellow-citizens in both branches of the state legislature, was a member of the Middlebury College corporation, and was actively interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of the villagers. October 29, 1814, he was married to Betsey, daughter of Wolcott Hubbell, of Lanesboro, Massachusetts. Three children were born to them. One of whom, a daughter, died in infancy, and the others, who were sons, were named Dugald and John Wolcott, survived.

John W., son of Ira and Betsey (Hubbell) Stewart, was born November 24, 1825, in Middlebury, Vermont. After preparation in Middlebury Academy, he entered Middlebury College and graduated with honor in 1846. Adopting the legal profession, he began reading law in the office of Horatio Seymour in Middlebury, and remained there until January, 1850, when he was admitted to the bar of Addison county. Commencing practice at Middlebury, he conducted it alone until 1854, when he contracted a co-partnership with ex-United States Senator Phelps and maintained the connection until the death of the latter in April, 1855. His association with Senator Phelps proved to be very valuable in many respects. Early in his professional career Mr. Stewart identified himself with the political affairs of his native state. Honors have been showered upon him thick and fast by his fellow citizens, who in this way practically acknowledge his many sterling intellectual and moral qualifications, and particularly his patriotic public spirit. In the years 1852, 1853 and 1854 he held the office of state's attorney for Addison county. In 1856 he was elected to the lower house of the Vermont legislature, and served therein as chairman of the committee on railroads. The matters affecting the consolidation of the Vermont Central Railroad interests came before his committee, and attracted much and close public attention. His services proved so acceptable to his constituents that he was re-elected in the following year, and was also reappointed to his former position on the railroad committee. In 1857 the state house at Montpelier was destroyed by fire, and a strong movement was set on foot to make Burlington the capital of the state, but this movement Mr. Stewart resisted. Although one of the members from the "West Side" of Vermont, he was influentially active in the legislative debates on the question of removal, favoring the retention of Montpelier as the capital, and was largely instrumental in carrying the point in favor of the old location.

In 1861 Mr. Stewart was returned to the state senate from Addison county, and served on the judiciary committee, of which the late United States Senator Edmunds was chairman. The members of the Vermont senate in that session were probably the most able that the citizens of the Green Mountain state have ever chosen. Not only Mr. Edmunds, but also F. E. Woodbridge and C. W. Willard—who were afterward elected to the Congress of the United States—Roderick Richardson and other gentlemen prominent in state affairs, were among the members. Elected to the senate of 1862, Mr. Stewart again served on the judiciary committee, and as chairman of the committee on rules. In 1864 he was returned to the lower house from Middlebury, and served on the committees on joint rules and the judiciary.

In 1805, 1806 and 1807 he was a member of the house, and at each session was elected presiding officer of the body. As incumbent of the speaker's chair his ruling were received with great favor, and the reputation for ability, faithfulness, and impartiality then established was such that on his election to the house in 1876 he received the singular compliment of unanimous election to his old post—the speakership.

One of the changes in the organic law of the state effected by the constitutional convention of 1870 was that by which the sessions of the legislature were made biennial, instead of annual, as formerly. Mr. Stewart was the first governor of Vermont elected under the new order of things, and filled the chief magistracy with great honor and acceptability from 1870 to 1872. His inaugural address was brief, businesslike, and statesmanly. Delivered nine years before the resumption of specie payment, it contained the following just and sagacious recommendation: "It is held by a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, that the provisions of the Legal Tender Act are not retroactive and that debts contracted prior to its passage are payable in coin. . . . I respectfully recommend the prompt recognition of the supreme judicial authority of the country, by an enactment authorizing our treasurer to pay in coin that portion of our debt falling within the decisions referred to." This equitable recommendation was promptly acted upon. An additional expense of sixty thousand dollars was incurred, but the probity of the commonwealth was placed beyond question. In this as in other particulars Vermont is an excellent exemplar to her sister states.

Governor Stewart's recommendations in respect to public education, and also in reference to the jails of the state exhibited keen foresight and were adopted by the legislature. His administration had fallen in the "piping times of peace," and nothing occurred to develop special executive ability. The ordinary routine of state affairs was conducted with dignity and skill, and his whole career as governor was one of honor to himself and of credit to the state. He has not given his whole time to the practice of his profession, but has devoted a portion of it to the management of financial institutions. He was chosen a director of the Middlebury Bank in 1858, and for several years prior to 1881 he served as president with great acceptance, and gave much evidence of his entire fitness for the position. In 1881 the pressure of other engagements upon his time forced him to decline a further re-election.

The redistribution of seats in Congress, agreeably to the population of each state, that followed the United States census of 1880 occasioned a loss to Vermont of one member. Governor Stewart was elected by the Republicans of the new first congressional district to the Forty-eighth Congress, and received fifteen thousand six hundred and thirty-eight votes, against six thousand and nine cast for L. W. Redington, Democrat; eight hundred and sixty-five for C. W. B. Kidder, Greenbacker; and thirty-six scattering. His long service in both branches of the Vermont legislature and his excellent gubernatorial administration gave promise that was amply fulfilled of good and influential service in national legislation. He was re-elected to Congress in 1884, 1886 and 1888. Since the expiration of his eight years in Congress Governor Stewart has returned to the active practice of law—to the work of a profession which he adorns and whose members are all his admirers and friends.

Governor Stewart is a typical Vermonter of the best quality. Like most notable excellent men, he is most highly appreciated where he is best known. Middlebury certainly knows of no official honor that she would not bestow nor of any official duty that she would not entrust to her "favorite son." Possessed of a lucrative legal practice and ever widening acquaintance with men and things, his high reputation as a lawyer is established, and his professional services are in great demand. Not only is he frequently called upon to appear in the highest law courts of Vermont, but also of those in other states. His position in the foremost ranks of citizens and professional men is unchallenged. The state is honored by the nurture and services of such sons as he.

John Wolcott Stewart was married November 21, 1860, to Emma, daughter of Philip Battell, of Middlebury. Five children were born to them, three of whom, two daughters and one son, are still living. The son, Philip, graduated from Yale

University in 1886, was admitted to the bar in Massachusetts, and is now a banker at Colorado Springs, Colorado. The daughters, Elga and Jessica, reside at home.

FRANK TALCOTT.

Frank Talcott, one of the leading agriculturists of Williston, was born in Williston, October 13, 1873, a son of Lewis H. Talcott, and a grandson of the late Roswell Talcott, who was among the first of the native-born citizens of the place. Deacon Jonathan Talcott, the great-grandfather of Frank Talcott, was born in 1773. After his marriage he settled in Williston, taking up one hundred and forty acres of land about two miles south of the present village, where he cleared and improved a farm, in addition keeping a public house. He married Jerusha Morton, who was born March 1, 1778. He was a man of strong religious convictions, and a deacon in the Congregational church. He died while in the prime of manhood, leaving two children: Roswell, the next in line of descent; and Jerusha, who became the wife of Leonard Smith. On December 21, 1803, his widow married Dr. Seth Cole, by whom she had three children, as follows: Betsey, born September 22, 1804, died August 1, 1891; Morton, born March 16, 1807, died April 28, 1864; and Seth L., who died January 27, 1861. Mrs. Cole died April 8, 1857.

Roswell Talcott, a life-long resident of Williston, was born in 1798, and died September 1, 1893. Following the occupation in which he was reared, he carried on general farming on the old homestead with much success. He married, February 1, 1824, Lodicia Holt, daughter of Smith Holt, who was born in Ashford, Connecticut, in 1757, settled in New York state in 1793, and there reared his family, Lodicia being born there. She died October 19, 1887, in Williston. Five children were born of their union, as follows: Seth Cole, born January 24, 1825, resides in San Francisco, California; Jerusha Caroline, born December 31, 1827; Lydia Janet, born November 2, 1831, died July 1, 1847; Lewis H., father of Frank; and Jonathan Roswell, born May 3, 1844, is a resident of Oakland, California.

Lewis H. Talcott was born in Williston, June 27, 1836, and here acquired his early education, attending the common schools and the academy. Obtaining a thorough knowledge of the various branches of agriculture under the wise tuition of his father, he assisted in the management of the home farm until 1862, when he went to California, where he engaged in farming and dairying for four years. Returning to his former home in 1866, he has since been extensively engaged in general farming and dairying, having a landed estate of twelve hundred and fifty acres. A man of great enterprise and energy, he organized the first co-operative creamery in the state of Vermont, in 1891, and is now interested in three creameries in the neighborhood. He is prominently identified with the local public offices, besides which he represented his town in the legislature in 1872, and was state senator in 1896. He is a stanch Republican in politics, and a member of the Universalist church. He married, in 1858, Lucy Root, who was born in Williston, a daughter of Zimri and Amelia (Atwater) Root, and a granddaughter of Arnold Root, who came from Montague, Massachusetts, to Williston in 1800. Into their household five children were born, namely: Seth R., born March 12, 1860, died December 12, 1864; George M., born June 3, 1862, died August 9, 1883; Charles R., born May 16, 1867, died March 5, 1886; Jane E., born September 30, 1870, died March 27, 1887; and Frank.

Frank Talcott was educated at Goddard Seminary and the University of Vermont, and has since carried on general agriculture with marked success, being a prominent member of the farming community of his native town. He is an active member of the Republican party, and served as selectman in 1899, 1900 and 1901. Fraternally he belongs to the Ethan Allen Lodge, F. & A. M. On August 25, 1897, Mr. Talcott married Clarinda Stuart, a daughter of Robert and Lucia (Bingham) Stuart, of Westford, Vermont.

WILLIS F. CHAPIN.

Willis F. Chapin, of Essex Center, Vermont, can trace his ancestry back to 1642, when Deacon Samuel Chapin settled in Springfield, Massachusetts. His son, Japhet Chapin, was the father of a son named David Chapin, who resided in Chico-

pee, Massachusetts, and his son, Benoni Chapin, who was born January 24, 1726, was the founder of the family in Connecticut. His son Ichabod Chapin was born September 26, 1760. He learned the trade of tanner, which he followed in connection with his farming pursuits. He was an active and earnest member of the Congregational church, and was noted for the wonderful memory he possessed. He was united in marriage to Miss Asenath Smith, of Goshen, Connecticut, and they took up their residence in Jericho, Vermont, in 1786. He died May 16, 1843. His son, Myron Chapin, was born March 6, 1794, and married Miss Ruth Currier. Their son, Albert F. Chapin, was the father of Willis F. Chapin.

Albert F. Chapin was born in Jericho, Vermont, December 9, 1825. He was a self-educated man, and taught school for many years. He resided in Essex Center, Vermont, from 1871, and followed the occupation of farming. He was elected to the position of superintendent of schools, and he retained this office for many years. On November 25, 1853, Mr. Chapin married Miss Sarah Palmer, a resident of Underhill, Vermont. Two children were born to them: Willis Fremont; and Carrie Palmer, who was born in 1862, and married G. E. Humphrey, of Burlington, Vermont. The father of these children died September 2, 1888.

Willis Fremont Chapin, only son of Albert F. and Sarah Chapin, was born in Underhill, Vermont, October 23, 1857. He derived his education at Essex Classical Institute, and upon the completion of his studies he engaged in farming, making a specialty of dairy products, at which he was eminently successful.

Mr. Chapin has held many offices of trust and responsibility, among which may be mentioned that of selectman, a position he held for four years; he held the positon of town clerk for three years; was justice of the peace, and he was chosen to represent Essex Center in the legislature in 1898. Mr. Chapin is a notary public, and he has served in the capacity of president of the board of trustees of the Essex Classical Institute; he is a commissioner of the cemetery, and fraternally is a member of the Ethan Allen Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

Mr. Chapin was united in marriage September 21, 1878, to Miss Ellen Andrews, daughter of Gideon B. and Polly (Buel) Andrews, of Huntington, Vermont. Mr. Andrews was born in Richmond, Vermont, and when quite a boy came to Essex, where he married Polly Buel, and they removed to Huntington, where they resided until death. Mr. Andrews died November 20, 1893; his wife died June 30, 1896. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Chapin, namely: Claudius, born October 6, 1880, a student of the University of Vermont; Sarah B., born in 1882, now engaged as a teacher; Jeanette A., born in 1884, also engaged in teaching; Albert Franklin, born in 1886, a student in the Essex Classical Institute; and Carrie P. Chapin, born in 1888.

HON. REDFIELD PROCTOR.

Hon. Redfield Proctor, of Proctor, Vermont, former governor of the state and United States senator, is a native of the soil, born in Proctorsville, June 1, 1831. His ancestors were of excellent English stock. The first of the family to come to America was Robert Proctor (1), who in 1643 was a freeman and in prosperous circumstances in Concord, Massachusetts. In 1653 he and others obtained a grant of land six miles square, upon which was founded the town of Chelmsford. He married Jane, eldest daughter of Richard Hildreth, the ancestor of the family of that name in America. He died April 28, 1697. Of his twelve children, seven were sons, and all became heads of families which were planted throughout Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire.

Samuel (2), tenth child of Robert Proctor, born in Chelmsford, September 16, 1665, and died January 17, 1757, was one of the grantees of the land which became Townshend. The christian name of his wife was Sarah, but her surname is unknown. Their children were also twelve in number.

Thomas (3), second son and third child of Samuel, was born in Chelmsford, December 12, 1698. He married Hannah, daughter of Isaac and Sarah Barron, who bore him four children. Their second son and fourth child,

Leonard (4), founder of the Proctor family in Vermont, was born in Chelmsford, January 16, 1734. He was a selectman in 1770, 1778 and 1779. He was among the most active of the Rev-



olutionary patriots, and was second lieutenant in Captain Minot's company, which marched from Westford to Lexington at the alarm of April 19, 1775. He participated in various engagements, including those of Lexington, Trenton and Monmouth. He was one of the committee of correspondence in 1780, and was one of its committee of thirteen "to take under consideration the new form of government." In 1781 he was a captain, and was head of one of the five classes into which the town was divided for army enrolling purposes. After the war he removed to Cavendish, Vermont, where he founded in an unknown forest the village of Proctorsville, which derived from him its name, and where he died, June 3, 1827. He married, in 1760, Lydia Nutting, who died November 16, 1767; and December 25, 1769, he married Mary (died September 3, 1827), daughter of Captain Jabez Keep. Leonard Proctor was the father of twelve children, of whom the two eldest, Philip and Abel, were also Revolutionary war soldiers.

Jabez (5), tenth child of Captain Leonard Proctor, was born in Westford, Massachusetts, April 22, 1780, and was three years old when his parents removed to Vermont, in which state he lived to become one of its most influential and honored citizens. Vigorous and versatile, he was for many years not only a farmer and a merchant, but was also a manufacturer, and on a large scale, considering the conditions. He was a Whig, and actively participated in public affairs. At different times he was a member of the governor's council, and judge of probate. He was a presidential elector in 1824 and in 1836, and in the latter year, as chairman of the delegation, cast the vote of the state at Washington for William Henry Harrison. His wife Betsey, daughter of Isaac Parker, of Westford, Massachusetts, to whom he was married in 1817, bore him four children. He died in 1839.

Redfield (6), youngest child of Jabez and Betsey (Parker) Proctor, was born in Proctorsville, June 1, 1831. He was graduated in 1851 from Dartmouth College, and three years later received the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution. He studied in the Albany (New York) Law School, from which he was graduated in 1859, and he was admitted to the bar at Albany, and also at Woodstock, Vermont. During a portion of the years 1860 and 1861 he practiced with his cousin Judge Isaac F. Redfield, at Boston, Massachusetts. In June, 1861, Mr. Proctor enlisted in the Third Regiment, Vermont Volunteers, in which he was commissioned as lieutenant and quartermaster, and his command at once went to the front. In July he was assigned to duty on the staff of General "Baldy" Smith, and in October he was promoted to the rank of major of the Fifth Regiment, Vermont Volunteers, with which he served about twelve months in front of Washington and upon the Peninsula. In October, 1862, Major Proctor was promoted to the colonelcy of the Fifteenth Regiment, Vermont Volunteers, an organization recruited for nine months' service, which performed much arduous campaigning. In the memorable and decisive engagement at Gettysburg, the regiment was posted on the famous Cemetery Hill during a part of the second day's struggle. In August, 1863, it was mustered out of service, and Colonel Proctor returned to civil life. He faithfully performed his duty, and was recognized as a most efficient officer. Speaking of his services, a Vermont newspaper stated that "none but those who served with him and were in a position to know, can ever understand or appreciate his untiring zeal for the welfare of his men, his unswerving honesty in dealings with the government, and his fearless execution of every trust his position demanded."

Colonel Proctor now established himself in Rutland, and entered into partnership for the practice of law with W. G. Veazey, afterwards associate judge of the supreme court.

In 1869 Colonel Proctor, preferring an active business life, accepted the position of manager of the Sutherland Falls Marble Company, near Rutland. The quarries had been opened in 1836 by a company which failed the following year. In 1853 a new company was formed, which operated the quarries for three years, when the property came into the possession of the Sutherland Falls Company. When Colonel Proctor took charge, ten gangs of saws were in operation. Under his supervision the business was greatly enlarged, and in 1880 his company united with the old Rutland Marble Company, formed in 1863. This consolidation was perfected through the organization, on September 30, 1880, of the

Vermont Marble Company, with Redfield Proctor as president. Since its organization in 1880, the Vermont Marble Company has steadily grown until to-day it is by far the largest industry in the state, and much the largest marble concern in the world.

Its principal producing plants are located at Proctor, Center Rutland, West Rutland and Pittsford, and the town of Proctor from a small hamlet has grown to a prosperous village of some twenty-five hundred people, all actively identified with the marble business. When Colonel Proctor first took hold of the marble business it was comparatively a small affair, but, owing to his business sagacity, foresight and energy, it has grown to large proportions. In its numerous quarries thousands of blocks are quarried each year, and under its huge piling derricks there are kept constantly on hand from ten to fifteen thousand quarry blocks from which a selection can always be made of different varieties of marble. In its mills something over two hundred and fifty gangs of saws are operated continuously from Monday morning to Saturday night, sawing out the rough material from the block that later is sent to the shop to come out as a finished product.

While the marble business was started primarily for the purpose of supplying the monumental trade, to-day it caters to every use to which marble can be put, and, while the monumental business is still its principal output, it now has large shops devoted entirely to the finishing of exterior and interior building work. Senator Proctor early conceived the idea of establishing branch yards at convenient points over the country for the distribution of marble, and the company now has branches in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco.

Believing that the best results can be obtained only when friendly relations exist between the employer and the employe, efforts have been made all the time to improve the condition of the laboring men employed in this business. For many years model tenement houses have been furnished to the men at low rentals. A garden patch has been given to everyone for the asking. A well equipped hospital and a system of district nursing free to the employes and their families has been of great benefit. The twenty-five hundred men employed by the company are covered by an accident insurance at the expense of the company and without cost to them, which in case of accident insures them one-half their weekly wages and doctor's care, and, in case of death, five hundred dollars to their families. A well equipped library and a Young Men's Christian Association building have been furnished for the enjoyment of the people. Its stores, from which anything can be supplied, are upon a co-operative basis, a committee from the men taking an active part in the management of the same and the entire profits being distributed to the employes. In 1889, when Governor Proctor went into President Harrison's cabinet as secretary of war, he turned the presidency and the active management of the company to his son, Fletcher D. Proctor, who has held that position since that time.

The public career of Senator Proctor, which has been as honorable to himself as it has been useful to the people, began with his election as a selectman of the town of Rutland in 1866. In 1867 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, in which he served as chairman of the committee on elections. Again a member of the house in 1868, he served upon the committee on ways and means. Returned to the state senate from Rutland county in 1874, he was elected president pro tem., and discharged the duties of the position most capably. In 1876 he was elected lieutenant governor on the same ticket with Governor Fairbanks, receiving a majority of 23,825 votes over his Democratic competitor. In 1878 he was elected governor, receiving 37,312 votes against 17,247 cast for W. H. H. Bingham, the Democratic candidate; 2625 for C. C. Martin, Greenbacker; 750 for C. W. Willard, Reformer; and thirty-two scattering.

His familiarity with questions of state was illustrated by the skillful and thorough manner in which they were discussed in his inaugural address. He made a strong appeal for a reduction of state expenses, calling particular attention to the great increase in court costs, which had doubled between 1860 and 1876, and recommending the appointment of a special committee to consider the subject. This was the begining of the great reduction which has since been made in this the largest item of state expenses. His sugges-

tions in regard to a law requiring each taxpayer to make return under oath, and in regard to the direct payment of special taxes to the state, were afterwards adopted, and have proved important provisions of the present very satisfactory tax law. During the term of Governor Proctor, the first general savings bank law was passed, in accordance with his recommendation, the savings banks having been previously under no uniform law. His suggestion in regard to divorce was also acted upon, and a law was enacted which has proved salutary and in harmony with enlightened public sentiment. His recommendation that special legislation should be avoided where the object sought could be obtained under the general law has now become the settled policy of the state. It is also of interest to note that the present general law authorizing the formation of corporations was drawn and introduced by him while he was a member of the senate, and has since been in general use in the organization of business corporations.

Governor Proctor also recommended a revision of the statutes, and a law was passed authorizing him to appoint commissioners for that purpose. Under this act he appointed the late Hon. Charles W. Willard and Judge Veazey. His discussion of the use of the pardoning power and his allusions to national affairs also deserved and received particular attention.

Governor Proctor delivered a retiring message in which he again forcibly discussed the question of court expenses, and illustrated the evils which had crept in and which had led to the great increase. He also argued the question of state taxation, and again urged the payment of special corporation taxes direct to the state, and the general system of taxation which is now the law of the state. His foresight and ability for constructive legislation was shown by the unusual number of important measures recommended by him and enacted into law during his term or since that have stood the test of time and are still the law of the state.

March 4, 1889, Governor Proctor was called to the cabinet of President Harrison as secretary of war. His conduct of that high office was characterized by the loftiest patriotism, and his influence permeated every portion of his great department. The inauguration of our present system of seacoast defenses was work to which he gave special attention. The first of our modern high-power guns for coast defense were manufactured and mounted during his term of office, and the first appropriation for the purchase of sites for these defenses was made through his urgent appeals to Congress. Although it was a time of peace, his work in the department for the general improvement and efficiency of the army was of lasting value. Among other measures inaugurated by him were the abolition of the post trader system, which had led to much corruption and dissipation at army posts, the abolition of Sunday inspections, which had made Sunday the hardest working day of the week, and the inauguration of the system of efficiency reports, and of examinations for promotions, which are still continued, and have proved very effective in stimulating the officers of the army to diligent work.

One incident during his service in the war department attracted very general attention. It is the custom to put the flag which floats over the war department at half-mast for thirty days on the death of any former secretary of war. Jefferson Davis died while Senator Proctor was secretary of war, and the mayor of New Orleans officially notified him of Mr. Davis' death for the evident purpose of compelling a public expression from the secretary of his purpose. Senator Proctor replied to the telegram as follows:

War Department, Washington, Dec. 7, 1889.
To the Hon. James A. Shakespeare, Mayor of New Orleans, La.:

Your telegram informing me of the death of Mr. Davis is received. In refraining from any official action thereon I would not, and hope I do not, add to the great sorrow of his family and many friends. It seems to me the right course and the best one for all. You will, I am sure, understand that its adoption is prompted also by a sincere wish and purpose to act in that spirit of peace and good will which should fill the hearts of all our people.

REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

This reply met with universal approval from the northern press and from the leading papers through the south, but by some of the minor

southern papers he was bitterly attacked. He was hanged in effigy at Tupelo, Mississippi.

After nearly three years' service in the war department he resigned, December 7, 1891, to accept the appointment of United States senator from Vermont. In October, 1892, he was elected to the same position for the remainder of the term, ending March 4, 1893, and for the full term, ending March 4, 1899, and in 1898 was re-elected for another full term, ending March 4, 1905.

A single incident will illustrate his character and the deep conscientiousness which govern his actions and utterances. During the session of Congress in 1897-8, as in the preceding session, there was much earnest discussion concerning affairs in Cuba, where a revolution was in progress. Among senators, as among the people at large, there existed wide differences of opinion as to the character, condition and prospects of the insurgents and the treatment of the people by the Spanish troops. Recognition of the independence of Cuba was strongly and persistently opposed. It was impossible to learn the truth from newspaper reports or partisan speeches. Under these circumstances, in February, 1898, Senator Proctor visited Cuba, going at his own expense and on his own responsibility, in order that he might be able from personal observation to speak and act wisely in reference to this important matter. He spent considerable time on the island, traveled quite extensively, conversed with American consuls, Spanish officers, business men of various nationalities, and visited hospitals and places where reconcentrados were herded together. March 17th he gave to the senate an account of his observations. This speech, by reason of its calm and dispassionate style, as well as on account of the unquestioned sincerity and ability of its author, was accepted by all parties as a final and authoritative statement of the conditions in Cuba and had a powerful influence in determining the action of the nation with reference to those conditions. It was translated wholly or in part into most of the languages of the civilized world. Senator Hoar said in a public address that in his opinion "the resolutions of congress demanding the evacuation of Cuba by Spain, which brought on the war, were the result, not of the destruction of the Maine, but of Senator Proctor's report that a half million people were being starved to death at our very doors," and ex-President Harrison, in taking the chair at a meeting of the Red Cross Society at Elberon, New Jersey, said: "That quiet recital made by Senator Proctor in the United States senate aroused the nation. I do not think there has been made in any legislative assembly of the world in fifty years a speech that so powerfully affected public sentiment. And yet there was not a lurid adjective in the speech."

Senator Proctor has been three times a delegate to the Republican national convention, and in 1888 and 1896, at the conventions that nominated Harrison and McKinley the first time, he was chairman of the delegation. The action of Vermont in the convention of 1888, where the chairman announced on every ballot "Vermont casts her eight votes for Benjamin Harrison," was a leading factor in determining the result. Vermont was the only state which gave her entire vote on every ballot. President Harrison evinced his personal regard for Mr. Proctor, departing from precedent by taking two of his cabinet from New England, the selection of Mr. Blaine being a foregone conclusion.

In the convention of 1896 Senator Proctor was asked by Governor McKinley's friends to serve as permanent chairman of the convention, but declined in favor of another Vermonter, Senator Thurston. At that convention the present postmaster general, the Hon. Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin, with four or five other prominent western men, with Senator Proctor as the only eastern representative, framed the gold plank of the platform of 1896 several days before the convention met, and there was not a word changed in it except to add after the clause in regard to international silver coinage the words,—"which we pledge ourselves to promote."

At the urgent request of the national committee Senator Proctor took charge of the campaign on the Pacific coast in 1896, and the result of it in California and Oregon, where the party was badly divided by personal and local antagonisms, gave evidence of his ability to bring together discordant elements to work enthusiastically in harmony for the general result. His work was acknowledged by both the national and state committees in very strong letters and telegrams, some of which were published at the time.

The Senator has been honored to a marked

degree by the personal friendship of Presidents Harrison, McKinley and Roosevelt, all of whom made him visits at his home in Vermont. President McKinley invited him to a seat in his cabinet, but he preferred to remain in the senate. His long service, strong common sense and good judgment give him a high standing, and his opinion is much esteemed by his colleagues and by the administration, as well as in the national councils of his party, where his work has been notable. His long service has brought him to good places on committees, and he is now a member of the committtees on agriculture, military affairs, the Philippines and postoffices. He has the unique position of being at the head of two committees, being chairman of the committee on agriculture and acting chairman of the committee on military affairs.

Senator Proctor was married May 26, 1858, to Emily J., daughter of Hon. Salmon F. Dutton, of Cavendish, Vermont. Five children, four of whom are living, are the issue of their union,—Arabella G., wife of Frederick G. Holden; Fletcher D., who became superintendent of the Vermont Marble Company in 1884 and its president in 1889; Fanny G.,who died at the age of twenty years; Emily D., and Redfield Proctor, Jr.

GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE.

Grenville Mellen Dodge, civil engineer, Council Bluffs, Iowa, and who rendered conspicuous military service during the Civil war, was born in Putnamville, Danvers, Massachusetts, April 12, 1831, son of Sylvanus and Julia T. (Phillips) Dodge. He attended the public school in winter, meanwhile working industriously in various employments. He devoted his leisure hours to study, and in 1845 was able to enter Durham (New Hampshire) Academy. The following year he entered Norwich (Vermont) University, a military college, and graduated from the college as a civil engineer in 1850, and from Captain Partridge's Military School in 1851, taking his diploma in the scientific course.

He began his active career at Peru, Illinois, where he engaged in surveying. In the winter of 1851 he entered the service of the Illinois Central Railroad Company and made surveys for that road between Dixon and Bloomington, Illinois. He then became connected with the engineer corps of the Rock Island Railroad, and soon afterward was commissioned to survey its Peoria branch. While thus engaged he wrote a letter home, which was published, prophesying the building of the first Pacific Railroad, and indicating its general line across the continent, a line which in later years he constructed. Under the direction of Mr. Dey he made the surveys of the Mississippi & Missouri, now the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, from Davenport, Iowa, to Council Bluffs, and he was assistant engineer during the construction of the road from Davenport to Iowa City. In 1853 he made a reconnaissance west of the Mississippi river with a view of determining the location of a Pacific railroad, and the bill authorizing the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, which was adopted by Congress in 1862, was largely based upon his surveys and reports. November 11, 1854, he removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. Later he established the banking house of Baldwin & Dodge, which was finally merged in the Pacific National Bank, with Mr. Dodge as president, and this institution became the present Council Bluffs Savings Bank, of which his brother, N. P. Dodge, is president. From 1853 to 1860 he continued his surveys for the Union Pacific Railroad under the patronage of Henry Farnham and Thomas C. Durant, and was connected with all the railroad interests in Iowa and Nebraska.

In 1856 he organized and equipped the Council Bluffs Guards, of which he was elected captain, and in 1861 he tendered its services to the Governor of Iowa, it being one of the first companies in the state to offer under the call for troops for the suppression of the rebellion. This proffer was declined, it being deemed inexpedient to withdraw troops from the western border of Iowa. Early in 1861 Captain Dodge was appointed on the staff of Governor Kirkwood, who sent him to Washington, where he obtained six thousand stands of arms, with ammunition, for the use of Iowa troops. While engaged upon this errand the Secretary of War offered him a captaincy in the regular army, but this he declined, whereupon Secretary of War Cameron telegraphed Governor Kirkwood recommending that Captain Dodge be made colonel of an Iowa regi-

ment. Governor Kirkwood at once commissioned him as colonel of the Fourth Regiment, Iowa Infantry, and authorized him to recruit and complete its organization at Council Bluffs. A fortnight later Colonel Dodge, with his regiment, was in active service in northern Missouri. When the Army of the Southwest was organized under General S. R. Curtis, Colonel Dodge was assigned to the command of the Fourth Brigade, Fourth Division, and he led the advance in the capture of Springfield, Missouri. He was engaged in the battle of Pea Ridge, where he was wounded, and where his gallant conduct brought him promotion to the rank of brigadier general. November 15, 1862, he was assigned to command of the Second Division of the Army of the Tennessee, and actively engaged thereafter against the Confederate forces under Forrest and Roddy in West Tennessee and Mississippi. With two divisions of the Sixteen Army Corps he joined General Sherman at Chattanooga May 4, 1864. He was commissioned major general May 22, on the recommendation of General Grant, in recognition of his services during the operations about Corinth and in the Vicksburg campaign. He took part in all the operations of General Sherman which culminated in the fall of Atlanta, and on August 19th fell dangerously wounded, and was sent home as soon as he was able to be moved. While exhibiting all the traits which mark the accomplished soldier and general, in conduct in campaign and battle, General Dodge's engineering skill was also of vast advantage to Generals Grant and Sherman who relied upon him in large degree for the rebuilding of many large railroad bridges which had been destroyed by the Confederates, and which were necessary for providing subsistence and munitions of war to the army. This splendid service was never forgotten by Generals Grant and Sherman, and they paid fervent tribute to General Dodge in their "Memoirs" as well as by word of mouth in presence of military assemblages subsequent to the war. Returning to duty he was assigned to the command of the Department of Missouri, relieving General Rosecrans December 2, 1864. General Dodge subsequently took command of all the United States forces serving in Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Utah, Montana and Dakota west of the Missouri river, and conducted an aggressive and successful campaign against the Indians. At the conclusion of these operations, at his own earnest request, he was relieved, and May 30, 1866, his resignation was accepted.

In July, 1866, the Republicans of the Fifth Congressional District of Iowa nominated General Dodge for Congress, an honor which was entirely unsought. In Congress he was recognized as an authority on all questions relating to the army, and he was active in formulating and promoting the bill to reduce the army to a peace footing, and in other important military legislation. He declined a re-election to Congress in order to give his sole attention to his duties as chief engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad. He planned the iron bridge across the Missouri river between Council Bluffs and Omaha, and in one year directed the locating, building and equipment of five hundred and sixty-eight miles of road. May 10, 1869, he witnessed the consummation of his great purpose, the uniting of the Union Pacific with the Central Pacific at Promontory Point, Utah, eleven hundred and eighty-six miles from the eastern terminus on the Missouri river. In 1871 General Dodge was appointed chief engineer of the California & Texas Railway Construction Company, and he built the Texas & Pacific railroad from Shreveport, Louisiana, to Dallas, Texas, and from Marshall via Texarkana to Sherman. He also made the preliminary surveys to determine the thirty-fifth parallel route, and partially built eastward some two hundred miles of road.

In 1874 General Dodge visited Europe, primarily on account of his health, and until 1879 he spent a portion of each year abroad. During this period, at the solicitation of President Grant, he met the German and Italian engineers engaged in building the St. Gothard tunnel, and also examined the system of internal improvements in various parts of Europe. In January, 1880, he organized the Pacific Railway Improvement Company, of which he became president, and completed a large section of the Texas & Pacific road. He was subsequently president and promoter of various railroad organizations in the United States and Mexico. In 1871 and 1886 the Chinese government invited the aid of General Dodge in carrying out certain internal improvements, but he declined. Since the Spanish-American war he has

surveyed various railroad routes in Cuba. It is not too much to say that no man of his day contributed so much to the establishment of transcontinental railroads, and he has been to the present time a constant inspiration to railroad projectors and builders throughout the land.

General Dodge enjoys the distinction of being the last surviving corps commander of the old Army of the Tennessee, which was organized and long commanded by Grant, who was succeeded by Sherman. General Dodge was an original member of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and has been its president since the death of General Sherman. He was vice-president of the Grant Monument Association, and he was commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the state of New York in 1897-8. He is a member of the Union League, Colonial, United States and other clubs, and of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was a delegate at large from Iowa to the national Republican conventions at Philadelphia, Chicago and Cincinnati, and he has taken an active part in every presidential campaign beginning with that which resulted in the first election of Lincoln. When war was declared with Spain in 1893 General Dodge was proffered by President McKinley a commission as major general, which he declined on account of his years and professional duties. He was appointed one of the commissioners to investigate the conduct of the war department during the war with Spain. He has taken an active interest in Norwich University, of which he has long served as trustee, and Dodge Hall was built and donated by him to the institution. He is an honorary member of the New York Society of Vermonters.

DAN IRA PAGE.

Dan Ira Page, a highly respected citizen of Plainfield, Vermont, was born in the town of Plainfield, Washington county, Vermont, January 10, 1851, a son of Ira Fuller and Eunice Page. About the year 1810 Daniel Page, grandfather of Dan Ira Page, removed from Goffstown, New Hampshire, where he had been a resident for many years, and settled on a farm in the town of Marshfield, Washington county, Vermont, where he was engaged for the remainder of his life in the production of a general line of garden products. He was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Fuller, and eight children were born to them: Mark M., Lovina, Seth F., Daniel B., Ira Fuller, Nathaniel C., J. Parker and Clarrissa F. Page.

Ira Fuller Page, fifth child in order of birth born to Daniel and Rebecca Page, was born in the town of Marshfield, Washington county, Vermont, March 2, 1816. He attended the district schools of his birthplace, and after completing his education learned the trade of blacksmith, which occupation he pursued in the village of Plainfield for the following seven years. He was then engaged in teaming for a number of years, transferring freight between Plainfield and Montpelier, and subsquently became interested in mercantile trade in Plainfield with Dennis Moul and his brother-in-law, William Bancroft. This connection continued for some years, but finally Mr. Page purchased the interest of his partners, and conducted the business successfully for nearly ten years, owing to his energy, determination and perseverance, directed by an evenly balanced mind and by honorable business principles. At the expiration of that period of time he traded the store property for a farm in the town of Plainfield, where his son, Dan Ira, now resides, while he remained in the village for the remainder of his life. In his political affiliations Mr. Page was a firm adherent of the principles of the Democratic party, and he always took an active interest in all matters that pertained to the welfare and advancement of the town. For a number of years he served as overseer of the poor, and he also acted in the capacity of town treasurer. On March 4, 1840, Mr. Page was united in marriage to Miss Eunice Bancroft, who was born April 29, 1815, a daughter of Asa and Malinda (Tyler) Bancroft. Their children were: Mason Tyler, born February 12, 1841, now a resident of Barre, Vermont; Josephine May, born May 1, 1843, died January 12, 1892; Anna Luella, born August 3, 1845, died November 6, 1870; Emma Rebecca, born February 2, 1848, and resides with her brother, Dan Ira, on the old homestead; Dan Ira; Alice Patience, born February 9, 1855, died November 22, 1873. The father of these children died November 12, 1897, and his wife died January 3, 1888.

Dan Ira Page, second son of Ira Fuller and

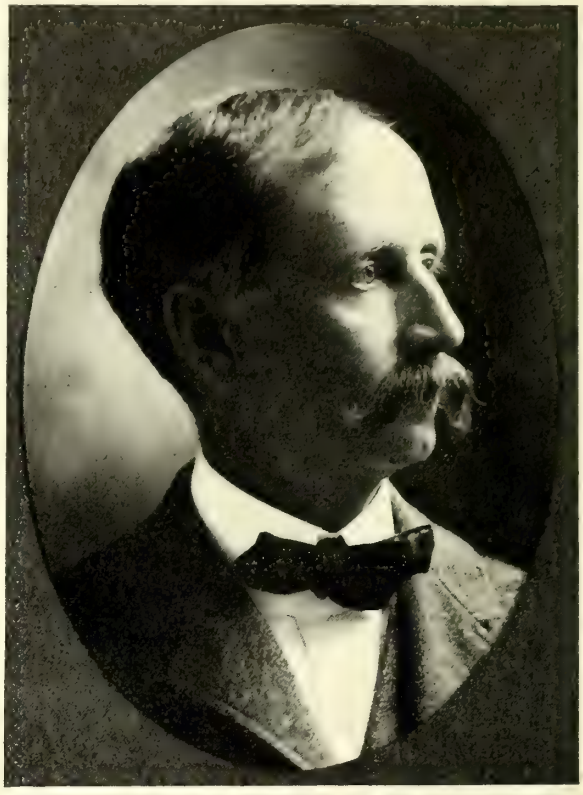
Eunice Page, acquired his education in the district schools of Plainfield, Vermont. After completing his studies he was employed for a few years in his father's store, and when the latter disposed of his store and located on a farm, young Dan Ira assisted him in the management of it, and in due course of time succeeded to the old homestead, where he has resided up to the present time (1902), and devotes his time and attention to farming and dairying. His farm is well cultivated, neat and thrifty in appearance, and is furnished with all conveniences and accessories.

Mr. Page is a Democrat in his political views, and has always taken an active part and interest in all movements tending toward public improvement. He has been honored by his townsmen with the office of selectman, a position which he held for over eight years, and at the present time he is a member of that board; he proved himself to be an efficient officer and is worthy of the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens. On November 28, 1877, Mr. Page married Miss Melvina Taylor Martyn, who was born January 31, 1857, a daughter of Albe Fisk and Catherine (Taylor) Martyn, of Plainfield, Vermont. Their children are: Catherine Alice, born in Plainfield, Vermont, July 12, 1882; and Raymond Dan, born in Plainfield, Vermont, December 5, 1886.

ARTHUR J. DEWEY.

Fortunate is the man who has back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished, and happy is he whose lines of life are cast in harmony therewith. In person, in talents and in character, Mr. Dewey is a worthy scion of his race; though his life has been one rather of modest reserve than of ambitious self-seeking, he has, nevertheless, occupied a leading position in the historic town of Bennington, where he is now the postmaster. His ancestral history is one of close connection with the annals of the Green Mountain state, and through different generations the family has been represented by men of strong force of character, loyal in citizenship, public-spirited and progressive. The first Vermont ancestor was the Rev. Jedediah Dewey, who came to Bennington from Westfield, Massachusetts, on the 24th of May, 1763, to accept the pastorate of the first church organized in this state. He was greatly loved and respected by all who knew him. He had a strong admiration for Shakespeare, was a deep student of that master of English poetry, and when he was laid to rest in the cemetery at Bennington Center, an appropriate quotation of that loved author was carved upon his tombstone. Rev. Dewey was twice married and left a large family of children. He passed away December 24, 1778, but left the impress of his individuality upon the intellectual and moral development of the community with which he was associated.

One of his sons was Captain Elijah Dewey,



ARTHUR J. DEWEY.

who was born in Westfield, Massachusetts, on the 28th of November, 1744, and came to Bennington with his father in the fall of 1763. He was a private in the first militia company formed in this town, in October, 1764. He had not then attained the age of twenty years but won distinction in military circles and served as a captain in a company raised in Bennington for service in

the Revolutionary war. He was among the heroes who won fame during the war for independence, making the term "Green Mountain boys" an honored one from that day to the present. With his company he participated in the engagement at Ticonderoga, and was again present when that fort was evacuated by General St. Clair in July, 1777, being also at the head of his company at the famous battle of Bennington, which occurred on the 16th of August, of the same year, the Green Mountain boys there covering themselves with glory by their spirited and heroic attack on the British troops. He was also in active service at Saratoga at the time of the surrender of General Burgoyne in October, 1777, and was a brave and loyal officer, valiantly aiding in winning independence and establishing the American republic. He also served in various stations of civil life, the people honoring him by election to the general assembly, in which he served in 1786, 1787, 1788, 1796, 1812 and 1813. He largely aided in promoting the legislation enacted during those terms and took an active part in forming the laws of the state. He was also a member of the council of censors in 1792. He was a Federalist in his political affiliations, and in 1796 and again in 1800 headed the list of presidential electors of his state. Captain Dewey was a man of sound and discriminating judgment and of untiring integrity, and faithfully and capably performed whatever he undertook. As a public official, his record was one above reproach, and his efforts in behalf of the state proved of the greatest benefit. His death occurred October 16, 1818, and thus passed away an honored citizen, whose loyalty was proved in both civil and military circles.

Eldad Dewey, the brother of Captain Dewey, was the great-grandfather of Arthur J. Dewey. In 1774 he built the old family homestead, which is still standing and is yet occupied by his descendants. He continued to improve his farm, which at that time covered a large part of the village, much of the town at the present day having been laid out upon land which he once owned. He was a progressive agriculturist and was also a valued citizen. His son Jedediah Dewey was the father of Charles Edward Dewey.

Charles Edward Dewey was born in Bennington at the old family home, November 29, 1826, and in the common schools of the locality, acquired his education. Early in life he became actively connected with the ochre trade, but during the greater part of his business career carried on agricultural pursuits in conjunction with his manufacturing interests. He lived at the old family home, around which cluster many interesting historic associations; under its sheltering roof reposed some of the hardy rangers just before the famous battle of Bennington; here many distinguished guests have been received, and the old place is an interesting landmark, which through more than a century has looked upon scenes of importance connected with American history. Mr. Dewey was married on the 5th of February, 1856, the lady of his choice being Martha Hamlen, a daughter of Samuel I. Hamlen, of Cleveland, Ohio, and seven children have been born to them: Mary, the wife of Charles Merrill, of Bennington; Arthur J.; Sarah, who married Dr. B. C. Jenney; George H.; Charles H.; Edward E.; and Edith M. Dewey.

In his political views Charles Edward Dewey has been a Republican from the organization of the party and has held a number of town offices, including that of selectman. He has also been an important factor in educational circles, and as trustee of the schools of Bennington his labors have been effective. He was one of the building committee which had in charge the organization of the graded high school building. He belongs to the Congregational church, is a charter member of the Vermont Historical Society and of the Bennington Battle Monument Association. He still resides on the old home farm, which is now in the heart of the village, and his brother Elijah, a prominent and wealthy farmer, also lives on the ancestral home.

Arthur J. Dewey was born at the old homestead in Bennington, which has been occupied by his ancestors for more than one hundred and twenty-five years. Like all who have borne the name, public offices have been conferred upon him. He represented Bennington in the state legislature for two years, has been president of the village of Bennington, and at the present time is serving as postmaster, having been appointed to the latter position by President McKinley in

1807. His administration of these offices has gained for him high commendation, for he is notably prompt and reliable in the discharge of all his public duties.

M. JUDSON FRANCISCO.

The two allied families of Francisco and Holmes, to which M. Judson Francisco is related by ancestry and marriage, are among the most ancient and honorable in New England. The earliest American ancestors were Henry Sampson and Ann Plummer of the company of Pilgrims who came to Plymouth on the Mayflower in 1620. The direct line of ancestry is traced as follows: Caleb Sampson, who married Mercy Standish, a daughter of Alexander Standish, the eldest son of the renowned Captain Miles Standish and Mercy Alden, the daughter of John Alden; David Sampson, who was united in marriage to Mary Chaffin; Jonathan Sampson, who married Mary Chandler; William Sampson, who was joined in marriage to Judith Merrill; and Daniel Sampson, who married Mary Woods.

John Francisco, father of M. Judson Francisco, was one of the early pioneers of West Haven, Vermont, taking up his residence there in the year 1795. He was an active participant in the war of 1812, and displayed great bravery at the battle of Plattsburg. After the termination of that struggle he returned to Ticonderoga on one of Commodore McDonough's vessels, and thence marched to his home in West Haven, Vermont, where he resided for eighty-three years. Mr. Francisco had the distinction of being the first preceptor of Horace Greeley, the great American journalist, and for many years the editor of the New York Tribune.

M. Judson Francisco was born at West Haven, Vermont, August 5, 1835, and his early education was obtained at the Castleton (Vermont) Seminary. In 1852 he entered Oberlin College, and after completing his studies in that institution spent several years in traveling through the western and southern states. After his return he became a student in the Albany College, and after his graduation was appointed principal of the Northwestern College at Fort Wayne, Indiana. While a resident of that city Mr. Francisco took an active part in recruiting volunteers for the service of the United States, and in this manner incurred the displeasure and opposition of the Knights of the Golden Circle and the Ku Klux Klan and was finally involved in a riot incited by members of these disloyal organizations. Leaving Fort Wayne, Indiana, Mr. Francisco accepted the presidency of the Pennsylvania College of Trade and Finance at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and with the co-operation of Governor Geary, ex-Governor Curtin, Senator Cameron and Hugh McCullough, who was then acting in the capacity of Secretary of the United States Treasury, he founded a large and flourishing institution, the graduates of which are now filling positions in the government and at the head of large corporations. After acting in this capacity for several years his health failed, and he was compelled to relinquish his position and return to his native state, where, at its mineral springs, he found renewed strength, and he then entered upon that sphere of activity which has made his name familiar in every city in the United States. When the English fire insurance companies were negotiating for admission into the United States Mr. Francisco assumed the general management for the state of Vermont of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Scotland, and the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company of London, England. Later he was appointed manager for Vermont, New Hampshire and northern New York of several other large companies, and while in the service of these corporations he made his memorable argument before the joint committee of the senate and the house of representatives in opposition to the "valued policy bill." He had also the distinction of writing the largest fire insurance policy ever issued in New England, the face value of which was two million one hundred thousand dollars.

In 1887 Mr. Francisco was elected president of the Rutland Electric Light Company, and after operating it for twelve years sold it to the present company. He was the organizer and has been a director in the Rutland Trust Company for nearly a quarter of a century; is president of the Holmes & Griggs Manufacturing Company of New York, and is the senior member of the firm of M. J. Francisco & Sons, of Rutland, Vermont. He became a member of the National Electric

Light Association of the United States in 1888, was appointed a member of the executive committee, and at the convention of this association, held in Providence, Rhode Island, was elected second vice-president, was appointed first vice-president at the St. Louis convention, and at the convention which convened at Washington, D. C., was elected president. His first work on electric lighting was published in 1890 and went through two editions, and two editions were printed of his review of the "Postmaster General's Limited Post and Telegraph Bill," which was delivered before the committee of the senate and house of representatives at Washington, D. C., in 1891. Two years later he was called before the Massachusetts legislature as an expert upon the subject of municipal ownership, and in 1897 the Connecticut legislature employed him in the same capacity. He is the author of "Municipal Ownership and its Fallacy," which went through four editions; "Government, State and Municipal Ownership," and of "Municipalities *versus* Private Corporations," which has reached its fifth edition. He has also contributed many articles to the leading magazines and journals of this country and Europe, and is recognized as the best authority on this subject, being called to all the principal cities of the United States to discuss the question of public utilities. He is the ex-president of the Rutland Association of Underwriters, a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the Masonic fraternity. In his political affiliations he is an adherent of the principles of the Republican party.

In 1863 Mr. Francisco married H. Margaret Holmes, a daughter of Israel Holmes, who up to the time of his death was a prominent resident of Waterbury, Connecticut. Two children were born to them, I. Holmes, who married Estelle Tytler, of New York city; and Don C. Francisco, both of whom are associated in business with their father in the management of the oldest insurance office in western Vermont. They also conduct a large summer hotel known as "Lake View in the Pines," situated on Lake St. Catherine, near Poultney, Vermont.

Mrs. Francisco traces her descent through Israel and Ardelia (Hayden) Holmes, to Abigail Shepherd and Daniel Hayden; to Major Joseph Shepherd and Abigail Hodges; to Lieutenant Elijah Hodges and Elizabeth Reed; to Thomas Reed and Sarah Tisdale; to Joseph Tisdale and Mary Leonard, who were married in 1681; to Major Thomas Leonard and Mary Watson; to Ensign Watson and Phoebe Hicks; to Robert Hicks and Margaret Winslow; to James Hicks and Phoebe Allyn; to Rupert Hicks and Evesond; to Thomas Hicks and Margaret Atwood; to John Atwood; to John Hicks, of Gloucester, England, the lineal descendant of Sir Ellis Hicks, who was knighted by Edward the Black Prince, on the field of Poitiers, September 9, 1456.

Israel Holmes, father of Mrs. Francisco, was sent to England to discover the method of manufacturing brass and tubing, and to procure machinery and men, but when the object of his visit was discovered by the English government and the manufacturers of brass they adopted every plan possible to defeat his project. After the manufacture of brass kettles was attempted in this country, Mr. Holmes made another voyage to England, but the English government and manufacturers had now become fully aware of the nature and object of his repeated visits, and every plan was adopted to entrap him, as English law at that time prohibited the employment of men or machinery in a foreign country. A detective was sent to him who represented that he wished employment in the United States and that he was a skilled workman in brass, but Mr. Holmes knew by looking at his hands that he was not a brass worker, and informed him that he could not assist him in any way. The government thought at last they had secured enough information to hold him, sent an officer to make the arrest, but Mr. Holmes escaped by a rear exit and reached Liverpool, where he managed to hire the captain of a small ship to take him out and intercept the vessel upon which his machinery and employes were secreted. After his arrival in the United States he immediately commenced the manufacture of brass and brass kettles, and this was the foundation of the business in this country, which has since developed into one of the largest industries now in existence. He devoted nearly thirty years to the establishment and development of large and flourishing factories in Connecticut and New York, which

gave employment to thousands of men, and at his death the care of these extensive interests devolved upon Mr. Francisco, who was appointed trustee of his estate. Mr. Holmes was also the founder of the firm of Holmes, Booth & Hayden, Plume & Atwood Manufacturing Company of Waterbury, Connecticut, and Holmes & Hotchkiss Manufacturing Company, the largest firms in this line of industry in the world.

THEOPHILUS HOIT.

After an honorable and active business career Mr. Hoit is now resting from his labors, and is regarded as one of the most highly respected citizens of Saxton's River, Vermont. He is a descendant of Joseph Hoit, the founder of the American branch of the family, who was an original settler of Salisbury, Massachusetts, where he acted in the capacity of selectman in 1681 and was also chosen moderator of the town meeting. The line of descent is as follows: John Hoit, son of Joseph Hoit, became the father of John Hoit, who was the great-great-great-grandfather of Theophilus Hoit.

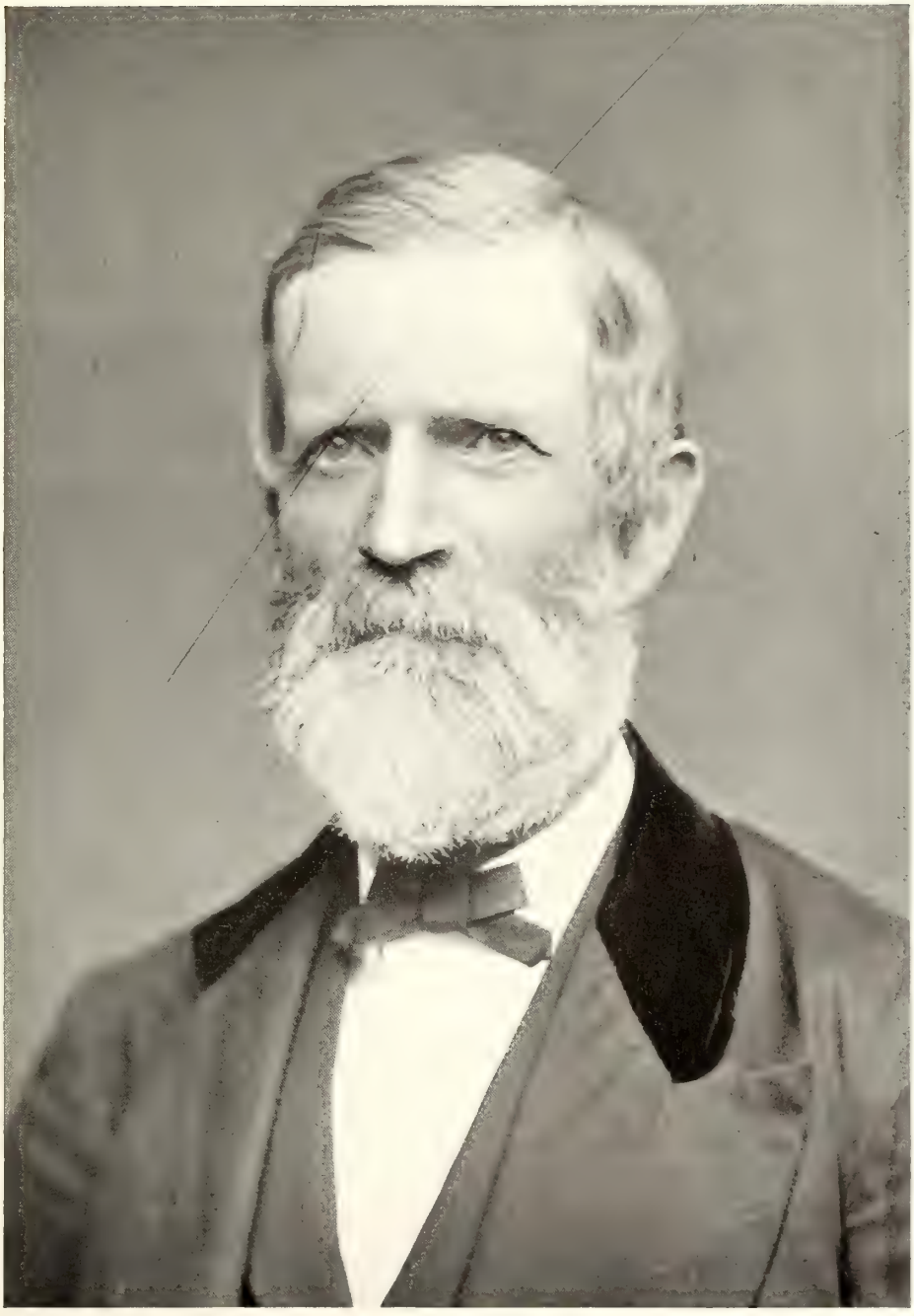
Joseph Hoit, great-great-grandfather of Theophilus Hoit, was born July 14, 1666, and his entire life was spent in the occupation of tilling the soil. He was one of the prominent men of the town and served as selectman and member of the grand jury. On October 5, 1702, he was united in marriage to Dorothy Worthen.

John Hoit, great-grandfather of Theophilus Hoit, was born July 2, 1703, and on December 15, 1726, married Mary Eastman of Salisbury, Massachusetts, and the following named children were born to them: Captain Joseph, who married Sara Collins for his first wife, and for his second wife he selected Ruth Clough Brown, of Poplin; they resided in Brentwood; their children were John, Jonathan, David, Benjamin, Samuel and Eastman Hoit.

Eastman Hoit, grandfather of Theophilus Hoit, married Martha Clough and resided in Southampton until 1765, when he removed with his family to Windsor, Vermont, and later settled in Westmoreland, New Hampshire, where his death occurred. Their children were: Hannah, born in 1767, became the wife of Thomas Quinby; Sara, born in 1769, became the wife of Jacob Clement; John, born April 30, 1771, married Joanne Terry; Martha, born in 1773, wife of Timothy Flanders; Theophilus, born February 4, 1775; Mollie, born March 19, 1777, became the wife of James Clement and later was the wife of Jesse Evans; Richard B., born in 1779, married Rhoda Merril; Mary Wilson; Jonathan, born November 17, 1782, married Mary Eastman; and Joseph, born July 21, 1786, married Betsy Quinby.

Theophilus Hoit, father of Theophilus Hoit, was born February 4, 1775, and after acquiring a common school education he was engaged in farming for a short period of time; subsequently he was employed as a guard in the state prison at Windsor, Vermont. After his retirement from this office he was engaged in mercantile and farming pursuits at Westmoreland, New Hampshire, where he was chosen by his fellow townsmen to serve as town clerk, selectman and to various other local offices. After his marriage to Miss Sobrina Shaw, a daughter of Abiatha Shaw, who served during the Revolutionary war as a major fifer and lived to be over ninety years of age, Mr. Hoit went west and settled in Wisconsin, where his death occurred.

Theophilus Hoit, son of Theophilus and Sobrina (Shaw) Hoit, was born in Westmoreland, New Hampshire, February 19, 1813, and his educational advantages were obtained in the public schools of Westmoreland. At the age of thirteen years he left home, and for two years worked upon a farm, after which he went to Sharon, Vermont, where he learned the trade of wool-carding, cloth-dressing and weaving ingrain carpets, and manufacturing cassimeres, a good trade in those days. He then spent two seasons in Keene, New Hampshire, and in 1835 he came to Saxton's River and for one year worked for J. T. Butler and Ammi Smith as a manufacturer of satinets; in 1836 he obeyed the advice of Horace Greeley to go west, and having accumulated some capital he invested in village lots in Niles, Michigan, only to see their value vanish in the panic of 1837. The following spring he returned to Saxton's River and entered the service of A. M. Smith in the old woolen factory, where he remained until the building was destroyed by fire in April, 1847. The next month the privilege was purchased by George Perry, J. A. Farnsworth and Mr. Hoit,



Theophilus Hoit

Jerusha (Porter) Perrin, were the great great grandparents of George Kinney Perrin. Their son Zachariah, was born in Hebron, Connecticut, March 18, 1750; in 1781 he married Mary Talcott, a native of Glastonbury, that state, and in March, 1789, with his wife and two children he settled in the eastern part of the town of Berlin. He was one of the first settlers and took an active part in the organization of the town. He was an ardent supporter of the cause of education, and was a consistent member of the Congregational church. His death occurred May 28, 1838, and that of his wife on September 11, 1828.

Porter Perrin was the second son of the above parents, and had the distinction of being the first male child born in the town of Berlin, his birth having occurred on the 1st day of February, 1790. There he received his early training, and on November 15, 1815, was married to Lucy Kinney, who was a daughter of Rev. Jonathan Kinney, and was born in Plainfield, Vermont, October 4, 1796. He made farming his vocation in life, and was the wealthiest man in the town; like his father, he was interested in education and contributed liberally to the support of the Congregational church. He was also active in the public life of his town and held many offices. While the old Whig party was in existence he voted with it and was afterwards a Republican. He died May 17, 1871, and his wife passed away December 9, 1878.

The father of the subject of this brief biography was Jonathan Edward Perrin, who was born on his father's farm November 25, 1818. He attended the schools of his native place and the Washington Grammar School of Montpelier, Vermont. At the age of twenty-one he left home and worked for one year on a farm in Connecticut; then going west to Terre Haute, Indiana, for three years he was engaged in transporting grain in flatboats to New Orleans; after this he clerked in a grocery store in Cincinnati for about eight years. He then entered the employ of the Little Miami Railroad, in the same city, where for seventeen years he was shipping and receiving clerk, and was highly appreciated by the officials of the road for the efficient manner in which he transacted their business. Returning to Berlin, he took charge of his father's farm and was engaged in this pursuit the rest of his life. As a Republican he was chosen to the office of lister. His church membership was with the Congregational. His death occurred October 20, 1878. On May 25, 1853, he had married Amanda Cyntha Hosford, born May 3, 1827, the daughter of Jared Hosford. Their children were George Kinney, our subject; Helen, born December 25, 1857, and Henry Martin, born June 1, 1861. The mother resides with the younger son and daughter.

The eldest son of these parents, George Kinney, had his birth in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 8th of December, 1855; there he attended school until thirteen, and upon the return of his father to Berlin he finished his schooling in that place and in the Barre Academy at Barre, Vermont. When he was twenty-two years of age he made his way to Colorado and for five years enjoyed the rough and healthful life of a sheep and cattle ranch. Then returning to Berlin, he made this his home till 1890. For two years he was in Pittsford, Vermont, and then came back to Berlin, which he has made his home ever since. He owns a fine farm property and engages in general farming.

Mr. Perrin's marriage was celebrated on December 8, 1890. He then became the husband of Lou D. Andrew, born April 11, 1862, in Pittsford, Vermont, the daughter of Austin A. and Lucy J. (Richardson) Andrew. Their one son, Henry Edward, was born in the town of Berlin May 1, 1897. In politics Mr. Perrin is a Democrat, differing in this respect from his father. He has held the offices of selectman, lister, law agent for the town and justice of the peace. In 1900 he lacked only one vote of being chosen to represent his town in the state legislature. In September, 1902, he was elected to represent his town in the state legislature. These positions of trust and honor show the high regard in which Mr. Perrin is held by his fellow townsmen.

GEORGE HENRY CRANDALL.

Among the many families of Washington county, Vermont, whose residence there has been established for the long period of a century, and who have contributed much to the business and social prestige and prosperity of this section, mention must here be made of the family of George Henry Crandall. The first one of that name to

take up a permanent residence in this county was John Bradley Crandall, the grandfather of our subject. His native state was Connecticut. He married Betsy Burnett, and about the year 1803 located in the town of Roxbury, Washington county. By occupation he was a farmer, but he also practiced law to some extent, and on account of his marked ability as a pettifogger received the appellation of "Judge." His wife was a remarkable woman, who attained the great age of one hundred and seven years.

Daniel Burnett Crandall was the son of these parents, and was born in the town of Roxbury, Vermont, January 4, 1804; after gaining a common school education he settled down to farming as his life work. On February 9, 1832, he married Lydia Bailey, who was born in the town of Berlin July 4, 1804. He resided in Roxbury until 1840, then removed to Berlin, and in 1863 took up his abode in Brookfield, Vermont, where he lived till his death on November 6, 1872. His wife passed away in Brookfield May 14, 1875.

George Henry Crandall is a son of these parents, and had his birth in Roxbury on January 10, 1836. He came to Berlin with his parents when but four years of age and there received his elementary education, supplementing this with a course in Barre Academy. He made his home under the parental roof until his marriage, and then located in Duxbury, where he lived for twenty-two years. Since that time he has made the town of Berlin his permanent home. On June 14, 1857, was celebrated his marriage to Adaline A. Turner, who was born September 29, 1833, and was the daughter of Samuel C. and Almira (Munson) Turner, of Duxbury. Their family record is as follows: Arthur George was born December 8, 1858, married December 8, 1887, Lucinda Rix Perrin, and they now reside in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; their children are: Charles Newton, born February 13, 1892; Edward Burton, born December 13, 1894, and Alfred, born December 22, 1901. Their second son, Charles Tutner, was born September 15, 1863; on April 9, 1887, he married Lillian Grace Andrews, and they have the following children: Richard Andrews, born December 23, 1888; Freda May, born July 8, 1891; Robert George, born March 19, 1894, and Marian Lucy, born October 29, 1895; this family are also residents of the city of Philadelphia. Mabel Louisa Crandall was born March 15, 1866, and was married March 15, 1886, to Norman W. Frink; they have one child, Bertha Mabel, born March 6, 1887, and they live in Montpelier, Vermont. Georgiana, the second daughter, was born August 4, 1871, was married December 25, 1893, to Fred V. Winslow, and became the mother of Bert Crandall on July 10, 1895, and Harold Frederick on July 8, 1896, the latter dying November 11, 1901. The next daughter was Marian Florence, born in October, 1873; she married Bert Selden Currier on December 25, 1893, and they have George Crandall, born September 1, 1895, and Julia May, born June 22, 1900; their home is in Roxbury. The sixth child was Jessie, born December 23, 1875. Stella Adeline was born September 9, 1881.

Always active, energetic and public-spirited, Mr. Crandall has been foremost in many enterprises conducive to the good of his community. He has followed farming all his life, and carries on very extensive operations in this line. While a resident of Duxbury his Republican partisans voted him the offices of selectman, lister and superintendent of schools. In 1870 he was the representative of that town in the constitutional convention at Montpelier, an assemblage remarkable for the intellectual standing of its members. In the town of Berlin he has held the office of selectman for six years, lister three years, constable two years, school director four years, and in 1896 represented the town in the state legislature to the fullest satisfaction of his constituents. His success has been the result of his strong character and natural ability, and in this work he is ascribed a place as one of the representative citizens of Washington county.

MOSES DAVIS SIBLEY.

Moses Davis Sibley, of Essex Center, Vermont, eldest son of Timothy and Abby (Davis) Sibley, was born in Westford, Vermont, May 5, 1831, a descendant of Ebenezer Sibley, who settled in Vermont in the latter part of the eighteenth century. After the customary public school education Moses Davis Sibley engaged in agricultural pursuits on the old homestead until 1894. He derived great pleasure from this occupation,

and he cultivated his land in such a manner that it yielded him an abundant harvest.

On November 6, 1854, he was united in marriage to Miss Hannah S. Henry, born in Westford, Vermont, December 14, 1834, a daughter of Benjamin and Julia A. (Hall) Henry. Four children were born to them, one of whom died in infancy. Those who reached maturity are: Adna M., born October 16, 1855, died in Milton, May 20, 1899, married Miss Hattie E. Rogers, born July 2, 1856, and they have two sons: Berton W., born March 28, 1877, received his education at Northfield, Vermont, and served his country during the Spanish-American war, and is now a lieutenant in the service of the United States navy; and Leon A., born May 30, 1878, who is employed as an express messenger. Harriet E., born in Westford, April 21, 1857, married at Westford, January 8, 1879, Walter M. Button, born at Sheldon, Vermont, December 18, 1852, and the following named children were born to them: Cassius Davis, December 20, 1879, Chester Freeman, October 4, 1881, Lottie Mae, January 6, 1884, Bertha Gertrude, October, 1885. Myrtle Edna, January 29, 1888, Frances Ellen, March 29, 1893, and Merritt Eugene Button, October 22, 1896; of these children, Chester F. married at Colchester, Vermont, January 10, 1902, Ruth O. B. Carey. Edward D., born December 25, 1865, has followed the occupation of farmer in Westford, Vermont, and in New York state; on February 8, 1893, he married Miss Minnie M. Henry, of King, New York, a daughter of Josiah Henry; five children have been born to them, namely: Guy Henry, born June 29, 1894; Ethel, born June 19, 1896; Edna Hannah, born August 10, 1898; John M., born January 3, 1900; and Edith Nancy, born in Essex Center, December 19, 1901.

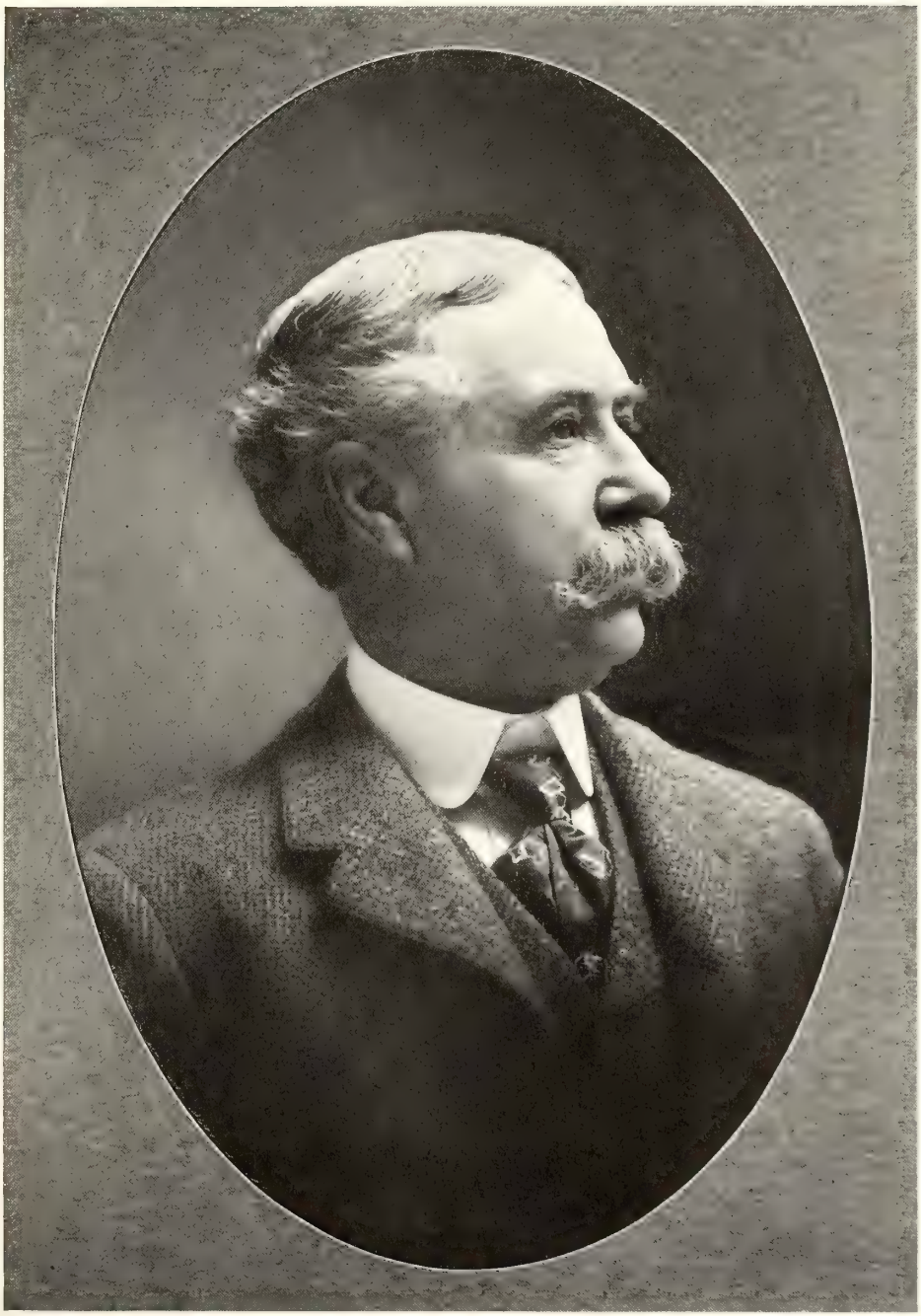
Mrs. Moses D. Sibley was a consistent member of the Congregational church of Essex Center, Vermont, and her death occurred November 7, 1897.

ASAPH PARMALEE CHILDS.

Asaph Parmalee Childs, a prominent business man and public-spirited citizen of Bennington, was born in Wilmington, Windham county, Vermont, June 10, 1840, a son of Major A. B. and Hannah (Lamb) Childs. Major Childs was the first merchant in Wilmington, was postmaster there for more than a score of years, and also served as sheriff, brigadier general of militia and deputy grand master of Masons.

Asaph P. Childs began his education in the public schools and afterward entered Power's Institute in Bernardston, Massachusetts, in which he was graduated in 1859. Having determined upon the law as his profession, he entered upon a course of study in the office of the late Charles N. Davenport, and the present congressman, Kittredge Haskins, but the breaking out of the Civil war aroused his spirit of patriotism and temporarily turned him aside from this purpose. Entering as a private in Company F, Sixteenth Vermont Regiment, in 1862, Colonel W. G. Veazy commanding, his business qualifications attracted the attention of his superiors, and he was detailed for duty in the quartermaster's department, being stationed for a long period at various military posts, with headquarters at the national capital and in Virginia with Generals Casey and Stoughton, Colonel A. P. Blunt and Major Hiram Smith, the latter of Jamestown, New York, and others. When the Confederate troops advanced upon Fairfax Court House and station, Mr. Childs was placed in charge of a great federal supply train, which he safely hastened over the Orange & Alexandria Railroad into Washington, just as the enemy appeared on Arlington Heights. At a later day he had the sad duty of being one of the escort of the body of the lamented President Lincoln, after his assassination, from the dwelling opposite old Ford's theater to the White House; he had only a few days before attended Lincoln's last public reception. In 1865 and the early part of 1866 he served in the commissary department in Tennessee and Texas, and was honorably discharged late in the latter year, long after the close of the war, having been in the Union service for more than three years.

After his discharge from the army Mr. Childs was for some time employed in the quartermaster general's office in the old Corcoran Art building near the war department at Washington. During a brief stay at his home in 1864 he was admitted to the bar in Windham county, and while discharging his clerical duties under the government at Washington, devoted his spare hours to further preparing himself for his chosen profession in the



Yours Truly
A. P. Chidester

Columbia Law College, in which he was graduated in June, 1867, being then admitted to practice in the federal courts. He has not, however, engaged in practice, but his knowledge of law has afforded him excellent equipment for the many arduous duties which have devolved upon him, chief among them being those pertaining to the positions he has occupied for more than thirty years as state agent and agency director of the New York Life Insurance Company and special agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. For several years Mr. Childs was editor and proprietor of the Bennington (Vermont) News, Gazette, and Reformer, and he also published the daily Centennial, which contained the official record of the famous Bennington Battle Monument Celebration, also the addresses, accounts of the festivities, notes of early Vermont battles and heroes and of valued relics of the Revolutionary era, with other items incident to such heroic times and deeds, which proved to be a publication of rare historic value. The lamented Eugene Field was a distant cousin of Mr. Childs.

A broad-minded Democrat in politics, but always independent and aggressive, placing public interests before mere party purposes, Mr. Childs has been throughout his life a conspicuous figure in political circles. In 1876, in the Tilden campaign, he was a candidate for Congress in the first Vermont district, most successfully leading a forlorn hope simply for the sake of principle. From 1882 until 1884 he represented Bennington in the state legislature, and has held various important offices. In 1896 he affiliated with the sound money wing of his party, being chosen delegate to the famous Indianapolis convention. Public-spirited in the highest degree, he conferred upon the people of his native town, Wilmington, a benefit for all time in the presentation, in 1897, of a soldiers' monument. He is a charter member of Custer Post, G. A. R., of Bennington, in which he is a past commander and has frequently been a delegate to the national encampments, and was a member of the commission to which was appointed the duty of procuring designs for the monument to the Sixteenth Vermont Regiment at Gettysburg, fixing its location upon the advance ground it occupied during the glorious battle there fought. Mr. Childs is prominent in Masonic circles, having attained the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite, and in 1867 accompanied President Andrew Johnson to Boston, upon the occasion of the dedication of the Masonic Temple in that city. He is also an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Forest and Stream Club of Wilmington, which was organized by him.

Mr. Childs has been twice married, his first wife having been Sarah P. Cady, daughter of Lewis Cady, Esq., of Bennington, Vermont. Three daughters were born to them who still survive, Ethel, Lucy and Mollie Stark Childs; Mrs. Childs died in 1897. In 1898 Mr. Childs married Mrs. Clara M. Sherman, widow of Hon. Carlos Sherman, of Castleton, Vermont. She is the daughter of Rev. Levi H. Stone, a long-time eloquent pastor of the Congregational faith, chaplain of the Vermont house of representatives, and the first chaplain from Vermont in the Union army. Mrs. Childs's ancestry, in fact, included a long line of prominent clergymen, and the Stone and Sherman families embrace many names distinguished in both civil and military life, Mrs. John Hay, wife of the secretary of state, among them. The Stone brothers sailed the first ship into the harbor of New Haven, Connecticut, and purchased land titles from the king.

PASCHAL WHITNEY CURRIER.

Paschal Whitney Currier, one of the prominent and respected citizens of Montpelier, Vermont, is a worthy descendant of Ezekial Currier, who was one of the early settlers in the town of Orange, Orange county, Vermont, and who obtained his literary education in the district schools of his native town, and later pursued a theological course which enabled him to become a minister in the Methodist denomination; in addition to this vocation, he also followed agricultural pursuits.

Sabin Currier, son of Ezekial Currier, was born in the town of Orange, Orange county, Vermont, March 29, 1807. His education was acquired in the district schools of his native town, and being reared upon a farm he naturally followed that vocation, remaining upon the old homestead until after his marriage, which occurred October 11, 1832, to Miss Almira Richardson, who was born February 4, 1812, a daugh-

ter of Andrew Richardson, of Orange, Vermont. Mr. Currier, accompanied by his wife and his worldly goods, made the journey on an ox sled from his native town to Lawrence, St. Lawrence county, New York, where he remained for thirteen years engaged in the occupation of farming. At the expiration of that period of time he returned to the homestead in Orange, Vermont, and devoted his time and attention to the labor of a general farmer and sugar-raiser and producer. He became one of the leading men of the town, taking an active interst in local affairs, and being elected to fill positions of trust and responsibility. These duties he performed in such a manner as to win and hold the respect and esteem of all his fellow citizens. He was also an active and earnest member of the Methodist church of Orange, Vermont. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Currier were: Mary Jane, born August 31, 1833, died September 19, 1869; Rosilla, born April 28, 1837, died March 11, 1839; and Paschal Whitney. The father of these children died July 11, 1853, and his wife passed away April 23, 1885.

Paschal Whitney Currier, only son of Sabin and Almira Currier, was born in Lawrence, Lawrence county, New York, February 27, 1842. His preliminary education was acquired in the common schools, and this was further supplemented by a course of study in the Barre Academy at Barre, Vermont. After completing his studies he pursued the occupation of farming for two years and a half in the town of Hardwick, Caledonia county, Vermont; he then purchased a farm in the eastern section of the town of Berlin, Washington county, Vermont, which he cultivated for a short period of time. He then located at Berlin Corners, where he now owns the finest farm in the county, with buildings on it which cannot be surpassed in size and modern improvements by any in that vicinity. Here he remained for about twenty-six years, engaged in general farming, and as he follows the most practical methods his farm presents a very neat and thrifty appearance. Mr. Currier is now a resident of the city of Montpelier, havnig erected a commodious house on Nelson street, where he has a magnificent view of the city, valleys and mountains which are noted for their beautiful scenery.

In his political affiliations Mr. Currier is a Republican, and being honored and respected by his fellow citizens, he was elected to the office of selectman, a position which he held for a number of years, discharging the duties of it both creditably and honorably. On October 22, 1863, Mr. Currier was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Poor, daughter of Gardner D. and Bethier Poor, of Berlin, Vermont. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. L. Cooper.

HERMAN EDGAR CUTLER.

Herman Edgar Cutler, one of the prominent and successful business mn of the town of Plainfield, Vermont, was born in the town of Orange, Orange county, Vermont, November 27, 1849, a son of Jacob and Mary Cutler. Jacob Cutler was also born in the town of Orange, Orange county, Vermont, in the year 1819. He attended the district schools of his native town, and upon attaining young manhood chose the occupation of a farmer for his life work. He was a man that possessed very strong characteristics, and exerted a wonderful influence for good in the community. Politically he was a firm adherent of the principles of the Republican party, and was honored by his townsmen by being chosen to serve in the capacity of selectman, lister, justice of the peace, a position he held for a number of years, and representative of the town in the state legislature for two terms. Mr. Cutler was united in marriage to Miss Mary Waterman, who was born in the town of Orange, Vermont, in the year 1824. Five childrn were born to them, namely: George William, a resident of Barre, Vermont; Jennett, wife of Curtis A. Martin, who reside in the town of Marshfield, Vermont; Herman Edgar; Wilbur A., a resident of Barre, Vermont; and Merton E., who also resides in the same town. Mr. Cutler died in August, 1900, and his wife's death occurred in the year 1896.

Herman Edgar Cutler, second son of Jacob and Mary Cutler, acquired the education that was afforded by the district schools of his native town, and the rest of his boyhood days were spent in assisting his father with the work upon the farm. In 1874 he engaged in farming in the town of Marshfield, Vermont, where he continued until 1882, when he purchased a grist mill in the village of Plainfield, Vermont. He subsequently re-

moved there, and operated the mill successfully until 1895, when he disposed of the property very advantageously, and has since devoted his time and attention to dealing in stock and fine horses; he admires a fine horse, and is considered one of the best judges of their merits and qualities in that part of the state. In his business course he is ever honorable and reliable, and his success is the well merited reward of his own efforts. His sterling worth commends him to the confidence of all, and his neighbors and friends entertain for him a high regard.

Mr. Cutler is a Republican in his political preferences, and keeps well informed on the issues of the day, thus giving an intelligent support to the principles in which he so firmly believes. While a resident of Marshfield, Vermont, he held the offices of lister and justice of the peace, and after his removal to the town of Plainfield was a member, and served as chairman for over fourteen years, of the board of selectmen, and was also chosen to represent the town in the state legislature in 1886. He is a prominent member of the lodge at Plainfield of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Cutler takes an active interest in all measures that are advanced to better the social and political welfare of the city.

Mr. Cutler was united in marriage, February 25, 1874, to Miss Emma Theresa Gilman, who was born October 28, 1852, a daughter of Solomon Loomis and Diantha (Powers) Gilman. Two children have been born to them, namely: Arthur Gilman, born July 3, 1883; and Isabel Diantha, born November 25, 1884, died June 9, 1885.

JUSTUS NEWTON PERRIN.

In March of the year 1789, before Washington was inaugurated president of the original thirteen colonies, and two years before the famous Green Mountain country became a member of the Union, Zechariah Perrin, with his wife and four children, made his way from Hebron, Connecticut, and settled in the town of Berlin, thus being one of the very oldest settlers and one of the original founders of the present town. Zechariah was the son of Thomas and Jerusha (Porter) Perrin, was born in Hebron, Connecticut, March 18, 1750, and in 1781 married Mary Talcott, a native of Glastonbury, Connecticut. In coming to Vermont he conveyed his family and provisions on a sled drawn by two yoke of oxen; he came by the Connecticut and White rivers to Brookfield, which was then the end of the road; the remainder of the way was marked by blazed trees and was covered by snow three feet deep. He took an active part in the organization and settlement of the town of Berlin, was prominent in the founding of schools and was a consistent member of the Congregational church, for the support of which he contributed liberally. He lived to rear a large family, and in his occupation of farming accumulated a large property. He died May 28, 1838, at the age of eighty-eight, and his wife died September 11, 1828.

Porter, the second son of Zechariah and Mary Perrin, was born February 1, 1790, on the old homestead located by his father in 1789, being the first male child born in the town. His education was obtained in the common schools and at Randolph Academy; November 15, 1815, he married Lucy Kinney, who was the daughter of Rev. Jonathan Kinney, of Plainfield, Vermont, and was born October 4, 1796. By occupation a farmer, he probably accumulated more property than any one in that business in the town before his time; a great part of this he gave away during his life time for charitable and religious purposes and to his many children. All his dealings were characterized by a strict regard for justice, and he was one of those sturdy, upright men upon whom the nation depended for its strength in the early times. In politics he was a Whig and later a Republican; he held many of the town offices. His death occurred May 17, 1871, that of his wife December 9, 1878. Their children were as follows: Jonathan Edwards, born November 25, 1818, died October 20, 1878; Eliza, born November 14, 1820, died January 6, 1892; Justus Newton, our subject; Emeline, born December 24, 1824, died October 10, 1853; George Kinney, born May 23, 1827; Henry Martin, born June 23, 1829, died January 7, 1896; Lucy, born July 9, 1831, died July 1, 1833; Porter Kendrick, born September 13, 1833; Joseph Newcomb, born October 7, 1835, died October 26, 1863; William Burton, born January 19, 1839.

Justus Newton Perrin was born on his father's homestead on the 21st of November, 1822. Receiving his early training in the district schools

and in the academy at Thetford, Vermont, and being inured to the discipline of farm life, he followed that as his life occupation: at the present time he attends to his affairs with a vigor that would shame many a younger man. His political views are those of the Republican party and he has served as superintendent of schools for over twenty years and as a further mark of his ability in public affairs he represented his town in the state legislature in 1863 and 1874. In religion he is a Congregationalist, and has been a deacon in that church for many years. As a leading citizen of his own town he deservedly ranks high in the estimation of his friends and neighbors.

Mr. Perrin was first married December 22, 1847, to Arethusa Rosette Hosford; she died March 27, 1855, having borne two children, Lucy Helen, born November 15, 1848, and Harriet Eliza, born April 7, 1850. He contracted a second marriage on January 13, 1858, Mary Wild, the daughter of Elisha and Lucinda (Rix) Wild, becoming his wife; she was born in West Fairlee, Vermont, April 22, 1827. The children of this marriage are: Porter and Elisha, twins, born November 1, 1858; Mary, born April 25, 1860; Justus Newton, born November 23, 1863; and Lucinda Rix, born July 15, 1867. This is a very brief record of a family that have for years been prominent in affairs of private and public life in their town of Berlin.

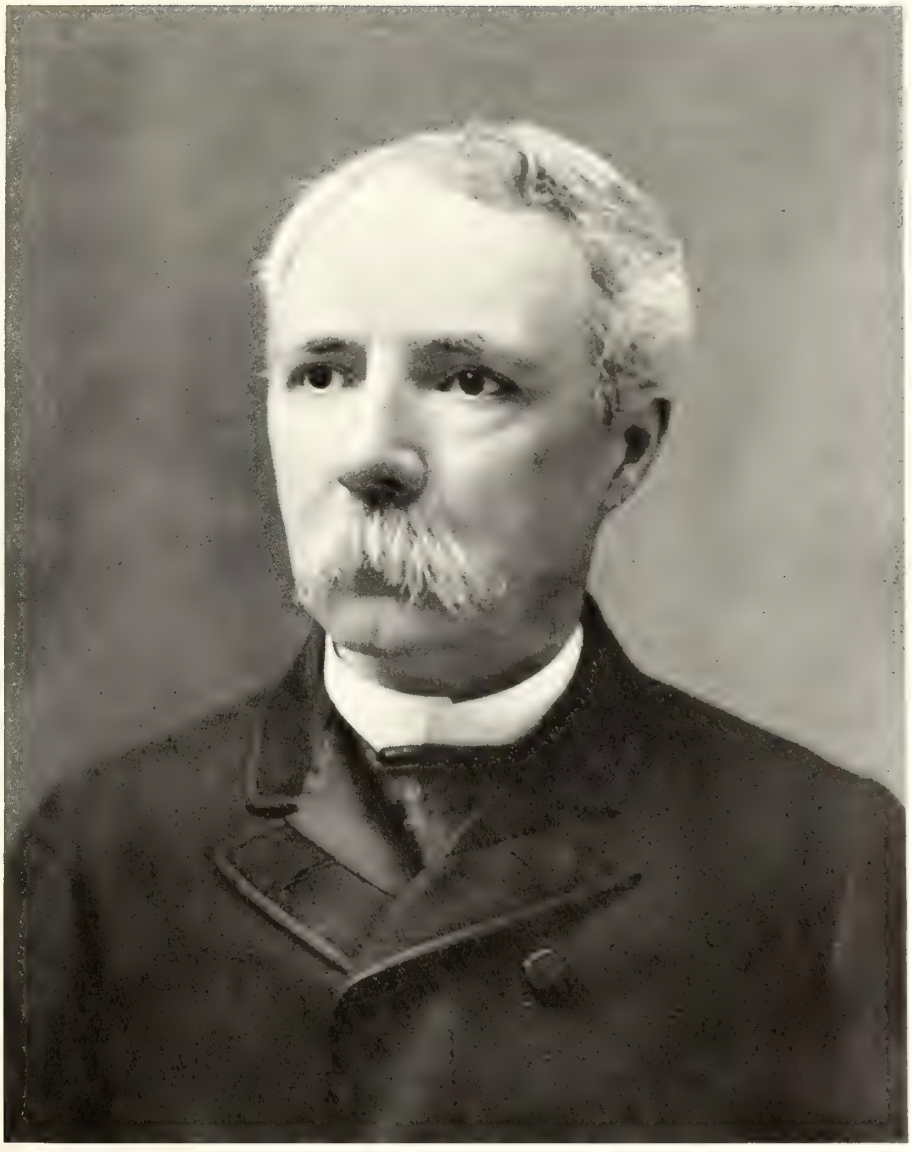
CHARLES HERBERT JOYCE.

Charles Herbert Joyce, of Rutland, Vermont, ex-member of Congress from the first Vermont district, was born near Andover, England, January 30, 1830. His grandfather, Thomas Joyce, was a resident of the village of Wherwell, near Andover. Charles, son of Thomas Joyce, born in November, 1808, was one of a family of twenty-one children. He emigrated to the United States of America in the summer of 1836, and settled in the town of Waitsfield, Vermont. He was a mason by trade. He married Martha Eliza, daughter of Thomas Grist, and to them were born two sons and two daughters, all of whom are yet living. Charles Joyce died April 24, 1877, in his seventieth year.

Charles Herbert Joyce, son of Charles and Martha E. (Grist) Joyce, came to this country with his parents when six years old, and all his scholastic training has been of distinctively American character. After passing through the public schools of Waitsfield, he studied in the Waitsfield and Northfield academies, and also in the Newbury Seminary. He labored by the side of his father, and afterward taught school in order to support himself while preparing for his profession.

He began his law studies in 1850, when twenty years of age, in the office of John L. Buck and F. V. Randall, in Northfield, and finished his reading under the preceptorship of F. F. Merrill, of Montpelier. In his youth he had served during three sessions as a page in the state legislature, and while a law student he was appointed assistant state librarian, and one year afterwards he was made librarian, these appointments affording him excellent opportunities for special studies in professional and general literature. He was admitted to the bar of Washington county in September, 1852, and the same year he entered upon the practice of his profession in Northfield. In 1856 he was elected state's attorney of Washington county, and he was re-elected in the following year. He had already built up an excellent personal practice, and the position to which he was called served to bring him into a larger field of usefulness and prominence, and forward the foundation for his future high professional success. As state's attorney he greatly distinguished himself by his zeal and ability in the prosecution of Ariel Martin, of Calais, Vermont, charged with the murder of two residents of that town. Two eminent lawyers (Paul Dillingham and Luther L. Durant) appeared for the defendant, but Mr. Joyce so arrayed his evidence and made such a logical presentation that he obtained a conviction. He also prosecuted one Simmons, indicted for subornation of perjury against a prominent business man of St. Albans. The crime was one of peculiar turpitude, attracting great attention, and Mr. Joyce was warmly complimented when he procured a conviction and the guilty man was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The outbreak of the Civil war interrupted for a time the professional career so auspiciously begun. At the first call of President Lincoln for



Charles H. Joyce

troops, he recruited a company of volunteers, expecting to get the company into the first regiment, but was unable to accomplish his purpose. Three months later, however, June 7, 1861, he received from Governor Fairbanks a commission as major in the Second Regiment, Vermont Volunteers, the first three-year regiment to leave the state. July 10th, the regiment went into active service in Virginia, under General Oliver O. Howard. Major Joyce was present with his command in the battle of Bull Run, and rendered excellent service in leading the line of battle until it was finally crushed, and in withdrawing and reforming the regiment in good order. Major Joyce was also with his regiment during McClellan's campaign in 1862, and participated in the battle at Lee's Mills, April 16, and at Williamsburg, May 5. On June 7 he was promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy. A series of engagements in which his splendid regiment was prominently engaged soon followed. The battle at Golding's Farm on June 27 was followed by that of Savage Station on the 28th, and the latter was one of the sharpest engagements of the war. June 30th, occurred the battle of White Oak Swamp, which was really part of the battle of Malvern Hill. Then followed the occupation of Harrison's Landing, where the regiment remained until August 16. September 2nd, it marched into Maryland. Near Burkettsville, Colonel Joyce was incapacitated by a disability due to arduous service and exposure, and was obliged to leave his post for a time. He was engaged in the second battle of Bull Run, and in the sanguinary struggle in and near Fredericksburg, December 12 and 13, where his regiment was closely engaged and suffered severely. His old complaint recurred with fresh violence, and he was constrained to resign his commission in January, 1863. His retirement was a source of deep regret to himself and to his comrades, and to his superior officers, who had frequently, in their official reports, commended his personal gallantry and soldierly qualities. While unable to again take the field, Colonel Joyce bore a most useful part during the remainder of the war in aiding the recruiting of fresh troops and otherwise affording loyal support to the government.

In the summer of 1863 Colonel Joyce located in Rutland and renewed the practice of his profession. He soon took a foremost place at the bar, and from that time has been concerned in much of the most important litigation in his portion of the state. Among his most notable cases was that of the state against four men, three of whom were named Plumley, indicted for murder. An old feud between the Plumley and Balch families had resulted in a fight, in which one of the latter named was killed. The trial lasted twenty-eight days, and during the entire contest Colonel Joyce conducted the defense with a spirit and resourcefulness which challenged the admiration of the bar of the entire state. Colonel Joyce made the closing argument for the defense, and presented his case in masterly style, and was at once recognized as one of the first jury advocates in the state, and this in face of the fact that the evidence against his clients was of such a character that but one was acquitted, while the second was convicted of murder, the third was sentenced to imprisonment for twenty years, and the fourth for life. It is presumable that to his masterly defense was largelly due the ultimate mitigation of the sentences passed upon two of his clients by a partial commutation of punishment.

In 1874 Colonel Joyce was engaged to assist the state's attorney in the prosecution of John P. Phair for the murder of Anne Frieze, at Rutland, under the most horrible circumstances. The case had attracted wide-spread attention, and many notable persons attended the trial. The press of the day highly commended Colonel Joyce for the masterly manner in which he closed the final argument for the state. Another splendid victory achieved by him at the bar was in the celebrated case of Calvin B. Inman, of Poultney, tried for the shooting of Patrick Sennott, at the September term of Rutland county court, 1889. Colonel Joyce made the closing argument for the defense, and during its delivery the large courtroom was crowded with people from all parts of the county. A death-like stillness was preserved by the vast audience until he closed, when the deep murmur of applause showed the effect produced by the fiery and eloquent words of the advocate. The prisoner was acquitted. The Rutland *Daily Herald*, in its editorial, said that "Colonel Joyce was eloquent and impressive. It was the effort of his life. He was inspiring; he was pathetic; and with the magical witchery of a silver tongue he painted a portrait so touching, so saddening that at times

there was scarcely a dry eye in the audience. Again, in characterizing the affray and that which led up to it, he gave full rein to his terrible power of denunciation."

Colonel Joyce has rendered to his community, to the state and to the nation, services of signal usefulness, and his name has an honored place in the annals of legislative bodies in the most important epochs. In 1869 he was elected as a Republican to represent Rutland in the lower house of the state legislature, in which body he served as chairman of the committee on elections, and also on the joint committee under the fourth joint rule. His services proved so acceptable to his constituents that he was returned in the following year, and was honored by election to the chair of speaker of the house. One of the youngest men who ever occupied the position, he acquitted himself with a degree of ability which would have been creditable to a veteran presiding officer and parliamentarian. At the close of the session he was presented with a silver tea service by the members of the house.

In 1874 Colonel Joyce was elected from the first Vermont congressional district to the forty-fourth Congress, receiving 9,638 votes against 2,597 for H. W. Heaton, the Democratic candidate, and 1,635 for C. W. Willard, the independent Republican aspirant. He was re-elected in 1876, receiving 14,496 votes against 7,057 for Childs, Democrat, and eighteen scattering. In 1878 he was elected for a third term, receiving 12,600 votes against 5,867 cast for J. J. R. Randall, Democrat, and seventeen scattering. In 1880 he was elected for a fourth term, receiving 15,645 votes, against 6,771 for J. J. R. Randall, Democrat; 358 for C. C. Martin, Greenback; and thirty-seven scattering.

His fourth election to Congress, and that in consecutive order, was an unusual compliment, but it was richly merited. Colonel Joyce has proved from the first his ability as a legislator and statesman, and his constituents honored him for his services and talents. In the forty-fourth Congress he served upon the committees on private land claims, on expenditures in the department of justice, and on the select committee sent to investigate the election frauds in Louisiana. In the forty-fifth Congress he served on the committee on pensions and expenditures, and in the forty-sixth Congress on the committee on post-offices and post roads. In the forty-seventh Congress he received more ample recognition, and was appointed chairman of the select committee on pensions and back pay; a member of the select committee appointed to audit the accounts of expenditure incident to President Garfield's sickness and burial; a member of the committee appointed to collect and suitably report upon all the facts connected with the alcoholic liquor traffic; and also a member of the committee on invalid pensions.

Colonel Joyce was a frequent and effective speaker in the national house of representatives, and many of his speeches attracted attention not only in his state but throughout the country. One of his most memorable orations was delivered in opposition to the granting of Mexican war pensions to persons who participated in the late rebellion. It bristled with telling points. "It will be seen, Mr. Chairman," said he, "that it is proposed by this bill not only to repeal section 4716, but to go further, and pension every man—Jefferson Davis and all—who was engaged in those wars, whether he fought in the Confederate army or not during the late rebellion. Now, sir, while we only pension Union soldiers who lost life, limb or health in saving the government, it is proposed by this bill to pension all these men who fought to destroy it, whether invalids or not. To my mind this has much the appearance of granting privileges to the Confederate which we deny to and withhold from the Union soldier, and is in fact offering a premium for treason."

In his speech on the United States marshal bill, and in favor of impartial suffrage, occurs the following pertinent passage: "If the government has power to preserve its own life; if it has the power to put its foot on the neck of treason, put down revolution, and crush redhanded rebellion; if it has the constitutional strength to guard and protect the very citadel of American liberty, and the very ark of our political covenant—then surely it must have the power to protect the voter from Democratic intimidation, and guard the ballot-box from Democratic fraud and corruption."

His speech on "The Policy of the Government in Relation to Pensions" was a statesman-like presentation of the entire subject, and embodied the mature conclusions of his long experience in

matters connected with the pension list. It was full of pertinent and quotable statistics, and closed with a peroration whose eloquent tribute to the bravery of our patriotic soldiers was greeted with great applause. In 1876 he made speeches on the death of vice-president Wilson; on the presentation of the statute of Ethan Allen; on early resumption of specie payments; on the centennial celebration of the American independence; in 1878 on the repeal of the resumption act and the remonetization of silver; on the election of president and vice-president; on the tariff; in 1879, on the policy of the Democrats in forcing an extra session of Congress by failing to pass the regular appropriation bills; in 1880, on commercial reciprocity between this country and Canada; on the apportionment of representatives to the national Congress; and on the policy of the government in relation to pensions.

Colonel Joyce's position on the vexed question of Chinese influx is equally manly and outspoken. Summarizing his objections to the passage of the Chinese immigration bill he said:

"In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, and to sum up my objections to this bill, permit me to say that I am opposed to it, because it is in violation of the terms of the treaty of 1880 with China; because it is hostile to the spirit of our institutions; because it is in direct antagonism with the great principles of our civilization; because it is in contradiction of the policy we have always pursued toward all other nations; because it is a bold and unwarrantable repudiation of our national declarations on this subject; because it is a false and unnecessary admission in a public law that we have been wrong for two hundred and eighty years; because it is building the same wall against China which she kept up against the world for centuries, and which we helped England to pull down; because it is a deadly blow at our growing commerce with one of the richest kingdoms on the globe; because it is a palpable violation of the terms of the Republican platform of 1880; because foreign immigration more than anything else has built up this country, and given us prosperity and greatness; because 105,000 Chinamen, even if they are as bad as gentlemen claim, distributed among fifty million Americans, can give no just cause of alarm."

In addition to these notable speeches must also be named that against the repeal of the resumption act delivered January 26, 1878; and that on the "Alcoholic Liquor Traffic—Its Effects upon the Industries and Business of the Country—What it Costs the People—The Duty of Congress," delivered on the 3d of April, 1880.

Colonel Joyce is one of the most popular and forcible platform speakers in Vermont. His first marked effort was in advocacy of the election of General John C. Fremont to the presidency in 1856. Ever since that day he has been an active and influential participant in every presidential campaign to the present time. Nor has his effort been confined to his own state. He has been heard in New Hampshire, New York and Indiana, where he received as hearty a welcome as at home. He is still in the very prime of a late manhood, although somewhat troubled by the complaint which necessitated his resignation during the war. He was in possession of a lucrative legal practice at Rutland until his retirement in 1900, and his place in the forefront of the Vermont legal fraternity was unquestioned. There were few of his compeers who did not dislike to be in antagonism to him before the courts. Four consecutive elections to Congress constitute indisputable proof of his popularity. Characteristic decision and courage voice themselves in his speeches. In the national legislature his reputation was that of an entirely conscientious and industrious representative, whose unspotted character and clear record commanded the admiring respect of all his associates. Brave as a soldier and efficient as an officer, he would doubtless have risen to high command in the armies of the Union had not disease supervened and forbidden further service.

Colonel Joyce was married February 21, 1853, to Rouene M., daughter of Gurdon Randall, of Northfield. Two children, a son and a daughter, both of whom are living, were born of this marriage. His daughter is the wife of T. C. Crawford, at one time correspondent of the *Chicago Times Bureau*, and resides at present in London, England. To Mrs. Crawford were born two children, Jack Randall and Inez Grace. Colonel Joyce's son, Charles P. F. Joyce, is a physician residing in Kingston, New Hampshire. He married Margaret Pierson in July, 1895. The mother of these children died May 26, 1902.

DR. EUGENE WILLIAM KNIGHT.

This young and progressive representative of the dental profession in the Green Mountain state has made a flattering success of his business, and is looked upon as one of the most progressive of that most necessary fraternity. He has been in business in Bellows Falls since the year 1885, and during that time has obtained recognition as the leader of his profession in his community. He is very loyal to the town of his adoption, and invests the results of his successful operations in enterprises that will advance its interests. In 1901 he erected a handsome office building in which he now operates, one of the most complete structures that can be found in the state of Vermont exclusively devoted to the practice of dentistry.

Dr. Knight is of Scottish extraction, the original American ancestor being Benjamin Knight, though it does not appear just what remove in relationship he was from the immediate subject of this sketch. Coming within the bounds of positive knowledge, the grandfather of Dr. Knight was Ira Knight, and was born in Marlow, New Hampshire, where he lived at what is called Knight's Corners (named after him), he being a very large owner of real estate in that section. He was a man of prominence and held many offices of public trust in his community.

Eben P., the son of Ira Knight, was educated at Marlow Academy, and upon arriving at maturity learned the currier's trade. He later abandoned this business and dealt largely in cattle and sheep. He married Elvira Richardson, the daughter of Jonathan Richardson, who bore her husband one son.

Dr. E. W. Knight was born in the town of Marlow, New Hampshire, September 15, 1863, and was educated, as was his father before him, at Marlow Academy. He early discovered an aptitude for the subject of dentistry, and at the age of eighteen he began the formal study of the profession under Dr. O. M. George, of Bellows Falls. He finished the required preliminary study, and was licensed to practice in his native state in 1884. He immediately began practice in his native town, opening branch offices at Alstead and Gilson, neighboring towns, in each or which he spent ten days alternately. This arduous work he continued for a period of seven and one half years, and so exacting were its requirements that his health began to fail him, and it became necessary for him to make a change. He thereupon located in Bellows Falls in 1890, where he has since resided, and is succeeding most admirably. Dr. Knight uses the most modern and advanced methods in his business, and is alert and wide-awake to every advance made in his rapidly developing business. He is a worthy member of the New Hampshire State Dental Society, and at whose yearly meetings he is a regular attendant. In 1885 Dr. Knight married Alberta, the daughter of Louis C. Lovell, of Rockingham, Vermont, and who has become the mother of two bright and sturdy sons, Leroy and Ralph. Dr. Knight is of a most social and genial nature, and finds delight in attendance upon the sessions of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which organization he is also a member of the Golden Rule Encampment and Skitchewaug Canton. In Masonry he is past master of the St. Paul Lodge No. 30, and is also a Knight Templar of Holy Cross Commandery, No. 12, and is a Shriner of Mount Sinai Temple. Besides being a genial good fellow, Dr. Knight has made a reputation for himself as a nimrod. His greatest delight is in the pursuit of the chase, and he has one of the most complete outfits of dogs and guns which can be found in the state. His offices are crowded with specimens of his skill in marksmanship which have been made beautiful by the taxidermist's art. By untiring industry and sound judgment Dr. Knight has won a merited success in all his undertakings, and is in all respects worthy the high regard in which he is held by his fellow men.

MERRITT C. BARDEN.

Merritt C. Barden, of West Pawlet, Vermont, a leading farmer and a citizen who has frequently been intursted by his neighbors with offices of honor and trust, traces his descent from Richard Barden, said to be from Solsbury, England, who, with two brothers, supposed to be William and Thomas, came on the ship Elizabeth to the extreme south of New Bedford, Massachusetts, where in 1732, he deeded to his three sons, Sam-



Eugene D. Knight

uel, Thomas and Joseph, all of Tiverton, Massachusetts, the year of the immigration being 1702. He had two nephews, Timothy and Thomas.

John Barden, whose brother, named Timothy, was killed in the Revolution at Bloody Pond near Lake George, lived at Freetown, Massachusetts, married Lydia Barrows, and was the father of the following children: Juda, Kezia, Lydia, Lourania, Bethuel, Lemuel and Noah. John Barden, whose father's name was Noah, died about 1812. in Freetown, and his son Bethuel, who was born there in 1763, removed, in 1818, to Vermont, and settled in the town of Wells, where he passed the remainder of his life, being an extensive farmer and a member of the Baptist church. In early life he was a sea faring man. He married Mary Crapo, and their children were: Peleg; Juda; Lydia; Polly; John, who was in the Vermont legislature fourteen years; and Shubel, who was born in 1791 at Freetown.

Shubel, grandfather of Merritt C. Barden, also was a very prosperous farmer and a member of the Baptist church. He served in the state militia. He married Lydia, daughter of the Rev. D. Pierce, a Baptist clergyman of Dighton, Massachusetts, and their children were: Julia Ann, who married Edward Solard, a Baptist clergyman; Abigail, who became the wife of Calvin Farrar; Betsey, who married John Farrar; Caroline, who married Nelson Louis; Shubel, who married Amy Cook; Henry, who died unmarried; and Horace. Shubel Barden, the father of the family, died in 1859.

Horace Barden, the son of Shubel and Lydia (Pierce) Barden, was born December 6, 1822, in the town of Rupert, Rutland county, and was educated in the district schools. He owned two hundred and eighty acres of land in his native town, the same being a part of the estate of his father, and he spent his entire life there as a farmer. Politically he was a Republican. He married Alma Eliza Bartlett, a member of the Church of Christ, and loved by all who knew her. She descended from an ancient family of Norman origin, the earliest known ancestor, Adam Bartlett, having been an esquire in the retinue of Brian, a knight who accompanied William the Conqueror to England. A castle appears as the crest of the coat of arms which was granted by Edward the Black Prince to John Bartlett for taking the castle of Fonteroy in France. The seat of the family was in Sussex.

John Bartlett, the founder of the American branch of the family, settled at Weymouth, Massachusetts, before 1666. and his son Jacob lived in Providence, where he was a landowner. He belonged to the Society of Friends, as did his sons, one of whom, Joseph, was a blacksmith and farmer in the town of Providence, Rhode Island, being made a freeman in 1746. He was a member of the town council, and he and his wife were often called upon to serve the Society of Friends, being members of the Smithfield monthly meeting. They were very pious people, much interested in the religious training of their children. The name of his wife, whom he married in 1744, was Abigail Aldrich. Joseph Bartlett, who was of a poetical turn of mind, and had composed several poems, died December 1, 1791. One of their sons, Jacob, born February 24, 1751, in Cumberland, Rhode Island, removed to Danby, Vermont, being the first in the town to carry on blacksmithing. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and married, first, Juda, and, after her death, Anna, both daughters of Samuel Cook, of Smithfield, Rhode Island. He died in Pawlet, January 14, 1837, and was buried in the Friends' yard at Granville, New York. Of his children, Daniel, born August 7, 1791, married Eliza Potter; after his death she married Joseph, a younger son of Jacob Bartlett. Daniel, Joseph and Eliza were buried in the Friends' burying ground at Danby, Vermont. Among the children of Daniel and Eliza (Potter) Bartlett, was Alma Eliza, born May 3, 1822, mentioned above as the wife of Horace Barden. (See Bartlett Genealogy, also Loveland.)

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Barden were the parents of the following children: Mary E., who died at the age of twelve years; John J., who died at the age of twenty-seven years; Merritt C., mentioned at length hereinafter; Harvey E., who is a manufacturer of specialties at Wallingford, Vermont, married Ida Smith, and has one child, Frank; Eugene, who died at eight years of age; Henry Bartlett, who is engaged in business as a manufacturer with his brother at Wallingford, married Anna Northrop, and they have the following children: John, Etta, Clifford and Zella, the last of whom died when five years old. Mr.

Barden died September 1, 1897, and Mrs. Barden died December 20, 1901.

Merritt C. Barden, son of Horace and Alma Eliza (Bartlett) Barden, was born October 13, 1852, at Rupert, Vermont, and received his education in the district schools of his birthplace. He has all his life followed agricultural pursuits, and not retains the old homestead. He is also the owner of another farm situated in the town of Pawlet, where he now resides, and on these two estates, comprising about five hundred and sixty acres, he makes a specialty of dairying, keeping altogether no fewer than seventy head of cattle, in addition to several horses. He has patented a number of inventions of great usefulness to the dairy industry. Among these is a cream separator, from which he derived a substantial sum. In politics he is a Republican, and has held various offices, having for several years held the position of selectman, and in 1898 represented his town in the legislature, where he served on the committee on agriculture. He is a Mason, affiliating with Morning Flower Lodge at Pawlet, and with Poultney Chapter No. 10. He is a member of Friendship Lodge No. 45, I. O. O. F., at West Pawlet, and is first violinist in the West Pawlet Orchestra.

Mr. Barden married Estella F. Sheldon, and their children are: M. Eugene; Bertha M., who married Burt Nelson, a farmer of Pawlet, and has one child, Barden; Zella, who died in infancy; and Ray K. Barden. Mrs. Barden traces her descent from Isaac Sheldon, her great-grandfather, and from Isaac, her grandfather, who was born and passed most of his life in the town of Rupert, where he was an extensive farmer, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. He married Rebecca Spear, daughter of Ashel and Mariam (Phillips) Spear, and their children were: Isaac S., Henry, Enos P., Lavinia, Marilla, Asahel and William.

William Sheldon, father of Mrs. Barden, was born in 1813, in Cattaraugus county, New York, and removed to Bennington county, Vermont, where he owned a farm of over eight hundred acres, having been at one time one of the largest landowners of the town, and a man of considerable wealth. He served in the state militia, and was a Republican in politics. He married Anna, daughter of Sylvester Smith, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Thomas died in infancy. 2 Albert M. is the second. 3. Lorin F., who was born December 23, 1844, at Rupert, Vermont, attended the district schools and Burr and Burton Seminary, and remained on his father's farm until reaching the age of twenty-one, when he married Adalaide, daughter of Nathan and Sophronia Baker, whose son Henry S. Baker, P. H. D., is principal of the Humbolt school, St. Paul, Minnesota. Lorin F. Barden engaged in farming in the town of Rupert, where he remained until 1901, when he removed to the village of West Powlet, still retaining his farm of four hundred acres, where he devotes special attention to dairying and the making of maple sugar. He is a Republican, having served as lister for several years, and also as justice of the peace. He is master of Morning Star Lodge, F. & A. M., of Powlet, a member of Poultney Chapter No. 10, R. A. M., and of the Modern Woodmen of America, and has passed all the chairs in the lodge of Odd Fellows. He has four children: Myrtle F., who married A. W. Burdick, a merchant at West Pawlet, and has one child, Harold P.; Pearl and Albert, both of whom died in infancy; and Alice N., who resides at home. 4. Isaac S. and Nancy R., twins, the latter of whom died at the age of twenty years, and the former married May Dings, and they have two sons and two daughters: Willie O., who married Lottie Hatch; Willis O., who married Minnie Hart; Rose, who married Arthur Boueville; and Lizzie, who married Max Waite. 5. Estella F. is mentioned above as the wife of Merritt C. Barden.

Mrs. Sheldon, the mother of Mrs. Barden, is descended from Martin Smith, who was born in 1718, and in 1770 or 1772 removed with his family from Connecticut to Rupert, Vermont. During the Revolutionary war, when Burgoyne and his army were descending from the north, Martin Smith succeeded in removing his family in safety to Connecticut, where, after a long and perilous journey, they found a place of refuge. He served as cavalryman in the Revolution. He died in 1814, leaving the following children: Stephen, Truman, Calvin, Jonathan and Esther. Of these, Stephen married Anna Munson, and they had nine children, among whom was Sylvester, who married Nancy Harmon, and his daughter Anna is men-

tioned above as the wife of William Sheldon, and the mother of Estella F., who became the wife of Merritt C. Barden.

ARCH MEAD BATCHELDER.

Arch Mead Batchelder, a prominent manufacturer of Plainfield, Vermont, and who has renderd useful public service in various important positions, is a descendant in the eighth generation from that Batchelder ancestor from whom have sprung many whose names have appeared in honorable connection upon various pages of New England history.

Stephen Bachiler (as the family name originally appeared), a clergyman, was born in England, and sailed, March 9, 1632, in the ship William and Francis, arriving at Boston, June 5; he went immediately to Lynn, Massachusetts.

Stephen Batchelder (2), son of the Rev. Stephen Bachiler, born in England, came to America with his father, and became a resident of Hampton, New Hampshire, where he held many positions of honor and trust. He died January 2, 1710. His son

Thomas Batchelder (3), was born in Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1685. He was with Colonel Shadrach Walton's command in the expedition against Port Royal, in 1710, and he died February 10, 1774. He was twice married, to Mary Moulton, and then to Sarah Tuck.

Nathaniel Batchelder (4), son of Thomas Batchelder, was born in Hampton, New Hampshire, May 10, 1722, and he married Hannah Butler, of that place, November 29, 1743. He served in the colonial militia, and bore the rank of captain. About 1756 he removed to Sandown, New Hampshire, and died October 11, 1784. His son

Jonathan Moulton Batchelder (5), was born in Sandown, May 26, 1766. He located in Plainfield, Vermont, and was a farmer by occupation; his death occurred October 8, 1827. His wife was Judith Boutwell. Their son

James Batchelder (6) was born February 5, 1794; he was a farmer, and died May 24, 1875. He was twice married; first to Olive Lamson, September 30, 1816, and after her death to Sophia Johnson.

James Merrill Batchelder (7), son of James Batchelder, was born April 8, 1829, in Plainfield, Vermont. He was educated in the district schools of his native town, and at the Newbury Academy. He was an enterprising man in the place of his nativity, and conducted a large business in lumber and milling. He was prominent in public affairs, recognized as a leader in all movements conducing to the advancement of the village and county, and occupied various local positions of honor and trust, and represented his town in the legislature, where his service was most useful and honorable.

He was married October 15, 1852, to Miss Amanda M. Lawrence, born November 8, 1833, in Marshfield, Vermont, daughter of Spencer and Mary (Parker) Lawrence. The children born of this marriage were: Arch Mead, born April 30, 1855; Mary Lawrence, born in October, 1857, now deceased; Frank L., born in April, 1859, now deceased; Olive L. and Mary L., who both died in infancy. The father died October 23, 1899.

Arch Mead Batchelder (8), eldest child in the family last named, was born April 30, 1855, in Chicago, Illinois, where his parents were then residing. The family soon returned to Vermont, and Arch Mead received his education in that state, in the district schools of Plainfield, the Goddard Seminary at Barre, and Norwich University at Northfield. By the time he had attained his majority he was well equipped for the duties of life, and at the age of twenty-one he became associated in business with his father, under the firm name of J. M. Batchelder & Son. In the following year (1877) they built their extensive mills, which were adapted for both steam and water power, and were utilized in the manufacture of all descriptions of hard and soft lumber. The firm soon built up a large trade, and came to be known as among the extensive operators in their line in the state. The senior Batchelder died in 1899, and since that time Arch M. Batchelder has conducted the business alone, extending its scope from year to year. Of excellent ability, he has not only prospered personally, but he has contributed largely to the development of the commercial and social interests of the community, taking a leading part in all measures tending to those ends. He has been called to various public positions, serving for some years as town auditor, and in 1902 he was elected to represent Plainfield in the state legislature, serving on the railroad committee.

In politics he is a Republican, and is regarded as a leading exponent of the principles and policies of his party. He has attained to high rank in the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in Wyoming Lodge No. 80, F. and A. M.; King Solomon Chapter No. 8, R. A. M., of Montpelier; Mt. Zion Commandery No. 9, K. T.; Vermont Consistory, thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite; and the Order of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Arcadia Lodge No. 53, I. O. O. F., of Plainfield, and of Marshfield Lodge K. of P.; and of the Vermont Fish and Game Club. Mr. Batchelder was married January 1, 1877, to Miss Emma Best, a daughter of William and Harriet (Brown) Best, of Northfield, Vermont. Two children born of this marriage died in infancy.

CYRUS WASHBURN WICKER.

Cyrus Washburn Wicker was the scion of an old Massachusetts family and conserved the honor of the family in a marked degree. He was born in Hardwick, Massachusetts, August 12, 1814, and removed with his parents to Orwell, Vermont, when he was two years of age. His grandfather, William Wicker, accompanied the family to their new home in the Champlain Valley, just south of Mt. Independence, of Revolutionary fame. He was of Scotch and English lineage, and lived to a good old age—eighty-four years—having survived his wife but a short time. His son Lemuel was born in Hardwick in 1783, and was therefore thirty-three years of age when he removed to Vermont.

The mother of the subject of our sketch was the second wife of Lemuel Wicker. She was the daughter of George Haskell, of Hardwick, Massachusetts, and from her the oldest son, Cyrus, doubtless derived the energy and persistency for which he was so remarkable. He was but eleven years old when his father died, and from that time he was compelled by circumstances to take care of himself. He worked for two years on a farm in the neighborhood, and then spent two summers on the Champlain Canal, being rapidly promoted from the towpath to the helm. About 1829 he went to Cornwall, Vermont, to live with his uncle, Benjamin F. Haskell, a prominent merchant of that place. Here he remained until 1835, dividing his time between the schoolroom and the store, and thus securing a practical business education.

When he was twenty-one, he made brief visits in his native town in Massachusetts and at the home of another uncle, Bela B. Haskell, of Waldoboro, Maine. Vermont, however, was the home of his choice, and he soon returned, and in 1837 opened a store in North Ferrisburg, as a branch of the Cornwall store. After a few years the partnership between his uncle and himself was dissolved, and Mr. Wicker began business on his own account, gradually extending it from year to year, until in 1877 he retired from mercantile business and devoted himself to other interests. The confidence reposed in his ability and integrity by his fellow townsmen is indicated by the fact that he was called upon to fill nearly every position of authority and responsibility in their gift.

He was a justice of the peace nearly forty years, represented the town in the state legislature, and was assistant judge of the county court, besides serving several years as county commissioner, and also as trustee of the United States deposit fund for the support of schools. Judge Wicker inherited many traits of his Puritan ancestors. He wrestled with fate and obtained her blessing, albeit rather grudgingly given. A Vermonter with such ancestry as his would almost of necessity be a man of sterling integrity and great will power, with an unlimited capacity for hard work, and a vast amount of nervous energy. His youthful nickname was "Drive."

He surmounted every difficulty and was victorious over circumstances. He was esteemed by his neighbors and all the country round for his thorough honesty and strong common sense. He was constantly consulted by his fellow townsmen on matters affecting private and public welfare, and no one was ever heard to regret having taken his advice. He was a member of the legislative committee that framed and reported a bill which was passed by the legislature of Vermont and became a law in 1858, making any man coming within the borders of that stalwart little state a free man, notwithstanding the famous "Dred-Scott decision," which of course it violated; as it also did the Constitution of the United States, but little cared the men of conscience of Vermont

what they violated, when a question of right was involved.

A man of decided principles, outspoken and uncompromising, Mr. Wicker always wielded an influence for good in the community. He was an anti-slavery man and a member of the Free-soil party until the Republican party was formed. His home was known as one of the underground railway stations for fugitive slaves, and he was always ready to plead the cause of the poor and needy.

Mr. Wicker married Maria Delight Halladay, of Shoreham, Vermont. She was a helpmate for him in the truest sense. "The words of King Lemuel, the prophecy that his mother taught him," give a faithful description of her character.

Mr. and Mrs. Wicker had three sons, Henry C. Wicker, for some years traffic manager of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway and president of the Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railway Company; Cassius M. Wicker, a sketch of whose life will be found elsewhere in this work; and Lemuel Theodore, who died when but three years of age.

Mr. Wicker was for a time a member of the Wesleyan Methodist church, but his preference was for the Congregational church, and for many years he was a deacon in the Congregational church at Ferrisburg. He died respected and honored by all, at his home in North Ferrisburg, May 11, 1888. From that time until her death, April 9, 1903, his widow made her winter home with her younger son in New York city.

CASSIUS M. WICKER.

Cassius Milton Wicker, railroad president and manager, financier and investigator, was born in North Ferrisburg, Addison county, Vermont, August 25, 1846, son of Cyrus Washburn and Maria Delight (Halladay) Wicker.

His father, Cyrus Washburn Wicker, was born in Hardwick, Massachusetts. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Massachusetts, and the family is of ancient and honorable descent. He traces his ancestors back to William Wicker, who settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1719. The family were of Scotch-Irish descent, and owing to their religious views were regarded with suspicion by the intolerant Puritans of that section. The town records show that on May 20, 1720, Constable Joseph Scarborough was directed "to warn William Wicker and his family to depart this town or to give bonds to the selectman," and that on the 26th day of May, the constable duly reported: "I have warned said William Wicker and his family to depart this town; he having been here near two months and came from Dorchester." Forced out of Roxbury, William Wicker settled in Leicester, where he died in 1769. His son, Jacob Wicker, who served in the northern army of the Revolution in several campaigns, married Abial Washburn, sister of Colonel Seth Washburn, of Washington's staff. By this marriage the family of Jacob Wicker became lineal descendants of James and Susanna Chilton and Mary, their daughter, passengers on the Mayflower. James Chilton died aboard that frail vessel in Provincetown harbor, and was buried on Long Point. His wife Susanna died the first winter and was buried in "Wheatfield." Mary, historians declare, was the first white woman to set foot on Plymouth Rock. She married John Winslow. Her body lies in King's Chapel burial ground, Beacon street, Boston, where these historical facts are recorded and preserved in bronze. Mr. Wicker also has two other Mayflower ancestors, William Latham and Elder Brewster.

Mr. Wicker's wife, Augusta Carroll French, was a daughter of Governor Charles Augustus French, of Illinois, during whose administration as governor of that state, the Illinois Central Railroad was chartered and its construction commenced, Governor French being ex-officio director. It was during his administration also that the Mormons were driven out of Illinois.

When Mr. Wicker was on his first trip to the Pacific coast, before there was a railroad to Salt Lake City, the small delegation of which he was a member was received by Brigham Young. A member of the delegation, in conversation with the Mormon prophet, referred to the fact that Mr. Wicker was a son-in-law of Governor French, and thoughtlessly asked "what became of the real estate holdings of the Mormons when they left Illinois." Brigham Young gave the speaker and Mr. Wicker one piercing glance and

with a profound bow, silently left the room. The crestfallen member realized his blunder when he was informed that all their holdings had been confiscated by the state of Illinois, by an act of the legislature enforced by Governor French.

It was during a trip to Denver, a year later, upon completion of the Kansas Pacific Railway, that Mr. Wicker had the peculiar experience of having his train "held up" for an hour and a quarter by a herd of buffalo passing in front of the engine, covering the plains as far as the eye could reach. It was on this trip also that he came to know Chief Colorow of the "Coloradoes," then a large tribe of Indians at deadly war with the Cheyennes. By reason of information obtained from this chief, Mr. Wicker was able to advise Governor Evans, the first territorial governor of Colorado, that the "Cheyenne Indians were burning and pillaging in South Park," rare experiences for a middle-aged business man of to-day.

Those interested in the study of American history have noticed without doubt, that in early annals of that history Virginia was not only the Mother of Presidents but of most of the prominent men of the time. Later, Massachusetts took the lead, and very few outside of that commonwealth presumed to count themselves among the chosen men of the nation. In our own time, Ohio claims to have succeeded to the Virginia title "Mother of Presidents," but there is one state which makes no claim to greatness, as compared with sister states, and yet, if greatness consists in doing good service, she certainly has a right to that claim, for she has given to her country a host of great men. It may yet be said as significantly of Vermont as in olden times it was prophesied should be said of Zion, "This man was born *there.*" Even now, whenever a national roll of honor is called, a noble army of Green Mountain boys answer "*Adsum.*"

If any one is sufficiently curious to run over the first ten volumes of the "National Cyclopedia of American Biography," he will find there about three hundred names of distinguished men "born in Vermont." Moreover, although the fact that these men have achieved sufficient success in life to be given a place in such a work counts for much, still we may go farther and discover in the list some *especially* distinguished, e. g., President Chester A. Arthur, Senators Proctor, Morrill and Edmunds; William F. Vilas, secretary of the interior and postmaster general; E. J. Phelps, diplomat and United States minister to Great Britain; Secretary Shaw of the treasury; H. C. Ide, jurist and United States commissioner to Samoa; Governor Levi P. Morton, Stephen A. Douglas; the poet, John G. Saxe; the artist, William H. Hunt; the architect, Richard M. Hunt; and the sculptor, Hiram Powers; Brigham Young; John Barrett, diplomat, and United States consul to Siam; Captain Clark, of the Oregon; Admiral Dewey.

We also note that the men of Vermont have achieved success in many varied callings. We find in the list distinguished clergymen, educators and authors, journalists, editors and publishers, bankers, financiers and lawyers, jurists, railroad presidents and managers, physicians, surgeons and scientists, diplomats, congressmen and United States senators, civil, electrical and mechanical engineers, artists, sculptors and architects, astronomers, geologists and chemists, inventors, manufacturers and promoters, generals, admirals and bishops, United States ministers and United States district attorneys; even an officer of the Legion of Honor of France; a Mormon prophet or two, and the founder of the Oneida Community. Clearly all the "isms" did not originate on Boston Common. According to our record, which is, of course, incomplete, Vermont has given presidents to a dozen different universities, besides her own two, as well as governors to several states.

In the Civil war, Vermont sent more soldiers to the front, in proportion to her population, than any other state in the Union. She had more killed and wounded, in proportion to her number of soldiers in service, than any other state. She captured more standards in proportion to the number of her regiments than any other state, and at the end of the war she brought back and returned to the governor every standard she took to the war. There seems to remain but one thing for her to do, i. e., to bring forward a Presidential candidate. He would certainly be elected, for "there is so such word as 'fail,' in the bright lexicon" of the Green Mountain state.

There is, besides, a curious sameness and sug-

gestiveness in the words and phrases used to describe these men of Vermont. "Indomitable persistency," "untiring energy," "unusual habits of purpose," "a well ordered and well balanced mind," "shrewd," "persevering," "faithful," "earnest," "positive," "self-reliant," "resourceful," "bold," "resolute," "firm," "full of shrewdness, tact and enterprise." These and similar phrases occur repeatedly, therefore, it seems almost sufficient to say in description of the subject of our sketch, that he is a Vermonter of the *Vermonters*, with all of the distinguishing characteristics of a Vermonter and a few of his very own.

Addison says, "It is not in mortals to *command* success; we can do more; we can deserve it." That Mr. Wicker has done, and the fates, although proverbially blind, have dimly recognized his merit. He is a masterful man, full of resources. When he was a boy, his father used to say he "never worried about Cassius. If he got into a tight place, he always got out of it." He has been in a great many tight places since his boyhood days, but he has always got out of them. His early education was that of the common schools, supplemented by the academies of Williston and Middlebury, Vermont. He received his first business training in his father's country store. This was in the days before the war, when anti-slavery agitation was intense. His father's home was one of the Champlain Valley underground railway stations to Canada, and often when he rose in the morning he would find a dark face in the family circle which had not been there when he retired at night. The family have never ceased to take interest in the elevation of the negro race, but their benevolences are carefully concealed from the public gaze.

When Mr. Wicker was twenty-one, he left home and went to St. Louis, where, in the course of a year, he found himself in charge of the Star Union Line at East St. Louis. For three years he was cashier of the People's Dispatch fast freight line at St. Louis. A little incident which occurred while he was check clerk for the Star Union Line will illustrate one of his most marked characteristics—forgetfullness of self and readiness to assist others. One evening the freight clerks of the various railroads centering opposite St. Louis gave a dance, which Mr. Wicker attended, although unused to such gaieties, coming as he did, from the "land of steady habits." While returning by boat to St. Louis in the small hours of the morning, one of the young ladies of the party came out from the brightly lighted cabin, walked across the deck, evidently under the impression that the boat had reached the landing, and in a moment was under the rail and in the water. Mr. Wicker was standing near by, clad in a heavy Irish frieze overcoat, with a navy revolver in his pocket. Throwing his hat on the deck and calling to his friends to be quick with a boat, he jumped overboard and seized the young woman struggling in the water. As the boat swung in toward shore it brought the rescuer and his burden in the rear of the wheel, and, in spite of all his efforts, the waves caused by the agitation of the water swept over their heads and the current bore them rapidly down stream, while the water, thick with anchor ice, chilled them to the bone. After a time the drowning woman ceased to struggle, but her would-be rescuer did not release his hold until he realized that without a boat it would be impossible to get his burden ashore, even if he could bring her to the surface. When he came to the surface himself, the skyline revealed some Ohio river steamers moored to the levee. He gave one last cry for help and went down again, at the same time plunging landward, so that his head struck the side of one of the Ohio river boats, which, fortunately, unlike the Mississippi river boats, are built without much upper works overhanging the hull. His friends had followed down the levee from one steamboat to another, guiding themselves by his cries for help, but without finding an available rowboat. After a few moments of clinging to the boat, tooth and nail, he was assisted on board by means of a coat let down to him. He was so utterly exhausted by his efforts that he could neither stand nor speak, and it was days before his lungs regained their normal condition. This was his trial by water; the trial by fire came later, in the great Chicago fire, a part of which he was.

Leaving the People's Dispatch, he became Chinese emigrant agent of the North Missouri Railway. His territory embraced the great west from Chicago, St. Louis and Memphis to the Pacific coast. From August, 1871, to December,

1870, he was assistant general freight agent of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, with the additional duty of settling the claims for losses resulting from the Chicago fire of October, 1871. From December, 1870, to January, 1880, Mr. Wicker was successively general agent, assistant general freight agent and traffic manager of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway's trans-Ohio divisions. From 1880 to the spring of 1883 he was in charge of iron mining and furnace properties in northern Michigan, and from the spring of 1883 to the fall of the same year he was general manager of coal mining interests at Springfield, Braidwood, Tracy and Wilmington, Illinois, operated by the Central Illinois Coal Company.

In 1883 he became commissioner of the Chicago Freight Bureau, having in charge the tranportation interests of the wholesale merchants and manufacturers of Chicago, and in 1885 took into the bureau the management of the transportation interests of the board of trade, the stockyards and the lumber dealers of the city of Chicago. In 1887 he removed to New York and was made vice president of the Colorado Eastern road; in 1889, vice president of the Fort Worth & Rio Grande, and president of the Zanesville & Ohio River Railway. In 1893 he became vice president of the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban road. He was one of the "three bad men" that fought through and won the Brooklyn strike in 1895. In 1894 he was also made president of the North Shore Traction Company of Massachusetts. This company owned all the stock of the Lynn and Boston road and a controlling interest in several other railroad companies. One of the most notable financial achievements of Mr. Wicker was the discharge of the mortgage of the Lynn & Boston Railroad. It was greatly desired by the directors to consolidate five other railroads with the Lynn & Boston, and bring out a $5,400,000 first mortgage bond on the whole property, retaining, however, the name of the Lynn & Boston Railroad. The transaction could more easily have been accomplished in New York, but it alarmed staid Boston financiers, and many and dire were the threats of those holding the bonds if their securities were interfered with, even though three years' interest as a bonus was offered for them, with but seven years to run. The directors met in New York only to receive the report of the Boston and New York attorneys that the mortgage could not be discharged. This was a discouraging situation. Mr. Belmont declared his want of confidence in the management, and that he would wipe his hands of the whole transaction. Mr. Wicker's clear perception grasped the situation, and he frankly told the directors he believed the mortgage could be discharged. Almost as a forlorn hope he was instructed to attempt the legally impossible. Ten days later he reported from Boston that the mortgage would be discharged, adding, "The engravers are now at work on the new first mortgage bonds of the Lynn & Boston Railroad Company." This message was so astounding in the face of the assertions as to its utter impossibility by probably the best legal talent in Boston and New York, that some of the New York bankers could not believe it, and sent a secret emissary to Boston to investigate. It was a triumphant moment for Mr. Wicker when he returned and received the congratulations of the New York bankers interested. He had simply thrown his marvelous energy and persistency into the work, and succeeded in convincing one after another of the trustees of the mortgage that it would not only be lawful but expedient to do just what they, as a body, had determined not to do. Action of the trustees authorizing the Old Colony Trust Company to receive principal and interest to date of maturity of the bonds quickly followed, thus enabling them to discharge the smaller mortgage and make room for the greater one on the consolidated properties.

In the early organization of the Chicago Union Traction Company, Mr. Wicker was its first vice president, but, differing with its management, parted with his holdings and resigned.

He has been vestryman and treasurer of All Angels church (Episcopal), New York, for several years; is trustee of the Washington Savings Bank; director and chairman of the board of directors of the Bank of Discount; managing director of the Hudson Valley Railway Company; director and president of the Dillon-Griswold Wire Company; was prominent in the organization of the Bankers' Money Order Association, of which he is a director and vice presi-

dent, and is a special partner in the house of Wicker Brothers. He also serves as director in numerous financial organizations, and the fact that he possesses a vital energy so powerful that he can throw it into any work and grasp the general features of an enterprise, while at the same time he masters and retains a full knowledge of the details, taken along with his good judgment and wide experience, is sufficient guarantee of success in his special work.

He is a member of many societies and clubs, among others the Union League, Colonial (board of governors), Lotos, Lawyers', Church, Atlantic Yacht and St. Andrew's Golf Club of New York, and the Union League Club of Chicago. He served as a lieutenant in the Vermont militia, and is an enthusiastic patron of the arts, being a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Geographical Society, America's Founders and Defenders; is president of the Chicago Society of New York, one of the membership committee of the Society of Mayflower Descendants; and also a member of the executive committee and chairman of the membership committee of the Pilgrims of America.

Mrs. Wicker died in 1889. Mr. Wicker has a daughter, Miss Lucy Southworth Wicker, a graduate of Smith College, and a son, Cyrus French Wicker, a junior in Yale University. They bid fair to develop the same push, energy and strength of character as their forebears. A granite monument in the family plot in the burying ground at North Ferrisburg, Vermont, bears, among other names, that of a son, another Yale student, "Henry Halladay Wicker, lost at sea off Marblehead."

Mr. Wicker resides on West End avenue in New York. His summer home, however, is the old homestead at North Ferrisburgh, Vermont, near Lake Champlain, where he was born. He has never lost interest in the Green Mountain state, and his favorite pastime is coaching from and to New York, spring and fall, as well as about the state during the summer. He is an authority on roads and routes, and claims that in seven years' coaching, he has, with one exception, never taken luncheon under a roof; always from the lunch basket in the open, under some sheltering tree. His mother was one of the coaching party until she was eighty-two years of age, when feebleness prevented longer continuance of the pleasure. The New England home has been enlarged and added to by its present occupant, without destroying its "Old Home" look, as only a dweller of a city can appreciate and adapt the suggestions of nature in beautifying the country habitation of man.

ALBERT G. DEWEY.

The Rev. B. F. Dwight, in his "Notes on the Early History of the Dewey Family," published in the "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," remarks that "mechanical instinct, tastes and capabilities have been leading characteristics of a large number of the Dewey family," and the truth of the observation finds ample exemplification in the person of Albert G. Dewey and his immediate descendants.

Albert Gallatin Dewey, known as the founder of one of the most important manufacturing industries in New England, was a descendant of Thomas Dewey, who emigrated to America from Sandwich, Kent, England, in 1633, and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts. Joshua, the grandfather of Mr. Dewey, came from Lebanon, Connecticut, and was (in 1766) one of the first settlers in the town of Hartford, near Quechee village, where in 1770 he built the first frame house in the town. He served as a minute-man in the Revolutionary war. John, son of Joshua Dewey, born May 29, 1774, at Hartford, was a man of sterling moral character and of high standing in the community. He married Mary Wright, of Lebanon, New Hampshire, and their children were: Albert Gallatin, Eliza Baldwin, Mary Lyman, Juliette Amanda Melvina and John Jasper. Mr. Dewey died November 23, 1823, on the old homestead.

Albert Gallatin Dewey, son of John and Mary (Dwight) Dewey, was born December 16, 1805, at Quechee village, Vermont. His father died when he was eighteen years old, and he set out to take a man's part in providing for the support of the family. Out of necessity, his educational advantages had been the most meagre. Leaving home, he served a three years' apprenticeship with a carpenter, Elihu Ransom, receiving as his sole compensation his board and clothing, and worked over time to earn extra wages in order

to assist his family. At the end of his term of service he was discharged as a journeyman, receiving from his master the customary gift of a freedom suit of clothes. For several years afterward he successfully followed his trade, and in 1831 obtained employment in the machine shop of Daniels & Company, of Woodstock, Vermont. Here he had opportunity to display his mechanical skill and that power of mechanical analysis which enabled him to master all the technicalities and principles of construction of any piece of machinery, no matter how new to him, and in the short space of four months from the day he began work his ability was so apparent that he was sent out to set up machinery in various places, and he was thus successfully occupied for five years.

In 1836, in company with others, Mr. Dewey built a factory on the Ottauquechee river, one mile and a half below Quechee village, for the manufacture of woolen fabrics. The venture proved unsuccessful, however, and at the end of two years he found himself deeply involved. With admirable determination, he continued to operate the mill, employing a force of from thirty to sixty operatives. During the twelve years from 1838 to 1850, there was scarcely a day when he could have met the claims of his creditors, even at the sacrifice of all he possessed, but he honorably kept his creditors fully informed of his affairs, and by close economy promptly met his paper at maturity, at the same time paying his workmen in full on every pay day. Meanwhile he spared no pains to improve the quality of his goods, giving his personal attention to the minutest details, exhibiting that carefulness which demonstrated that his heart was in his work, and only satisfied with the acme of excellence. As a result, he made for his mills a splendid reputation, and their product was eagerly sought by the largest buyers, in the best markets. Until 1841 he used fine wool alone, but that year he began the use of "rag-wool," which was obtained by tearing soft woolen rags into fibres for cloth manufacture. This rag-cloth, as it was termed, first made in this country at Quechee, Vermont, had been previously known in England as "shoddy," but this term was not known in the United States until the Civil war period. It is, however, due to the memory of Mr. Dewey, and to those who were his business associates during that great struggle, to record the fact that the "shoddy" goods of their manufacture, made for army and navy clothing and blankets, and amounting in value to many hundreds of thousands of dollars, were of the highest quality, showing as much superiority over dishonest products as appears in any line of manufactures, and passing the most rigid scrutiny of the expert inspectors representing the war and navy departments. In 1846 Mr. Dewey acquired all the machinery in use by Daniels & Company, at Quechee, who were then the only manufacturers of shoddy in this country, and from that time until 1848, when the Rays, of Franklin, Massachusetts, engaged in the business, he was the only American manufacturer making and using shoddy yarn and weaving it into cloth, and his development of this important department of industry entitles him to a share of that honor which is the meed of a master of mechanic art. April 1, 1858, the firm of A. G. Dewey & Company was formed by the association with Mr. Dewey, as equal partners, of his brother-in-law, Justin F. Mackenzie, and of his wife's nephew, W. S. Carter. Their mill contained two sets of machinery, with a capacity of about four hundred and fifty yards of textile fabrics per day. A few years later another set of cards was added, increasing the production to seven hundred yards daily, and this average rate prevailed until 1870, when the firm purchased the mill (previously leased by them), and repaired and enlarged it. New and improved machinery was substituted for the old, and as a result, in 1873, the capacity was increased to one thousand three hundred yards per diem. In 1873 Mr. Carter died, and John Jasper Dewey, son of the senior partner, purchased the Carter interest in the firm. January 1, 1876, William S. Dewey, eldest son of the senior partner, was admitted to equal partnership.

A man of marked public spirit, Mr. Dewey was called to many offices of trust and honor. He represented the town of Hartford in the legislature in 1850, 1851, 1863 and 1864. In that body he was known as one of the most active and zealous of patriots, and his splendid effort was constantly exerted in promoting such measures as would most efficiently aid the administration

of President Lincoln in its struggle to perpetuate the Union. In 1858 Mr. Dewey was elected a member of the board of selectmen, and he held that office until 1866. During the Civil war he displayed excellent ability in the onerous work of filling Vermont's quota of troops. Every requisition made upon the town was promptly met, at a minimum of expense, and all needed provision was made for the support of the soldiers' families. In 1869 Mr. Dewey was elected to the state senate from Windsor county, and was re-elected in 1870. While thus ever ready to act the part of a good citizen, and to participate in a proper manner in public affairs, Mr. Dewey was in no sense ambitious, and his public distinction was simply a recognition of his worth and usefulness. He was ever deeply interested in promoting the welfare of the general public, and was an active promoter and one of the original incorporators of the railroad between White River Junction and Woodstock, in which he was a large stockholder. He was elected a member of the board of directors, and on the death of President Peter T. Washburn, in February, 1870, was chosen to fill the vacancy, and he occupied the office until January, 1883, when he declined a further re-election.

Mr. Dewey was married June 18, 1840, to Emily, daughter of the Hon. William Strong, of Hartford, Vermont. Three children were born of this marriage: William Strong Dewey; John Jasper Dewey; and Emma F., who became the wife of Henry C. Denison, Esq., of New Bedford, Massachusetts. Mrs. Dewey died April 23, 1875, and Mr. Dewey married, August 26, 1876 Miss Evaline Trumbull, of Hartford, Vermont. The death of Mr. Dewey occurred August 26, 1886.

William Strong Dewey, son of Albert Gallatin and Emily (Strong) Dewey, was born in Quechee, Vermont, August 3, 1841. On the mother's side he is the eighth generation from Elder John Strong, who came to America from Plymouth, England, and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools; at Newbury (Vermont) Seminary; at the Green Mountain Institute in South Woodstock, Vermont, and under Hosea Doton in Pomfret. He graduated from Norwich University in 1863. He was a member of the company of college students which served for three months in the Seventh Squadron of Rhode Island Cavalry, in the Civil war, in 1862. His tastes and associations—his father being a leading woolen manufacturer—inclined him to a business career. For this he fitted himself by a course in Comer's Commercial College and by two years' service in the office of Taft & Parker, mill-owners and manufacturers. April 1, 1866, he entered the firm of J. C. Parker & Company, woolen manufacturers, at Quechee, and remained in it until April, 1876, when he sold his interest, and became a member of the firm of A. G. Dewey & Company. When the A. G. Dewey Company was incorporated in 1890, he was elected treasurer of the company, which position he retains to the present time. Mr. Dewey is a Republican in politics and represented the town of Hartford in the legislature in 1886. He has held various local offices of responsibility and trust, is a trustee of the Ottauquechee Savings Bank; director in the Woodstock (Vermont) National Bank, and director in the Ticonderoga (New York) Pulp and Paper Company. He served as aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Pingree, in 1884, with rank of colonel, and is a member of the Lakota Club of Woodstock. He is unmarried.

John Jasper Dewey, son of Albert Gallatin and Emily (Strong) Dewey, was born April 8, 1846, at Quechee, Vermont. He was educated at the Green Mountain Institute, and at Norwich University, and graduated from the latter institution in 1865, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and rank of valedictorian. Subsequently he attended Comer's Commercial College at Boston, Massachusetts, and then entered his father's factory to learn the business. He became a member of the firm in 1873, and, on the incorporation of the company in 1890, was elected president. During his connection with the establishment, the plant has been practically rebuilt, equipped with modern machinery, and its production increased three and one-half times. Mr. Dewey has been president of the Woodstock Railway Company since 1895. He is also a director of the Exeter Machine Works at Exeter, New Hampshire, a director of the Woodstock Electric Company, and is a trustee of Norwich University, from which institution he has

received the degree of Master of Science. Politically he is a Republican, and in 1902 represented his town in the legislature, in which body he served on the judiciary and insurance committees. He is a member of the Lakota Club of Woodstock. He married, January 19, 1869, Anna Frances, daughter of Erasmus B. Metcalf, of Boston, and to them were born five children: Alice, who married Gilbert D. Kingman, and resides at New Bedford, Massachusetts; Ida Gertrude; Anna M., who married George E. Mann, of Quechee, connected with the Dewey mills, and to them were born three children, William Dewey, Elizabeth and Richard Dewey; Mary M.; Emily Strong Dewey.

JOHN BOARDMAN PAGE.

The Page family of Vermont has been conspicuous in the commercial, financial and political history of the commonwealth through several generations past. The grandfather of John Boardman Page was Dr. William Page, son of John and Hannah (Robbins) Page, of New Fairfield, Connecticut, who lived in Charlestown, New Hampshire. He was a prominent citizen of that town, having twice represented it in the Vermont assembly, when Charlestown was a part of Vermont, and four times in the New Hampshire legislature. He served as surgeon of the New Hampshire regiment of the Revolutionary army, of which Daniel Reynolds was colonel. He built the canal at Bellows Falls. He married Chloe Todd, to whom was born, September 2, 1779, William Page.

The latter entered Yale College at the age of thirteen years, graduated in due course, and assisted his father as assistant engineer in the construction of the Bellows Falls canal. He removed thence to Rutland, where he resided from 1806 to his death, in 1850. He was cashier of the first bank of Rutland organized under the state laws. He was also deacon of the Congregrational church, and a public-spirited citizen, and he had to a remarkable degree the confidence and respect of his fellow townsmen. He married Cynthia Amanda Hickok.

John Boardman Page, son of William and Cynthia Amanda (Hickok) Page, was born February 25, 1826, at Rutland, Vermont. He was educated in the public schools in Rutland and at Burr and Burton Seminary, Manchester, Vermont. At the age of sixteen years he entered the employ of the Bank of Rutland, and when his father resigned the cashiership on account of advancing years, John B. Page was appointed cashier. He was elected president of the bank in 1861, and continued as such after its reorganization as the National Bank of Rutland. Mr. Page's remarkable business capacity was early recognized, and he became prominently connected with various important railroad and business enterprises. He was trustee of the Rutland & Burlington Railroad Company till he resigned this position in 1867, to become president of the Rutland Railroad Company at the date of its organization in July of that year. He remained president of the Rutland Railroad Company until August 1, 1883. From 1873 to 1881 he was president of the Continental Railway and Trust Company, organized to build the New York, West Shore & Chicago Railroad, afterwards known as the West Shore Railroad. He was for many years a director in the Champlain Transportation Company, which controlled the steam navigation of Lake Champlain, and was identified with the project to connect the waters of the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain by the Caughnawauga ship canal. He was a director of the Howe Scale Company from 1869 to 1885, and, having acquired a controlling interest in that corporation, he removed the shops from Brandon to Rutland in 1878. He was treasurer of the Howe Scale Company from 1876 to 1885, and a director of the Dorset Marble Company, 1871 to 1885.

Mr. Page was called to many civil offices of responsibility and trust. Few men, if any, in the history of Vermont, have held more or more important offices in civil life. He was the first treasurer of the village of Rutland, 1848 to 1850, and a trustee of the village in the years 1849, 1860, 1869, 1876 and 1877. He was treasurer of the town of Rutland from 1849 to 1856. He was elected to the legislature in 1852, when he was twenty-six years of age, and subsequently represented Rutland in the house of representatives in the years 1853, 1854 and 1880. During his last term in that body he prepared and intro-

duced a bill reforming the tax laws of Vermont (then much needing amendment), the main principles of which were subsequently incorporated in the state statutes. He was nominated for state treasurer, on the Republican ticket, in 1860, and held the office by successive re-elections for seven years, covering the Civil war and the most important period in the financial history of the state. He disbursed during this period, on state account, four million six hundred and thirty-five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars, principally for military expenses. He favored and promoted much of the important military legislation of that time, including the laws for adding the state pay of seven dollars a month to the government pay of the soldiers, and the law permitting soldiers to allot their pay so that it could be drawn by the selectmen of their respective towns for the support of their family during their absence in the field. He was appointed allotment commissioner for Vermont by President Lincoln. His arduous and responsible services as treasurer were recognized by the people in a call to the chief magistracy of the state. He was elected governor of Vermont in 1867, re-elected in 1868, by a larger majority than had been given to any other candidate for that office up to that time. He was then forty-one years of age, and the youngest man that ever held that office, being a few days younger than Governor Van Ness was when the latter was inaugurated. His administration was a successful and honorable one. After retiring from the governorship he declined further political office, with the exception of a term in the legislature. During the maturer years of his life Governor Page had an important place in the religious life of the community. Joining the Congregational church in 1858, he served on several important committees of the church and society. He was chairman of the building committee for the new Congregational church on Court street, Rutland. He was a deacon of the church for the last fourteen years of his life, and superintendent of the Sunday-school for twelve years. He served as a member of the prudential committee, and as the moderator of the society. He was strongly interested in Christian missions in foreign lands. He was a corporate member of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, and through his instrumentality the annual meeting of the board in 1874 was held in Rutland, the only meeting of the board ever held in Vermont. The arrangements for this meeting and for the accommodation of the large numbers of persons from many states who attended it, were conducted by Governor Page with extraordinary energy and success. Moved by the appeal of Joseph Neesima, he led the movement at that meeting which culminated in the establishment of the Christian college in Japan, of which Neesima became the president. The power of his personality was again strikingly shown at a meeting of the board of Providence, Rhode Island, in 1877, when he led a movement to raise the debt of the board. The officers of the board deemed the effort inexpedient at that time, but he persisted and in a couple of hours succeeded in raising forty-eight thousand dollars, which covered the entire debt. One-fourth of this amount was pledged by Vermonters, the largest single pledge being Governor Page's, for five thousand dollars. The scene during the progress of the effort and upon the announcement that the debt of the board had been wiped out, was one of the most impressive in the history of the American board, and Governor Page held thereafter a high place in the regard of all friends of Congregational missions.

Mr. Page married, June 14, 1848, in Boston, Mary Ann Reynolds. She died May 15, 1872, at Nice, France. Of this marriage were born four children: Susan Reynolds, who died in infancy; William Reynolds, Edward Dimmock and Helen Louisa Page, all now living. He was married a second time, June 9, 1875, to Harriet Ellen Smith, of Winchester, New Hampshire. Their children are: Catherine Rebecca, John Hickok, Henrietta Richardson and Margaret Ellen Page, all living. Governor Page died October 24, 1885, and was buried in Evergreen cemetery, Rutland, which he had largely helped to establish and adorn. As will be seen from the facts stated, Governor Page was a man of marked personality, of remarkable energy and executive ability, and of high traits of personal character. He had the power of making and holding many friends, and his name has an honored place in the history of his state.

HON. EBENEZER JOLLS ORMSBEE.

Ebenezer J. Ormsbee, ex-governor of Vermont, an eminent lawyer of the city of Brandon, Vermont, and veteran of the Civil war, was born in Shoreham, Vermont, June 8, 1834, a son of John Mason and Polly (Wilson) Ormsbee. The educational advantages enjoyed by Mr. Ormsbee were obtained in the common schools of the vicinity and the academies of Brandon and South Woodstock, his time being divided equally between the farm and the schools until he attained his majority, after which he taught school for a number of winters. Desiring to become a member of the legal profession, he began the study of law in the office of Briggs & Nicholson, at Brandon, in 1857, and four years later was admitted to the bar of Rutland county at the March term of court. Instead of entering upon the practice of his profession, however, he enlisted in the "Allen Grays," a military company of Brandon, in April, 1861. Subsequently this company was known as Company G, First Regiment, Vermont Volunteers, and on April 25, 1861, he was elected second lieutenant and was with his company in the service of the United States during the term of its enlistment, which covered a period of four months. After his return home he again enlisted, this time with Company G, Twelfth Regiment, Vermont, Volunteers, and on September 22, 1862, was commissioned captain of the company. This regiment was attached to the Second Vermont Brigade, commanded by General Stannard, which became the Third Brigade in the Third Division of the First Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, and taking a most prominent part in the Gettysburg campaign. Captain Ormsbee was mustered out of service July 14, 1863, having shared the dangers and hardships with his men during the entire term of enlistment.

Upon his return to Brandon, Vermont, Captain Ormsbee associated himself with Anson A. Nicholson in the practice of law, and a few years later he entered into partnership with Hon. Ebenezer N. Briggs, with whose son he was subsequently interested in a business relation at Brandon for many years. In politics he has always been an ardent advocate of the principles and policy of the Republican party, and was elected a member of the state Republican committee. In 1868 he was appointed assistant United States internal revenue assessor, serving as such until 1872; was state's attorney for Rutland county from 1870 to 1874; town representative from Brandon in the general assembly of the state in 1872, and senator from Rutland county in that body in 1878. He received the appointment, and served from 1880 to 1884, as a trustee of the Vermont Reform School, and resigned from this position to accept the office of lieutenant-governor of the state, and in 1886 he was chosen to serve in the capacity of governor. He discharged the onerous duties of this office with dignity and great diplomatic skill. In August, 1891, he was appointed by President Harrison to treat with the Piute Indians at Pyramid Lake, Nevada; the object being to secure by payment of a consideration their relinquishment of claim on a part of this reservation. After spending one month there Mr. Ormsbee succeeded in negotiating satisfactory terms for purchase, but his task was a difficult one and required considerable tact and diplomacy in dealing with the chiefs. He performed this work so satisfactorily that President Harrison appointed him a United States land commissioner at Samoa, in company with a representative of the English and German governments to adjust private claims of citizens of these governments, the claims aggregating three thousand six hundred, and representing many millions of dollars. This commission was created in accordance with the Burton Act, and the commissioners were engaged from November, 1891, to November, 1893, when he returned to this country and resumed the practice of his profession. Mr. Ormsbee is a member of St. Paul's Lodge, F. & A. M., of Brandon, and for many years has been a comrade of the C. J. Ormsbee Post No. 18, G. A. R., at whose annual memorial services he has been speaker and participant for a number of years. In his religion he is a firm believer in the tenets of the Protestant Episcopal church.

In 1862 Mr. Ormsbee was united in marriage to Jennie L. Briggs, a daughter of the Hon. E. N. Briggs, of Brandon, Vermont. After the death of his wife he married Frances (Wadhams) Davenport, a daughter of William L. Wadhams, of Westport, New York, in 1867.



Ebenezer J. Ormsbee.



Ever truly yours,

Justin S. Morrill.

HON. JUSTIN S. MORRILL.

Justin S. Morrill, United States senator from Vermont, was born in Strafford, April 14, 1810. His family in the United States had for its founder and Englishman, whose three sons settled in or near Salisbury, Massachusetts, and from the third of whom Senator Morrill was in the line of direct descent. Joseph, his ancestor, moved from Salisbury, Massachusetts, to Chichester, New Hampshire, where he died. His son, Smith Morrill, moved about 1795 to Strafford, where he was one of the earliest settlers. Nathaniel, son of Smith Morrill, known as Colonel Nathaniel, from his rank in the militia, was the father of Senator Morrill. He was a farmer, and he also made scythes and farming tools, carrying on an extensive business for the times. He was a man of much force of character, and greatly respected by all who knew him.

Justin S. Morrill received an academical education, and at the age of fifteen entered a country store, where his compensation was forty-five dollars for a year's service. With his meagre savings he went to Portland, where he found employment with a shipping merchant, and next in a large dry-goods store, where his more liberal wages enabled him to purchase books, which he studied out of business hours. He thus finished a liberal course of classical reading, and also read Blackstone's Commentaries, but without any intention of becoming a lawyer. After three years of mercantile experience in Portland, he returned to his native town and formed a partnership with Judge Harris, a connection which only ended with the death of Judge Harris in 1855. Mr. Morrill, however, had ceased his active effort as a merchant in 1848 to engage in farming.

In 1854 Mr. Morrill received the unanimous Republican nomination of his district to a seat in Congress, and was elected by 8,380 votes, against 5,848 for Parker, his Democratic competitor, and 2,473 for O. L. Shafter and other minor candidates. For the thirty-fifth Congress he received 13,695 votes, against 4,358 cast for Chase, the nominee of the Democrats; for the thirty-sixth Congress, 11,576 votes, against 4,806 in favor of Chase, his former competitor; for the thirty-seventh Congress, 12,555 votes, against 3,295 for Davenport, the Democratic candidate; for the thirty-eighth Congress, 11,538 votes, 4,785 recorded for the same contestant; and for the thirty-ninth Congress, 12,409 votes, against 4,793 cast for Ormsby, the new Democratic aspirant. The remarkable uniformity of the returns serves to indicate the unshaken hold of Mr. Morrill on the regard of his fellow citizens. Twelve consecutive years of legislative labor were included between December 3, 1855, when he took his seat in the hall of the house of representatives, and March 3, 1867, when he left it to enter the senate.

Mr. Morrill was elected to the United States senate in 1866 by the legislature of Vermont, receiving two hundred and thirteen votes in the house, against sixteen cast for T. P. Redfield, and a unanimous vote from the senate. He was re-elected for six successive terms, and, at the last election, he had reached his eighty-seventh year. When he died his congressional service had exceeded that of any living colleague, and had covered the long period of nearly forty-four years, thirty-two years of which were in the senate.

In the house of representatives Mr. Morrill served upon the committee on agriculture and territories, and also upon the committee on ways and means. During the thirty-ninth Congress he was chairman of the latter body, and thus became what is technically termed the leader of the house. The bill granting public lands to agricultural colleges was introduced by him in 1858, but was vetoed by President Buchanan after it had obtained the sanction of both houses. It was re-introduced in 1862 by Mr. Morrill, who ably advocated it in a speech on June 6, 1862, and its enactment was secured mainly through his instrumentality. To all the projects of pro-slavery propagandism he opposed an inflexible antagonism. In 1856 he opposed the admission of Kansas to the national Union under the terms then proposed, and, as a member of the select committee of fifteen (of which Mr. Stephens of Georgia was chairman) appointed to investigate all matters in connection with the applicant territory, he presented a minority report, prepared by himself, against the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. Morrill's fame rests chiefly on the basis of sound political economy. His first speech on the tariff was delivered in the house February

6, 1857, when he opposed a measure introduced by Mr. Campbell of Ohio, mainly on the ground that it unduly favored the interests of manufacturers, and was not sufficiently considerate of the welfare of agriculturists. He was even then preparing a system of import duties intended to conserve and promote the interests of all classes, which he introduced April 23, 1860, and which became the law of the United States in 1861. It is only truth to remark that the "Morrill Tariff" was, under the then existent circumstances, a masterpiece of political wisdom. It imparted a beneficent stimulus to American manufacturers, inciting inventors and capitalists to embark in new and untried enterprises, and it went far in providing means for carrying on the war for the preservation of the Union, placing his name beside that of Alexander Hamilton, of whom it was said, "He smote the rock of the public credit, and streams of revenue gushed forth." With old fashioned notions respecting a proper currency, Senator Morrill opposed and voted against the issue of greenbacks in 1862, but after their incorporation into the currency he deprecated any attempt to suddenly retire them.

Senator Morrill performed the principal part of the labor in preparing the first and several subsequent internal tax bills of the Civil war period, and was chairman of the sub-committee charged with the duty of formulating their provisions. March 12, 1862, he explained and gave a forecast of the operations of what was the initial measure of the vast internal-revenue system. Mr. Boutwell, commissioner of internal revenue, afterward affirmed that it was "the most perfect system ever devised by any nation."

In the senate, Senator Morrill made able speeches on different subjects related to the national finances and the public debt. One of the most important of these was that delivered May 9, 1870, on "the Reduction of Taxation." He assumed that, owing to the policy of our present administration, we shall soon be able to part with all direct taxation, or all internal taxes; and the only subject that will then remain for serious consideration will be the subject of the tariff," and he thoroughly explained the principles of the Republican party as related to the question in hand.

Senator Morrill opposed the passage of the bill making eight hours the length of a legal day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics in the employ of the United States, stating, among other reasons, that it applied only to those employed by the general government, and was therefore anti-Republican and offensive to all other laboring men. While advocating a modification of the civil tenure act, he opposed its repeal or suspension. In his judgment the law was not intended to be a restraint upon the power of one president only, but to be a part of the permanent policy of the country, and was in entire harmony with the spirit and letter of the national organic law. In the debate on the abolition of the franking privilege of members of Congress, he spoke in favor of that measure, not on the grounds of economy, but for other reasons, which, to him, was valid and satisfactory.

Senator Morrill did not favor an extension of the national domain, and the annexation of St. Domingo was a project of which he could not approve. He performed admirable service as a member of the committee on finance and of the committee on education and labor, and as chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds. In the forty-seventh Congress he held the position of chairman of the committee on finance, and a member of the committees on education and labor, public buildings and grounds. He was also a member of the select committees on the census and on library accommodations, but was excused from service on the two last named because of the exacting nature of his duties as chairman of the committee on finance, to which position he was called in 1877, succeeding Hon. John Sherman, who then entered the cabinet of President Hayes. Among the public bills introduced by Mr. Morrill were those related to the entry and withdrawal of distilled spirits, to the application of the net proceeds of public lands and patents to educational purposes, to the amendment of the law relative to the circulation of national banks, and to the appointment of a tariff commission, and the passage of the latter bill was in great measure due to his personal influence and effort.

The Public services of Senator Morrill were summarized in the following pregnant utterances of Hon. George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, in a memorial address delivered in the senate of the United States, on February 22, 1899:



Hiram Leaderton

It would be impossible, even by a most careful study of the history of the country for the last forty years, to determine with exactness what was due to Mr. Morrill's personal influence. Many of the great policies to which we owe the successful result of the Civil war—the abolition of slavery; the restoration of peace; the new and enlarged definition of citizenship; the restoration of order; the establishment of public credit; the homestead system; the foundation and admission of new states: the exaction of apology and reparation from Great Britain; the establishment of the doctrine of expatriation; the achievement of our manufacturing independence; the taking by the United States of its place as the foremost nation in the world in manufacture and in wealth, as it was alreay foremost in agriculture; the creation of our vast domestic commerce; the extension of our railroad system from one ocean to the other—were carried into effect by narrow majorities, and would have failed but for the wisest counsel. When all these matters were before Congress, there may have been men more brilliant or more powerful in debate, but I can not think of any wiser in counsel than Mr. Morrill. Many of them must have been lost, but for his powerful support. Many owed to him the shape they finally took.

But he has left many a personal monument in our legislation, in the glory of which no others can rightfully claim to rival him. To him is due the great tariff, that of 1861, which will always pass by his name, of which every protective tariff since has been but a modification and adjustment to conditions somewhat changed, conditions which, in general, so far as they were favorable, were the result of that measure. To him is due the first anti-Polygamy bill, which inaugurated the policy under which, as we hope and believe, that great blot on our national life has been forever expunged. The public buildings which ornament Washington, the extension of the Capitol grounds, the great building where the state, war and navy departments have their home, the National Museum buildings, are the result of statutes of which he was the author, and which he conducted from their introduction to their enactment. He was the leader, as Mr. Winthrop in his noble oration bears witness, of the action of Congress which resulted in the completion of the Washington monument after so many years' delay. He conceived and accomplished the idea of consecrating the beautiful chamber of the old house of representatives as a memorial hall where should stand forever the statues of the great men of the states. So far, of late, as the prosperity and wise administration of the Smithsonian Institution has depended upon the action of Congress, it has been due to him. Above all, the beautiful National Library building, unequaled among buildings of its class in the world, was in a large measure the result of his persistent effort anw powerful influence, and stands as an enduring monument to his fame. There can be no more beautiful and enviable memorial to any man than a portrait upon the walls of a great college in the gallery where the likenesses of its benefactors are collected. Mr. Morrill deserves this expression of honor and gratitude at the hands of at least one great institution of learning in every American state. To his wise foresight is due the ample endowment of agricultural or technical colleges in every state in the Union.

Senator Morrill was for many years a member of the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington city, and a trustee of the University of Vermont and of the State Agricultural College. He was married September 17, 1851, to Ruth B. Swan, daughter of Dr. Caleb and Ruth (Barrill) Swan, of Easton, Massachusetts. Two children were born of this marriage: Justin Harris Morrill, who died in childhood; and James Swan Morrill, who became a lawyer, and now resides in Strafford, Vermont. Mrs. Morrill died May 13, 1898, and her husband survived her but a few months, his death occurring December 28, following.

HIRAM CARLETON.

Hiram Carleton, of Montpelier, Vermont, prominent as a lawyer, in public affairs and as an authority on the history of the state, is of early Colonial lineage. Edward Carleton, the immigrant ancestor of the family in the United States, was the sixteenth in descent from Baldwin de Carleton, of Carleton Hall, near Penrith, Cumberland county, England, where he and his descendants had their residence for more than six hundred years from about the time of the conquest, A. D. 1066. Edward Carleton was a member of the company which, under the Rev. Ezekiel Rogers, settled in Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1639. This company arrived at Boston from England in 1638, and it is a notable fact that the ship which bore them brought over the first printing press introduced into the English-speak-

ing colonies of North America. This press was set up in the house of Henry Dunstor, the first president of Harvard College. Edward Carleton was selected to make the surveys for the company, and was for five successive years the deputy from Rowley to the general court of Massachusetts Bay. During his service in that body he was selected to execute important commissions. He returned about 1651 to England, where he died. His wife was Eleanor Denton. Their son,

Lieutenant John Carleton (1), was born in England about 1636, and died in Haverhill, Massachusetts, March, 1668. He married (probably in England) Hannah Jewett, of Rowley. During his brief residence in Rowley he held several offices of trust. He left at his death four young sons, John, Joseph, Edward and Thomas, from whom have descended nearly all of the name of Carleton in New England.

Joseph (2) was born in Haverhill, March 2, 1662, and died in 1742. He married Abigail, daughter of Captain Christopher Osgood, of Andover, Massachusetts, August 2, 1694. Jeremiah (3), born March 3, 1715, married Eunice Taylor.

Lieutenant Jeremiah Carleton (4), born in 1743, lived in Lyndeboro, New Hampshire. His wife was Lois Hoyt. On the alarm occasioned by the invasion of Burgoyne in 1777, with nineteen others of his townsmen, he enlisted and marched to the defense of Ticonderoga. Of Lieutenant Carleton's brothers, David was killed at Bunker Hill; Ebenezer was a member of General Washington's Life Guard; and Captain Osgood Carleton, afterwards a noted teacher of mathematics in Boston, at various times during the war was employed by the government in the transportation of money between Philadelphia and New England. His responsibility was for many millions of dollars, and was faithfully and successfully discharged.

Jeremiah (5), born May 10, 1777, died in Barre, Vermont, in 1840. His wife was Deborah Edwards, of Montpelier, Vermont.

David Carleton (6) was born September 2, 1809, in Barre, where he died April 11, 1888. He succeeded his father, Jeremiah (5), in the occupancy of the homestead farm upon which he was born, and there lived until his death. He was a man of unblemished Christian character, of rare intelligence and extensive information, and was especially interested in educational matters. He was one of the projectors of Barre Academy, served as one of its trustees, and was a member of the prudential committee of the institution from its inception. He married, September 30, 1837, Mary, daughter of Benjamin I. and Hulda (French) Wheeler, who died May 9, 1902.

Hiram Carleton (7), son of David and Huldah (Wheeler) Carleton, was born August 28, 1838, at Barre, Vermont. He prepared for college at Barre Academy, when Dr. J. S. Spaulding was its principal, and graduated from the University of Vermont in 1860, at the age of twenty-two. After his graduation he was for a time principal of the Hinesburg Academy, and afterwards of Keeseville Academy, in New York. He studied law with Ephraim E. French, Esq., of Barre, and was admitted to the Washington county bar in 1865. In 1866 he located in Waitsfield, where he began, and continued for ten years, the practice of his profession. He then changed his residence to Montpelier, in order to become a member of the firm of Heath & Carleton, which was maintained until 1883, when he was appointed judge of probate for the district of Washington, by Governor Barstow. This office he has since continuously held, receiving at several elections the vote of all parties. During his residence in Waitsfield he was the representative from that town to the general assembly in 1869 and 1870. At the session of 1869 he was a member of the house committee on education, and in 1870 its chairman. During his chairmanship of this committee the law permitting the establishment of the town system of schools was passed. This law met with much opposition in the house, and it was largely due to his prudent management that the act passed this branch of the legislature. This law was the foundation on which, in 1892, the state built its present system of schools. Mr. Carleton was for two years state's attorney for Washington county, receiving his election in 1870. In the same year he was the delegate from Waitsfield to the last constitutional convention.

Judge Carleton was for six years president of the Vermont Historical Society. He is a member of the Vermont Bar Association, and has

been its treasurer for the last twenty years. He is also a member of the Vermont Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of Aurora Lodge No. 22, F. & A. M. He is one of the trustees of the Washington county grammar school, and for the last twenty-three years has been its treasurer. He is a member of the Congregational church, and is a Republican in politics.

Judge Carleton was married in Chesterfield, New York, October 26, 1865, to Miss Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Lothrop Pope and his wife, Mary Ball, of that town. She was educated at the Keeseville Academy. Her father was the seventh in descent from Thomas Pope, who was of Plymouth, Massachusetts, born in 1608. Her mother, Mary Ball, was the great-granddaughter of the Rev. Eliphalet Ball, the founder of Ballston, New York, and the granddaughter of Colonel John Ball, a Revolutionary officer. Two children, Frederick Pope Carleton and Mary Ball Carleton, were born to Judge and Mrs. Carleton.

Frederick Pope Carleton was born November 3, 1866, and was educated in the public schools of Montpelier. He is a lawyer, and has been for six years city attorney. He married, June 10, 1897, Miss Molly Rockwell Brisbin, and to them was born a daughter, Frederica Brisbin, September 29, 1898.

Mary Ball Carleton was born September 14, 1876, and was educated in the public schools of Montpelier. She was married October 10, 1900, to Mr. Harris Hard Walker, of Burlington, Vermont, where they now reside. They are the parents of a daughter, Elizabeth, born November 1, 1901. Mr. Walker is general agent of the New York Life Insurance Company.

ESTEY.

In three successive generations, representatives of the Estey family of Vermont have made the name familiar wherever American commerce has spread, as manufacturers of a musical instrument of approved value. Its ancestry dates to the earliest colonial times.

The American branches of the family were presumably planted by three brothers who came from England. Jeffrey Estey (or Easty, as the name frequently appears) was an early settler at Salem and Beverly, Massachusetts. He was probably a Quaker. His wife, Elizabeth, bore him two children, Edward and Isaac. Isaac, known as Sergeant Eastey, lived in Topsfield, Massachusetts, and was selectman from 1681 to 1687. His wife Mary, born in Yarmouth, England, who came with her parents, William and Joanna (Blessing) Towne, was a victim of the Salem witchcraft persecutions, and was executed September 22, 1692, as had been her sister, Rebecca Nourse, previously. Jacob, son of Isaac and Mary Eastey, the fifth son in the family of nine children, inherited the homestead and lived in Topsfield. He was selectman in 1725, and died in 1732. His wife, Lydia Elliott, bore him five children. Of these, Isaac, born in 1715, lived in Topsfield, Massachusetts, until 1740, when he removed to Sutton, Massachusetts. He subsequently settled in Royalston, Massachusetts, and his mother was the first adult female who died in that town, between 1767 and 1769. He was selectman in 1768-69, and died in 1792. His wife, Sarah Gould, bore him two children, Jacob and Hepsibah. Jacob, born August 10, 1744, removed to Royalston with his father and inherited the homestead. He was a man of importance, serving as selectman for several years, and also as assessor. He married Sarah Chamberlain, and they both died in 1829, aged, respectively, eighty-five and eighty years. Their children were Isaac, Sarah, Israel, John, Joseph and Polly. The first-born of these, Isaac, born April 7, 1773, died December 26, 1834, in Hinsdale, New Hampshire, where, with his brother, Israel, he set up and operated a sawmill, but the venture proved disastrous, and was his financial ruin. His wife was Patty Forbes, who bore him eight children.

Jacob, sixth child of Isaac and Patty (Forbes) Estey, was adopted when four years old by a wealthy family of Hinsdale. When thirteen years old he walked to Worcester, Massachusetts, and joined an elder brother. For four years he labored upon farms, and when seventeen apprenticed himself to a plumber. He became an expert workman, and before he came of age he established a business of his own in Brattleboro, Vermont, with his hard-earned savings of two hundred dollars as his sole capital. He was successful from the beginning, and in 1848 he erected a large building on Main street for workshop

purposes. This proved the beginning of his fortune and the foundation of the family fame.

He had rented the upper story of his building to Hubbard & Carpenter, who there began the manufacture of a small melodeon. The firm was unfortunate, and Mr. Estey took an interest in the business in liquidation of his claim for rent, and two years later he bought out their interest and took personal charge of the business, which was so small that six men constituted the entire working force. Abandoning his plumbing business, he gave himself with enthusiasm to the new enterprise, and soon had an increased number of men engaged in producing instruments of his own devising. The fame of his melodeon spread rapidly, and he erected a second and larger factory, but in 1857 both his establishments were destroyed by fire. Undeterred by this disaster, Mr. Estey at once rebuilt them, but in 1864 they were again burned down, and these were also speedily replaced, and a larger building was erected near Whetstone for the storing of the immense stocks of fine lumber which were constantly needed.

In 1866 Mr. Estey brought into partnership with himself his son, Julius J. Estey, and his son-in-law, Levi K. Fuller, and the combined abilities of the three were of great advantage to the business, increasing its volume and enhancing the value of the product. But this success was achieved at great cost. In 1869 the sudden overflow of a nearby stream brought death to one of the workmen, swept away thousands of dollars' worth of valuable material, and threatened the safety of the factory itself. To provide against such danger in the future, the company resorted to higher ground, upon which were erected nine large buildings, each three stories in height, with large dry houses, immense packing and storage departments, engine rooms, etc. The interests of this great business, which he had developed from a merely experimental condition until it had become one of the most important establishments for the manufacture of musical instruments in the world, claimed the attention of Mr. Estey until almost the moment of his death, April 15, 1890. It was his fortune, through his own earnest endeavor, to make himself a real benefactor to humanity. To his home city he gave its principal industry, affording support to hundreds of families. To the world at large he gave, as the fruit of his skill and industry, an instrument which has brought exquisite pleasure to hundreds of thousands, not only in America, but throughout all the civilized world, and even to the islands of the sea.

Mr. Estey was a man of great nobility of character. Benevolent, educational and religious institutions in many portions of the country were continually aided through his generosity, and the afflicted and deserving poor in his own town and neighborhood were ever the recipients of his bounty. He was one of the first and most energetic and liberal movers in the establishment of the Baptist church in Brattleboro in 1840, and from that day until his death he was one of its most liberal supporters. Destitute of political ambition, yet he was prominent in civil affairs, called to nearly all elective offices by a people who valued him for his great ability and sterling integrity, and he accepted every trust as an imperative duty. Besides filling nearly all local positions, at various times, he represented Brattleboro in the legislature in 1868-69, and was a member of the state senate in 1872-73, in both positions acquitting himself with great credit, and recognized as a most industrious and sagacious legislator. In 1876 he was brought into favorable prominence by being named for the gubernatorial office, in the Republican state convention, and received the fine compliment of one hundred and forty-four votes on the first ballot, and without any effort upon his own part.

Mr. Estey was married May 2, 1837, to Desdemona, daughter of David and Anna (Kendal) Wood, of Brattleboro. Three children were born of this union: Abby E. is the widow of ex-Governor Levi K. Fuller, deceased, and Julius J. Estey is mentioned below.

Julius J. Estey, son of Jacob and Desdemona (Wood) Estey, was born in Brattleboro in January, 1845, and died March 7, 1902. He received his education in the public schools of his native city and at the Norwich Military Institute. On attaining his majority he became associated with his father as junior member of the firm of J. Estey & Company. By disposition, tastes and training he was in all ways fitted to become, in course of time, the manager of the great business which his sire had founded. When the Estey

Organ Company was incorporated, he became the treasurer, and occupied that position until 1896, when he became president, with his sons, J. Gray Estey and J. Harry Estey, respectively, as vice president and treasurer. Besides directing in a masterly way the business of the corporation, Mr. Estey was also actively interested in various other commercial and financial institutions, and was president of the People's Bank of Brattleboro, president of the Estey Piano Company of New York city, and a director in the Estey Manufacturing Company of Owosso, Michigan.

He was zealously interested in the maintenance of the military establishment of the state, to which he unstintingly afforded his personal efforts and means. His connection with the National Guard dates from 1874, when he organized the Estey Guards of Brattleboro, of which he was chosen captain. In 1876 he was appointed as aide-de-camp, with the rank of colonel, on the staff of Governor Horace Fairbanks. In 1881 he was elected lieutenant colonel of the Vermont National Guard, and served with that rank until 1886, when he was elected colonel. In 1892 he was made brigadier general. It has been said of him, upon the highest authority, that he was an excellent tactician and disciplinarian, and that the troops under his command came to be among the most soldierly in all the New England states. At the same time he commanded the affection as well as the respect of his men in a far higher degree than is common in military life.

General Estey was an active Republican, and was repeatedly a delegate to state conventions, and in 1888 was a delegate-at-large to the national convention. He was elected to the legislature in 1876, and to the state senate in 1882, serving in both positions with credit to himself and usefulness to his constituency and to the commonwealth, affording his aid to the formation and enactment of various salutory laws relating to the National Guard and to educational and industrial interests. He was deeply interested in education, and was for many years a trustee of Mount Hermon (Massachusetts) School for young men, and of Northfield (Massachusetts) Seminary for young ladies, both founded by Mr. D. L. Moody, the evangelist, as well as treasurer of the latter named institution and of Vermont Academy at Saxton's River. In religion he was a Baptist, exemplary in life, and earnest and liberal in support of his church and its allied interests. He was for a number of years president of the board of managers of the Vermont Baptist state convention, and president of the Baptist State Sunday-school Association. He was also deeply interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association; he was president of the Brattleboro body from its organization, also serving as chairman of the state executive committee and presiding at various state gatherings. In his personal character he was a model of Christian manhood, and every act of his life reflected his gentleness, sympathy and broad charity.

General Estey married, October 29, 1867, Miss Florence Gray, who was born in Cambridge, New York, August 24, 1848, a daughter of Dr. Henry C. Gray, and a descendant in the seventh generation from Matthew (1) and Joan Gray, who were among the Scotch-Irish immigratns that landed in Boston, August 4, 1718. They removed to Worcester, where they acquired large tracts of land and where they lived the remainder of their lives. The line was continued through their son, Matthew, who received a deed of the Worcester homestead in 1735. Reuben, next in descent, succeeded to the possession of the home farm. Joseph Gray, his eighth child, settled in Pelham, New Hampshire. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and subsequently became one of the leading physicians of his county, practicing until his death in 1812. He married Lucy, daughter of Samuel Bancroft, and they became the parents of nine children, of whom Henry Gray, born in Hudson, New Hampshire, May 27, 1783, succeeded to the profession of his father. He married, November 23, 1808, Margaret Carpenter, who died August 24, 1863, at an advanced age. She bore him ten children. Dr. Henry C. Gray, the eldest child, was born January 7, 1810, and settled as a physician in Cambridge, New York, where he died February 10, 1877. March 31, 1834, he married Jeannette Bullions, of Cambridge, New York, and they reared several children, among them being Florence C. Gray, who became the wife of Julius J. Estey. General and Mrs. Estey became the parents of three children: Jacob Gray, Julius Harry and Guy Carpenter Estey; the last named died in 1897.

J. Gray Estey, eldest son of General Estey,

was born August 2, 1871. He began his education in the public schools of Brattleboro, and pursued advanced studies at Vermont Academy and the Massachusetts School of Technology. At the age of twenty he entered the Estey Organ Company's factory and worked his way through all of its various departments, acquainting himself intimately with all the details of the business, mechanical as well as administrative. He served for a time as superintendent of the manufacturing department, later became vice president, and succeeded to the presidency after the death of his father. In lineal descent the third of his family to be identified with the mammoth institution of which he is the head, he brings to its management all the excellent qualities inherited from his sire and grandsire, together with an artistic appreciation of his great opportunity to contribute to the happiness of mankind, and that commendable sentiment which moves him to perpetuate the establishment as one of the most eloquent memorials of the highly useful lives of those who have preceded him in the duties now devolved upon himself.

He early became connected with the National Guard of Vermont, in which he enlisted as a private, and the Estey Guards, of which he afterwards became captain, eventually rising (in 1899) to the rank of colonel commanding the regiment. During the Spanish-American war he served with his regiment, which was stationed at Chickamauga, Tennessee. Colonel Estey was married to Miss Mattie Poor, a daughter of Leverett Poor, a prominent leather manufacturer of Peabody, Massachusetts. Of this marriage were born two children, Jacob Poor and Joseph Gray Estey.

J. Harry Estey, second son of General Estey, was born in Brattleboro, July 9, 1874. He was educated in the high school in the city named, and then entered the office of the Estey Organ Company, of which he has been treasurer for several years past. He has been connected with the National Guard of Vermont for several years, having enlisted as a private in the Estey Guards. During the Spanish-American war he served as lieutenant, and he is at present the adjutant of the regiment. He is a member of Brattleboro Lodge, F. & A. M. He married, June 19, 1895, Miss Allethaire Chase, daughter of the late E. H. Chase, of Louisville, Kentucky, and to them have been born two children, Paul Chase and Allethaire Gray.

EDWARD WELLS.

The well known firm of Wells, Richardson & Company, of Burlington, has at its head, in the person of Edward Wells, one who is a descendant from one of the oldest and most honored families of Normandy, a house which played a conspicuous part in the government of that province previous to the conquest of England. As early as 794 a branch of the Vaux family (from which the name of Wells is derived) inhabited the Provence Normandy, and were allied by marriage to most of the sovereign princes of Europe. In 1140 they disputed the sovereignty of Provence with the house of Barcelona, and in 1173 acquired the principality of Orange by marriage with Tiburze, heiress of Orange. In 1214 William, Prince of Vaux and Orange, assumed the title of King of Arles and Vienna, which dignity was confirmed to him by Frederick II. A branch of the family was founded in England after the conquest by Harold De Vaux, a near connection of William the Conqueror. At this time was adopted the surname of De Vallibus.

The Wells family of Vermont runs back to Hugh Wells, of Essex, England. Hugh Wells was born in, or about, the year 1590, emigrated to New England in 1635 and settled either in Salem or in Bister. In the following year he removed to where is now the city of Hartford, Connecticut, and he was included among the earliest settlers of that locality, and was subsequently known as a citizen of considerable local influence. Thomas Wells, eldest son of Hugh Wells, was born in 1620 at Colchester, England, and came with his parents to America in 1635. He finally settled at Hadley, Massachusetts, in 1659, and was a resident of that place until his death in 1676. Ebenezer Wells, the eleventh child of Thomas Wells, was born in Hadley, July 4, 1668, removed to Hatfield, and died there. Thomas Wells, the second child of Ebenezer Wells, was born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, September 23, 1693. He was the first physician and surgeon in this branch of the family, and died at Deerfield,



March 7, 1745. Joseph Wells, the third child of Dr. Thomas Wells, was born in Deerfield, October 8, 1731, and died in Greenfield, December 22, 1804. Roswell Wells, the fifth child of Joseph Wells, was born in Greenfield, September 9, 1769. Up to this time the family name had been spelled Welles, but Roswell dropped the last e in the exercise of that passion for brevity, time-saving and vanity so characteristic of the New Englander. He removed to Waterbury, Vermont, about 1805, and died there July 26, 1826.

William Wellington Wells, eldest son of Roswell Wells, after the usual academic preparation, entered the University of Vermont and graduated from there in 1824. Deciding to take up the profession of law, he entered the office of Charles Adams in Burlington, completed his preliminary studies, and was admitted to practice at the Chittenden county bar. After the death of his father he returned to Waterbury and administered the estate. There he soon became so much interested in business that he abandoned all idea of leading a professional life, and identified himself with the ordinary interests of his family and town. In 1827 he became a member of Hutchins, Wells & Company, of Waterbury. He erected a tannery at Waterbury in 1830, and in 1835 purchased the grist mill near his tannery. He also owned and conducted a dry-goods store in Waterbury Center. He represented Waterbury in the legislature for years. His death occurred April 9, 1869, beloved by all. William W. Wells was married to Eliza, second daughter of Judge Dan Carpenter, January 15, 1831. They had ten children, two of whom died in infancy; Roswell, Edward, William, Curtis, Sarah C., wife of James W. Brock, of Montpelier, Vermont; Charles, Henry, Frederick H.

Edward Wells, son of William W. Wells, was born October 30, 1835, in Waterbury, Vermont. He there began his education in the common schools and supplemented the instruction thus received with a course in the Bakersfield Academy, but was not privileged to enter college. At the early age of seventeen years he entered upon employment in a dry-goods store at Montpelier, in which he remained for about twelve months. Returning home he spent the following two years in a dry-goods store in Waterbury. From there he passed to the wholesale flour store of his father, where he remained for three years, leaving in the spring of 1857 to go to the territory of Kansas. In this new and promising region he spent nine months, but, finding that his health suffered impairment, he returned home and resumed clerical work in his father's store at Waterbury Center. There he remained until September 6, 1861, when he joined the army of the Union as a member of the Fifth Regiment of Vermont Volunteers. He served for a time in the regimental band, but his busines capabilities became known at headquarters, and he was detailed as a clerk in the quartermaster's department under Colonel P. P. Pitkin, with whom he served for nearly three years. His service in this position was so conspicuously useful and capable that when he returned home at the expiration of his term of service, in 1864, the officer under whom he had served, who is now quartermaster general of the state of Vermont, called him to duty in his office, and he was so engaged for two years, until the gigantic business of the Civil war had been brought to a close.

Mr. Wells then entered the office of John A. Page, state treasurer, as a principal clerk, and acted in that capacity until March, 1868, when he became a member of the wholesale drug firm of Henry & Company, which had but recently transferred the seat of its business operations from Waterbury to Burlington. July 1, 1868, the complex business of the firm was amicably disposed that a large number of proprietary medicines and other articles of which the firm had control were separated from the wholesale drug department proper. In this disposition Mr. Wells became head of the partners, assuming charge of the latter business, and an association was formed under the style of Wells, Richardson & Company. Their new departure was successful from the beginning, and, with the energy and shrewd foresight, the transactions of the house were rapidly increased in volume and value. The Wells, Richardson & Company incorporated under the name of Wells and Richardson Company, in 1882, with Mr. Edward Wells as president, a position which he occupies to the present time.

Mr. Wells has always been actively interested in various other large enterprises, and has served as president of the Burlington Trust Company; vice president of the Burlington Safe Deposit

Company; vice president of the Burlington Cotton Mills; president of the Home for Aged Women; trustee of the Fletcher Free Library Fund. He belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution; Algonquin and Ethan Allen Clubs. A Republican in politics, he was elected to the legislature in 1890 and proved himself a most useful member of this body, serving upon the ways and means and banking committees, and occupying the chairmanship of that last named.

He married, April 26, 1858, Martha Frances, daughter of Lucius Parmelee, of Waterbury, who died November 25, 1876, leaving a daughter, Anna Parmelee Wells, who was married on June 12, 1901, to James Greenleaf Sykes, of New York, and they have two daughters, Martha Greenleaf Sykes, born May 14, 1902, and Elizabeth Wells Sykes, born May 5, 1903. Mr. Wells was again married, October 14, 1879, his bride being Effie E. Parmalee, a half-sister of the former Mrs. Wells.

REV. GEORGE HARRISON BICKFORD.

Rev. Bickford, one of the ablest clergymen of the Vermont Methodist conference, did a noble work for the cause of religion, and was cut off in the promise of manhood by an untimely death, July 10, 1869. He was born December 2, 1834, in Danville, Vermont, a descendant of an old and honored New England family. His ancestors came from England and located in America in the seventeenth century. Eli Bickford, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a soldier of the patriot army in the Revolution, going from New Hampshire, and was made a prisoner and carried to England for confinement. Being ingenious and enterprising, he escaped several times, and each time received the reward offered for the return of prisoners by giving himself up. This seemed to be a favorite method with some of replenishing their slender purses. Mr. Bickford was finally exchanged and returned to his home. After peace was restored he married Lydia Webster, of the celebrated New Hampshire family of that name, and was among the first ten householders to settle in Danville, Vermont, where he continued to reside until his death, at the age of one hundred and one years, seven months and six days. He cleared a farm in the wilderness, which was the home of his son John Bickford, through life. John Bickford was born on this farm. His life was one of peaceful industry, and he was for many years an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Maria Colby, who was also born in Danville, and who died June 28, 1868, at the age of sixty-six years. He lived to be seventy-seven years old, passing away November 13, 1870. Their son, whose name heads this article, conferred honor upon a worthy name.

George Harrison Bickford was educated in his native town, laying the foundation in the district school, and, being of studious mind and quick perception, was rapidly advanced. He graduated from Philips Academy at Danville at the age of twenty-three years, having in the meantime assisted in the labors of the home farm during the intervals of study. At the age of nineteen years he dedicated his life to the service of God, and pursued his studies with the view of preparing himself for the Christian ministry. After two years at the Newbury (now Montpelier) Seminary, he pursued an advanced college course for two years at the same institution, but was forced by ill health to forego further study. He began preaching at the age of twenty-four years, and joined the conference in 1859. His first charge was at East St. Johnsbury, and he subsequently labored in his Master's cause at St. Johnsbury, Marshfield, Groton, Lyndon and Barton. While stationed at the last named place, he was gradually compelled by disease to lay aside his labors, and finally died, but as long as he had strength to lift his voice in discourse or songs of praise and rejoicing, he continued to do so. His demise was the result of derangement of the digestive apparatus, and he passed gradually away, performing all his duties until February before his death, and he continued to preach once a day for some time after that, relinquishing public services only when he was unable to stand in the pulpit. A contemporary said of him: "In this death, the Vermont conference has lost one of its best men;—one of the best in personal devotion, one of the best in varied talents adapting him to his work, and one of the best in usefulness." He was buried at Danville July 13, 1869. A talented preacher, Mr. Bickford was in demand outside of his own conference, and received calls from a church in Iowa and in the city of Chicago.



G. H. Bickford.

August 19, 1858, Mr. Bickford was married to Miss Abigail B. Giffin, who was born July 7, 1833, in Sutton, Vermont, and reared in Marlow, New Hampshire. Her parents were Reuben and Elizabeth (Sawyer) Giffin, both natives of New Hampshire, the former born in Marlow and a son of Patrick and Rachel (Hickey) Giffin, of north Ireland, and of Scotch ancestry. Three children were given to Mr. and Mrs. Bickford. Elizabeth M., the eldest, graduated from Montpelier Seminary and was subsequently, for two years, art teacher and preceptress of that institution. In 1889 she married Dr. Herbert L. Gale, of Barre, Vermont, and died in Barton, Vermont, October 28, 1894, aged thirty years. The second, Herbert J. Bickford, is a prominent attorney of New York, being a member of the firm of Evarts, Sherman & Tracy, formerly Evarts, Choate & Beeman, of 52 Wall street. The third, George H. Bickford, is the subject of a sketch in this work. In 1886 Mrs. Bickford was married to Joseph Owen, who was born in Glover, Vermont, and was for many years a prominent citizen of Barton, Vermont, where he died April 23, 1900, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. He was a faithful member of the Methodist church.

The following tribute to the memory of Rev. George H. Bickford was written shortly after his death by Rev. William A. Robinson, pastor of the Congregational church at Barton: "The death of Rev. George H. Bickford, of this village, though not an event unexpected, is felt most deeply by all who knew him. It is fitting that we should here refer to this afflicting dispensation from the point of our personal relations with him and our personal affliction in his death. Others will, doubtless, speak for his church, whose loss is so great for his brethren in the ministry of his own denomination, who mourn for a brother loved and tried, and may, perhaps, more properly refer to the bereavement borne with such Christian strength and fortitude by her who is left with her tender children to the care of Him who is the God of the widow and the fatherless. For all these, our sympathy is strong, because we, too, are touched with a peculiar and personal sorrow. It is impossible that two, cordially co-operating in the work of the Master in any village, should fail to be bound together by ties whose strength death only reveals. But the circumstances attending Brother Bickford's entrance upon his ministry here were such that a more than ordinary order was given to the attachment we felt for him, and which ever seemed fully reciprocated on his part. For several weeks, while his church edifice was being repaired and beautified, our congregations met together, while the pastors alternated in the supply of the pulpit. In this way we soon learned his spirit, and felt his power as an earnest and able preacher of the gospel. Like every other soul that knows, in any good measure, the heighth and breadth of Christ's love and Christ's truth, our brother lived and loved, and preached as a Christian rather than a sectarian. For this we loved him. For this he has as sincere mourners in the church to which we are minister as in his own. The singleness of purpose with which he preached Christ and Him crucified forbade his ever forgetting the essential oneness of the body of Christ. His own heart experience of the vital realities of the gospel, attested by his walk and conversation, as well as by his most peaceful and triumphant death, so opened his heart to all who tried to walk by the same rule, that his intercourse with them was genial and fraternal in a rare degree. Though weighed down with physical infirmities and suffering, he so exercised his ministry here, even to the last, that this whole community recognized his worth and admired his spirit. Amid the precious memories which we cherish and which we hope may quicken our faith and our devotion in the Master's work, we must gratefully, tearfully, embalm that of our true friend and beloved brother, Rev. George H. Bickford."

GEORGE HAMILTON BICKFORD.

George Hamilton Bickford, a prominent business man of Hardwick, is among the leading granite manufacturers and dealers of the state. He was born October 10, 1868, in Barton, Vermont, a son of Rev. George H. Bickford, a well known minister of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and whose biography appears above.

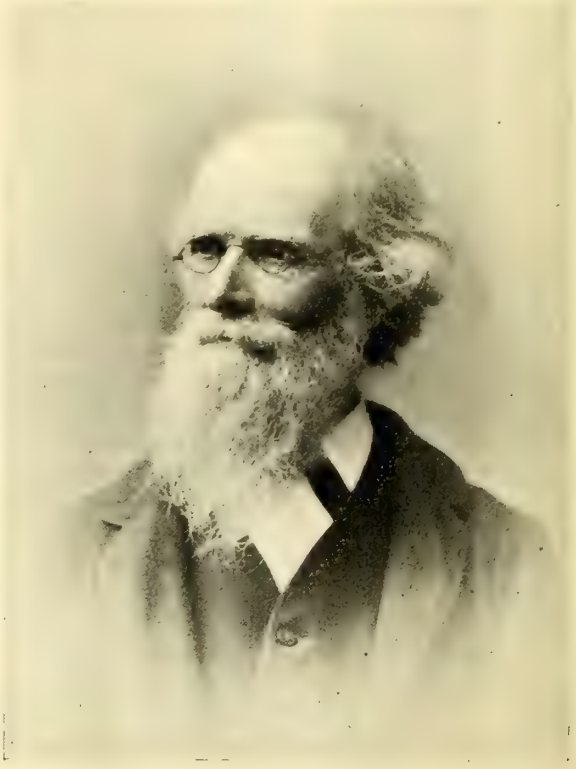
George H. Bickford acquired his elementary education in Keene, New Hampshire, after which he completed the full course at the Montpelier Methodist Seminary, being there well fitted for college. Entering then Wesleyan University, at

Middletown, Connecticut, he was graduated with the class of 1891, ranking second in a large class of students, and receiving special honors in English literature and history. The following year he spent in Pennsylvania, being instructor at Haverford College, in English literature and political economy, and having charge of athletics. Entering then the New York office of Ginn & Company, publishers, he remained in their employ about two and one-half years, resigning his position in October, 1894. Coming to Vermont, Mr. Bickford became connected with the firm of Holden, Leonard & Company, woolen manufacturers. In 1896 this firm purchased the granite quarry at Woodbury, Vermont, one of the largest plants of the kind in the state, and organized for business under a charter as the Woodbury Granite Company, with John S. Holden as president, Charles W. Leonard as vice president and George H. Bickford as general manager and treasurer. Locating in Hardwick in 1898, Mr. Bickford at once began the erection of a large cutting plant, becoming head of the newly organized firm of Bickford, More & Company, but still retaining his connection with the former company. In 1902 the Woodbury Granite Company absorbed the firm of Bickford, More & Company, which employs about two hundred and fifty men in the Hardwick sheds, besides which it has a large amount of work done in New York city and in other parts of New England. The granite obtained from the Woodbury quarries is one of the finest grades known, being especially free from imperfections of all kinds, and is in great demand for superior grades of work, a large amount of business being done at both the New York and Hardwick offices. The members of this firm are also majority owners of the Hardwick & Woodbury Railroad, which runs from the quarries to Hardwick, and connects with the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain Railway. This road operates a special mountain engine, with a much greater capacity than the ordinary engine, the quarries being located at the highest railroad point in the state. This firm quarries large blocks of granite for building purposes, making a specialty of vault and monumental work. Its pay roll, which is very large, is a great stimulus to the trade at Hardwick. In 1902 the Woodbury Granite Company opened a quarry in Bethel, Vermont, where the erection of a cutting plant is contemplated.

Mr. Bickford is treasurer of the above mentioned railroad company, and a trustee of the Vermont Methodist Seminary of Montpelier. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to the blue lodge, at Bennington, Vermont. Mr. Bickford married, October 9, 1894, Alice A., eldest daughter of John S. Holden, senior member of the firm of Holden, Leonard & Company, and they have one child, George Lloyd, born July 12, 1897. Mr. and Mrs. Bickford are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Hardwick.

LEWIS PUTNAM.

The Putnam family of Vermont, which, through all the days beginning in the colonial times, has been famous in the history of New



LEWIS PUTNAM.

England, had one of its most typical representatives in the person of Lewis Putnam, who was

for half a century one of the most prominent and useful citizens of Brattleboro. He was descended from Adonijah Putnam of colonial times, who was born in Sutter, October 6, 1744, became a resident of Guilford, Vermont, where he died in 1791. His sons were John, Elijah, Asa, Lemuel, Jonah, Israel and Jared.

Lemuel, son of Adonijah, was born in Guilford, April 3, 1780, and died December 26, 1825. He married Tabitha Goodwin, who was born May 24, 1784, and died December 6, 1858. Their children were: Mary, born July 25, 1807, and died in 1858, and who married twice, first to George Brown, next to a Kidney; Sarah, born June 20, 1811, who became the wife of Richard Hathaway, and died August 21, 1837; Jonas, born February 22, 1814, and died May 19, 1891, married Cynthia Daniels; Lewis, the immediate subject of these memoirs; Edwin, born March 18, 1820, and died June 21, 1884.

Lewis Putnam was the last survivor of the children of Lemuel and Tabitha (Goodwin) Putnam. He was born in Guilford, Vermont, April 9, 1816. His boyhood years were passed in his native village, where he acquired his education in the common schools. While yet a youth he removed to Brattleboro, and lived in the home of Patty Fessenden, a sister of Governor Holbrook. Miss Fessenden for many years conducted the old Brattleboro *Reporter,* and became widely known as a writer in a day when newspaper pursuits were deemed outside woman's sphere. It is presumable that this excellent woman left a salutary impression upon young Putnam, whom she regarded with sisterly interest, and that her influence aided him in his acquisition of knowledge. Mr. Putnam began his business life as a plumber and lead-pipe dealer, and he accumulated considerable means. He engaged in other business pursuits, and aided largely in the improvement of the village, one of his enterprises being the erection of the first three or four houses on the newly opened Prospect street. At a later day he became interested in a shoddy manufactory, but this venture proved disastrous; however, he was undismayed, and through judicious investments and energy he was enabled to repair his losses. He was conspicuous in community affairs, and was at various times a lieutenant in the old militia organization, bailiff for a number of years, and a trustee of the Cemetery Association. He was a man of marked personality and unblemished character. Devotional in his disposition, he inclined to spiritualism, and in his later years he made his summer residence at Lake Pleasant, and there attended the spiritualists' meetings. He possessed excellent intellectual powers, and was a ready speaker upon any occasion enlisting his attention, at times rising to real eloquence in advocacy of his views. He was kindly in every thought of his heart, and was a genial and sympathizing neighbor and friend. His death occurred September 22, 1895, in his home in Brattleboro, where his remains are interred in Prospect Hill cemetery.

Mr. Putnam was twice married. His first wife, to whom he was united in 1840, was Miss Fannie Streeter, who died in 1847; she was the mother of one child, George, who died in infancy. In 1848 Mr. Putnam was married to Miss Lydia Ward, of Orange, Massachusetts, who died in 1886. Of the latter marriage were born two children, Wallace and Mary.

Wallace Putnam, only son of Lewis and Lydia (Ward) Putnam, is a leading musical instrument manufacturer, head of W. W. Putnam & Company, reed organ manufacturers at Staunton, Virginia. He began as an employe with the Estey Organ Company, of Brattleboro, Vermont, where he learned the business thoroughly, and he was afterward a superintendent of the tuning department in the Bell Organ Factory, at Guelph, Ontario, Canada, from 1884 to 1892. He designed a portable organ, now famous as the "Little Giant Organ," and this led to the making of a full line of chapel and parlor organs, for which purpose the Staunton (Virginia) factories were erected. Miss Mary J. Putnam, only daughter of Lewis and Lydia (Ward) Putnam, makes her residence in the old family homestead at Brattleboro, Vermont, hallowed to her through its tender memories of her parents.

JOSEPH CLARK.

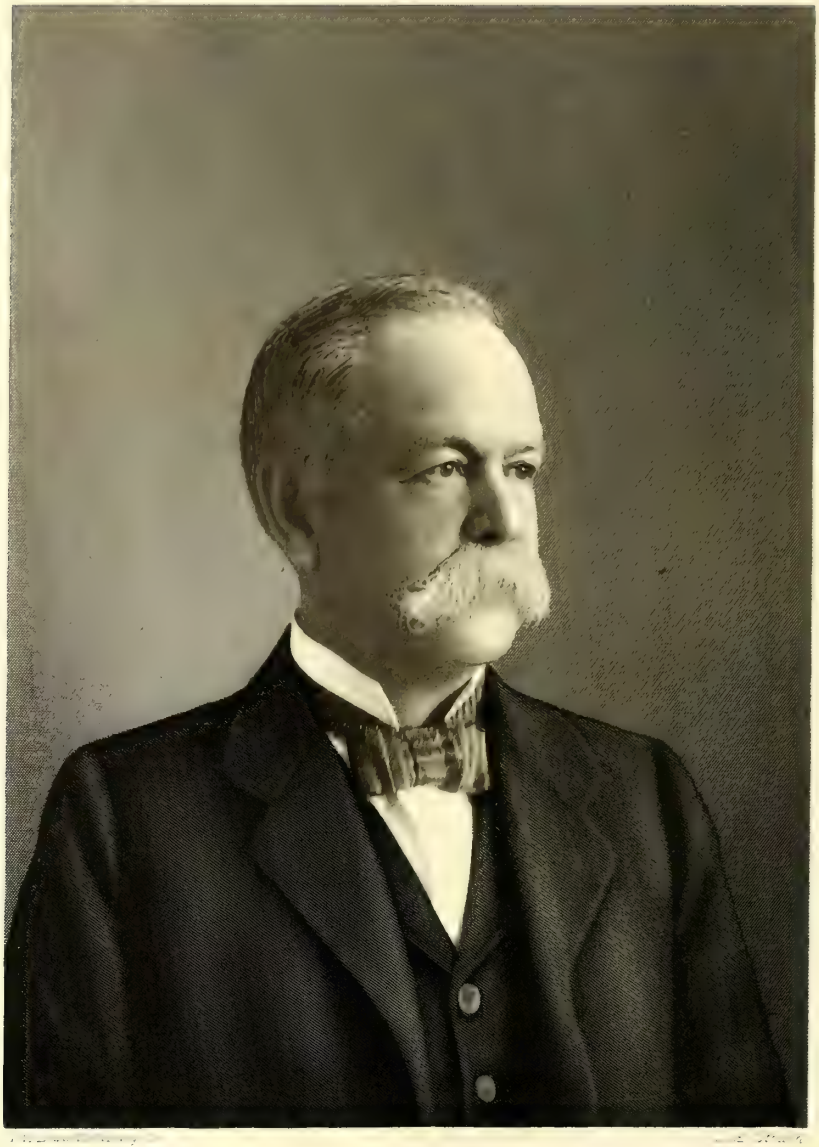
Joseph Clark, for many years a highly respected and influential citizen of Milton, Vermont, and the most prominent and enterprising man of affairs in the northern part of the state,

was born in 1795, in Bridport, Vermont, whither his father had removed from Connecticut, in which state the son passed his boyhood and received his education.

Mr. Clark was the eldest of nine children, and seems to have been sensible, at a very early age, of the responsibilities which devolved upon him, as he began to assist in the support of the family when hardly more than a boy. At the age of twenty he removed to Milton, Vermont, and engaged in the lumber business, clearing land, and cheerfully accepting all the hardships involved in the life of a lumberman more than eighty years ago. From the very beginning of his independent career he showed those traits of industry, perseverance and enterprise which were such potent factors in the great success which attended him in after life. In the course of time Mr. Clark enlarged the scope of his undertakings, building a number of grist and woolen mills, and becoming the most prominent factory owner in that region. His purchases of land were very extensive, comprising hundreds of acres in Vermont, whence great quantities of lumber were sent to Quebec in large rafts. One of his manufactures was that of spars for vessels, for which he found a ready market in New York city. Mr. Clark was also one of the railroad pioneers of Vermont, and in partnership with John Smith and Lawrence Brainard, built the Vermont & Canada Railroad from Essex Junction to Rouses Point, New York; the Vermont Central Railroad was built earlier, and extended from Burlington to White River Junction. [Governor Paine acted in the capacity of president of this road, with Dr. John Peck as one of its directors.] After its failure Messrs. Smith, Clark & Brainard were made receivers. Later Mr. Smith died, and his son, Governor J. Gregory Smith, was appointed to take his place. Mr. Clark and Mr. J. G. Smith were the builders and owners of the Vermont Junction Railroad from Swanton, Vermont, to St. Johns, province of Quebec. Mr. Clark remained a director and receiver of these roads up to the time of his death, never allowing his advancing years to interfere with the discharge of the duties of his position. Every day his familiar figure was seen in the offices at St. Albans, Vermont, and never did he fail to attend a meeting of the directors or receivers, even when, in order to do so he was obliged to take the journey to Boston, Massachusetts.

The financial interests of the state had a wider scope and greater vigor imparted to them by Mr. Clark's energetic administration of affairs. In conjunction with Dr. John Peck he organized the bank known as the Farmers & Mechanics Bank of Burlington, and served as director of this institution until it went out of existence. In addition to these many diversified interests, Mr. Clark was also an extensive dealer in real estate, a branch of business in which his efforts were attended with the same degree of success and benefit to himself and the community which marked all his other undertakings. To any one familiar with the many and great enterprises which absorbed the largest portion of Mr. Clark's attention in his daily life, it might seem that a man so occupied might justly consider himself absolved from all political duties, but this large-minded and public-spirited citzen viewed the matter in an entirely different light. From none of the responsibilities involved in his position as a leader in the community did he ever shrink. He was an active member of the Republican party, his fellow citizens testifying to their confidence in him by electing him three times to represent them in the senate. It was always one of the objects of his life to promote the interests of the community in which he resided. His interest in religious matters was very sincere and was practically manifested, he being the architect, in a financial sense, of no fewer than three churches in the town of Milton.

Mr. Clark married Lois Lyon, who was born in 1805, in Colchester, Vermont. Six children were born to them, only two of whom are living at the present time (1903), a daughter, who became the wife of Edward W. Peck, of Burlington, Vermont; and a son, Jed P., who resides on the old estate in Milton, Vermont, where his father erected a beautiful house, rich in all the comforts and attractions of an ideal residence. In 1879 Mr. Clark passed away, having completed his eighty-fifth year, deeply regretted by the community in which his life had been a benefaction. Mrs. Clark, who, like her husband, was a sincere Christian, died at the age of seventy years.



James Clay. Houghton.

JAMES CLAY HOUGHTON.

James Clay Houghton, deceased, for many years an active and honored citizen of Montpelier, was born at Petersham, Massachusetts, September 2, 1841, and died at Naples, Italy, March 4, 1902, whither he had gone in search of rest. He was a son of the late Rev. James Clay Houghton, and a direct descendant in the eighth generation from John Houghton, the immigrant, the line of descent being as follows: John, John, Jacob, Ensign Jacob, Abraham, Captain William H., Rev. James C. and James C.

John Houghton (2), the first of the family of whom we have any definite record, was born in 1650, and for sixteen terms, from 1690 until 1724, represented the town of Leicester, Massachusetts, in the general court. He married Mary Farrar, who was born in 1648. Jacob Houghton, born April 17, 1674, married Rebecca Whitcomb, who was born December 9, 1671. Ensign Jacob Houghton, born in 1696, served in the Leicester, Massachusetts, militia as ensign of his company. He married Mary Willard, who was born in 1705. Abraham Houghton, born November 27, 1725, served as a soldier in 1744. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Duvall, was born March 22, 1733-34.

Capt. William H. Houghton was born March 23, 1774. He married Marilla Clay, who was born July 14, 1780, a daughter of Lieutenant James Clay, and granddaughter of Captain James Clay. Captain Clay, who married Lydia Walker, was a man of prominence in the Revolution, serving as captain of a company in the Continental army, and being chairman of the committee of safety in 1776. Lieutenant James Clay, who married Elizabeth Warren, was also in the Revolutionary army, receiving his commission as first lieutenant in Captain Wilson's company, Colonel Putney's regiment, October 19, 1779.

Rev. James C. Houghton was born in Sutton, Vermont, May 13, 1810, and died April 29, 1880. He was a man of scholarly attainments, obtaining his education at Amherst and Dartmouth Colleges and at the theological school at East Windsor Hill, Connecticut. Entering upon his professional labors as a Congregational minister, he had charge of churches in Petersham and South Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and in Chelsea, Middletown and Royalton, Vermont, having successful pastorates in each place. After his retirement from the ministry, he lived for a time in Burlington, Vermont, but died at the home of his son, James Clay Houghton, in Montpelier. He married, in 1840, Julia Morton, who through one of her ancestors, Eleanor Barnett, was a descendant of the Earl of Yorkshire, or Leicestershire, England, whose eldest son inherited the paternal estate, while the other three sons emigrated to America. These three brothers had money, also drew a dowry, which they sold to a gentleman in Boston. One of these three brothers, Robert Morton, settled in East Windsor, Connecticut, where he became a large landholder. His son, John Morton, was the father of James Morton, whose daughter, Julia Morton, married Rev. James C. Houghton. Of their union three children were born, namely: James Clay, the subject of this sketch; Joseph Goodhue, of Stamford, Connecticut, and Julia M., of Montpelier, Vermont.

James Clay Houghton attended the public schools of Petersham, Massachusetts, the East Windsor Hill (Connecticut) Academy, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Amherst College in 1862. After his graduation from that institution he studied lay for two years, was afterwards deputy clerk of the Orange county court at Chelsea, Vermont, for a short time, resigning to become cashier of the Orange County National Bank, a position that he retained until 1871, when he accepted the cashiership of the First National Bank at Montpelier. In 1874 Mr. Houghton was made one of the directorate of the National Life Insurance Company, with which he was identified until his sudden death, as above mentioned. Entering the office of the company as its treasurer in 1885, he performed the responsible duties of that position with great ability and fidelity until 1897, when he was chosen vice president, in January, 1901, being elected its president. During the twenty-eight years in which Mr. Houghton was connected with this company, he devoted his time and energies to advancing its interests, enlarging its operations, and being largely instrumental in making it one of the most popular and successful institutions of the kind in New England. His untiring in-

dustry, zeal and sterling integrity were recognized by his associates, who keenly felt their loss. Although not an aspirant for political honors, Mr. Houghton served as treasurer of the Montpelier board of public instruction for many years; was several times a delegate to county, district and state Republican conventions, and in 1886 represented his city in the state legislature. He was also treasurer of the town of Montpelier. Although a Congregationalist in his religious faith, he attended the Episcopal church. At the time of his death he was president of the Wood Art Gallery, a trustee of the Washington county grammar school, and a director of the First National Bank, all of Montpelier. Fraternally he was identified with the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar.

Mr. Houghton married, in 1869, Miss Grace R. Blackwell, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Two children were born of their union, namely: Edward Rittenhouse Houghton, of Boston, Massachusetts; and Grace Morton Houghton, of Montpelier.

From the many encomiums and resolutions of esteem and respect passed by the various societies and business organizations of which Mr. Houghton was a member, the following appreciative words from Hon. J. A. De Boer, vice president of the National Life Insurance Company, sent out to all agents of the company, are selected as representatives:

"The essential characteristics of James C. Houghton were absolute honesty, a faculty for constant work, fidelity to every trust, and a certain charming personality, which, coupled with many acts of kindness, brought and held him the friendship of men. No one in the community where he lived and did his work enjoyed a larger measure of profound personal affection and respect, and no man's death could bring to those who knew him best a more sincere sense of personal loss. While he discharged innumerable services for his banks, his town, its schools and all its other forms of educational and moral life, to say nothing of recurring private trusts, it was essentially as a director and officer of the National Life Insurance Company that he gave his largest and most conspicuous service. The burden of his thought and work was placed there, and it is not wholly incorrect to suppose that in some degree its responsibilities and care contributed to his comparatively early death.

"It is impossible for us under this sudden and heavy blow to properly inventory our feelings, and make a true estimate of the man whom we have so intimately known as an associate and so sincerely respected as an officer and a man. He left us but yesterday for the seas in search of well earned rest. The seas return him to his home and his native shores to rest forever, leaving us the memory of a good, strong, faithful and noble life spent in the service of his race."

And also a portion of the resolution of the Society of Colonial Wars: "Mr. Houghton was a man of sterling character. He bore the burden of important private and public trusts with marked ability and the highest fidelity. He rendered valuable service in many local and responsible offices. He fulfilled his duties as a citizen with constant and unselfish attention. In his private life he was all that was estimable and of good report, exemplifying the character of a Christian gentleman, and winning by his unvarying courtesy and kindness the esteem of all who were brought in contact with him in the various relations of life."

JOHN H. HOPKINS, BISHOP OF VERMONT.

John Henry Hopkins, first bishop of Vermont, was a descendant of that Hopkins family of England which was conspicuous in the reign of Richard II. In the reign of William III, Isaac Hopkins was granted an estate in Ireland, where he maried Mary Fitzgerald. From them the line of descent runs through the eldest son in two succeeding generations to Thomas, who became a merchant in Dublin, and who married Elizabeth Fitzakerly.

John Henry Hopkins, only child of the pair last named, was born in Dublin, January 30, 1792. While he was reared in an atmosphere of culture and refinement, his parents did not connect themselves with a church until after he had taken orders. The family emigrated to the United States in 1800, finally locating in Trenton, New Jersey, where the father opened a girls' school. The son, John Henry, remained in Phila-

delphia, where his parents had sojourned for a time, and there he entered upon work in a counting-room. The business was distasteful to him, however, and he found congenial occupation in coloring the plates for the first volume of Wilson's "Birds of America,"" a task in which he exemplified genuine artistic talent. He next engaged in iron-working and superintended furnaces near Pittsburg, but after about three years abandoned the business, which had resulted disastrously. In 1816 he began the study of law at Greensburg, and he completed his studies in Pittsburg, where he was admitted to the bar in 1818. He at once entered upon a successful professional career, and his income reached the sum of five thousand dollars, a most liberal reward in those days.

Meantime his religious character had been developing rapidly, and he was soon moved to abandon the profession wherein he had distinguished himself in high degree, to devote himself to church work. While a young man, in Philadelphia, he had connected himself with a literary society, and he had been drawn into debate as to the history and authenticity of Christianity, and, making a close study of his subject, he proved a formidable defender of the church against the attacks of an array of bright young men who were pronounced deists. In the course of his investigations he subsequently read a volume by Hannah More, and imbibed her religious and philanthropic spirit to such a degree that he engaged, earnestly but modestly, in missionary work among the iron-workers with whom his lot was cast for the time, reading to them from the Bible, Prayer Book, and volumes of sermons. After his removal to Pittsburg he became an attendant of Trinity church and a valuable aid to the rector in the conduct of the music of the service. In 1823, before conceiving the idea of entering the priesthood, he was licensed by Bishop White as a lay reader, and this gave new direction to his life. He disposed of his law business, took up a deeper study of theology, in which he was already well advanced, with the result that he was ordained deacon on December 14th of the same year, and priest on May 12th following. He had already been placed in charge of the church, and he devoted himself entirely to promoting its usefulness; he erected a new house of worship, and quadrupled its number of communicants within a year, and in the seven years following he organized as many new churches in what is now the diocese of Pittsburg.

Mr. Hopkins first sat in a diocesan convention in 1824. In 1826 he was successful in his opposition to a proposition for the alterations and shortening of the liturgy. The year following he was nominated as a coadjutor to Bishop White, and failed of election by only one vote. In 1828 he was elected to the rectorate of St. Stephen's, in New York, but declined. He was intensely interested in the training of young men for the ministry, and successfully tutored not less than eight. He had hoped to establish a diocesan theological school, but his efforts were not properly seconded, and in 1831 he accepted a call as assistant in Trinity church, Boston, being led to take this step by reason of the promise of aid in the establishment of a school of theology there. In September of the same year a class of seminarians was formed at his residence, with himself, the bishop and two clergymen as teachers.

Mr. Hopkins was elected bishop of the diocese of Vermont in May, 1831, and after visiting the field he made known his acceptance, and was consecrated in St. Paul's, New York, October 31, 1832. Establishing his seat at Burlington, he gave himself without stint to his new duties, and labored earnestly and successfully in the formation of new parishes and in supplying them with clergy. He practiced the utmost economy in order to aid in church work, and was content with the modest salary of twelve hundred dollars and a rectory, and labored with his own hands wherever he found a task needing his effort. He painted the tablets and adornments of the chancel of his church, drew the plans and superintended the building of the church in Brandon, and labored similarly for the church at Rutland.

For some years his effort was given to the object which had lain close to his heart from the beginning of his ministerial career, the creation of a diocesan school. He was successful in providing splendid buildings, erected in part upon his personal credit, and in placing in them large classes of students who were deeply imbued with feelings alike to his own. The disastrous commercial and financial revulsion of 1837 wrecked the enterprise, however, and he sought aid in

Great Britain, but was only able to secure a trifle more than four thousand dollars. This sum was wholly inadequate, and the school was abandoned, while Bishop Hopkins, with loss of all his personal means, was constrained to depend in part for his support upon the proceeds of lecturing, and to erect a new residence on property purchased for him at Rock Point. The old indebtedness was harrassing to him for many years. In 1854 he was arrested in Boston for a balance of one thousand dollars and interest. He was at once bailed by a couple of friends. At a later day, Bishop Hopkin's effort bore fruit in the foundation of the Vermont Episcopal Institute, when the debt before mentioned, with all others allied to it, were fully discharged.

During all these and succeeding years, Bishop Hopkins left an enduring impress upon the church and clergy of his day, and was especially strong in canonical legislation. In the diocesan convention of 1836 he effected a salutary revision of the constitution and canons of the diocese, and in the case against Bishop Doane, of New York, he effectually aided in effecting such changes in the canon law as to make the trial of a bishop dependable upon a board of inquiry composed of eminent clergymen and laymen. Holding to the highest standards of personal purity, upon the trial of Bishop Onderdonk of New York, he voted for the deposition of that prelate.

While busily occupied with the duties of his high office, Bishop Hopkins was an industrious and forceful writer. After having given a number of pamphlets to the public, in 1833 he published his first volume, "Christianity Vindicated," and this was followed by "The Primitive Creed" in 1834, and "The Primitive Church" in 1835. All these works were widely circulated, and commanded such respect that Harper Brothers offered to publish any succeeding work from his pen, without question. In 1836 he published an essay on "Gothic Architecture," a work which had immense weight with church-builders. In 1837 he published "The Church of Rome," in which he contrasted her primitive conduct with that of the day in which he wrote, and made a candid examination of her claims to universal spiritual sovereignty, and this, reprinted in London, received unstinted praise from the Anglican ministry. In 1844 he published several letters on "The Novelties Which Distrust Our Peace," and "Sixteen Lectures on the Causes, Principles and Results of the British Reformation." All these attracted wide attention, and were peculiarly gratifying to the low-churchmen. One of his most notable pamphlets was that on "The True Principles of Restoration to the Episcopal Office," a strong vindication of the refusal to remit the sentence pronounced against Bishop Onderdonk. In 1848 he began a "Commentary of the Bible," but laid this aside to write "A History of the Confessional," published in 1850, in opposition to its introduction into the Episcopal church. In 1854 he published "The End of Controversy Controverted," a refutation of Milner's "End of Controversy," which latter work had until then been deemed by Roman Catholics an unanswerable argument for adherence to Rome. In 1857 he published "The American Citizen: His Rights and Duties According to the Spirit of the Constitution of the United States," and in 1861 his "Letter on the Bible View of Slavery." The latter work provoked great opposition throughout the state. He pronnounced slavery as not a sin *per se,* but as an institution which for various reasons was objectionable and should be abrogated by agreement. He held to the abstract right of secession from the Union by the slave states, but that this was a question for the supreme court. He also antagonized the efforts to commit the church to the support of the national administration, holding that neither church nor state was justly capable of intruding upon the domain of the other. In 1864 he published "A Scriptural, Ecclesiastical and Historical View of Slavery from the Days of the Patriarch Abraham to the Nineteenth Century," which went through seven editions. In 1866 he published "The Law of Ritualism," which was reprinted in England and produced a deep impression there as well as in the United States. In this he favored ritualism and ornate ceremonials, but relieved of Romish innovations. His last work, published after his death, was "A Candid Examination of the Question whether the Pope of Rome is the Great Anti-Christ of Scripture," and was characterized by entire fairness and great dignity.

Bishop Hopkins became presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States, by reason of the death of Bishop Brow-



nell. He came to his high place at an auspicious time. His attitude during the Civil war period enabled him to exert a commanding influence in effecting a reunion of the churches in the two sections of the country. Even before the close of the war he had been invited to exercise Episcopal functions in Louisiana, but he deemed it wise to decline. Now he issued a letter in which he invited the bishops and delegates to resume their seats in the general convention, and the invitation was cordially accepted. The year 1866 brought him universal distinctions, for in it he presided at the consecration of Bishop Cummins of Kentucky and Wilmer of Louisiana, and at Easter came to the provisional rectorship of St. Paul's church in Burlington, and was honored with a joyous golden wedding celebration. In 1867 he attended the Lamberth Conference of Bishops held upon invitation from the Archbishop of Canterbury. He was received with high consideration, and took an active part in the deliberations of the conference. His reception at Burlington, on his return home, by the assembled clergy of the state, was deeply affecting. December 1, 1867, he preached for the last time in St. Paul's church. He was then growing infirm, but, immediately after the following Christmas, he began visitations in his diocese, confirming larger classes than ever before. His last sermon was preached in Plattsburg, New York. Returning home he was attacked with double pleu-pneumonia, and on January 9, 1868, while seated in his chair, his son Theodore offering the commendatory prayer, he passed away.

Bishop Hopkins was married May 8, 1816, to Melusina, daughter of Casper Otto Muller, of Harmony, Pennsylvania, who was a German, a native of Hamburg, and among whose ancestors for several generations were ministers of the Lutheran church. Bishop and Mrs. Hopkins were the parents of thirteen children, and of the eight sons five became graduates of the University of Vermont.

REV. THEODORE AUSTIN HOPKINS.

The Rev. Theodore Austin Hopkins, A. M., was the fourth son of the Right Rev. John Henry Hopkins, D. D., LL. D. He spent almost fifty years of his useful life in Burlington, and, being a man of great will power and character, his life developed various important enterprises.

He was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1828, and was brought to Vermont at the age of four years. To one looking over his life, it seems clear that it was, from the first, a preparation for his work of twenty-one years at the Vermont Episcopal Institute. In his boyhood, after a few reluctant years of school, he was called to the farm at Rock Point.

Bishop Hopkins had lost his fortune in the panic of 1837. He migrated with his large family to a wild tract of land north of Burlington, chosen for the beauty of its scenery. Here he established a homestead and laid out a farm and pastures, the remaining acres being left for woodland.

Theodore and his brothers flung themselves into this new life with great enthusiasm. They learned how to build barns and sheds. They could name a tree from its bark, its mode of growth, its leafage, or, if it had passed into firewood, from the way it burned. In time they invented and made ungainly machines for cutting and hauling timber, and for pulling out stumps. They studied at odd hours and read in the old library. Nor were the arts neglected. The young folks copied their father's paintings in oil and water colors, they helped prepare the lithographic plates for "The Vermont Drawing-Book," and they all learned the piano. This hard-worked instrument was kept in tune by the mother, whose delicate and perfect ear and firm hand qualified her for the task. Afterward, there was a family orchestra. The Bishop wrote off the score in parts, composing much of it. Theodore's instrument was the flute. The one thing they never thought of studying was how to play. The Bishop's theory was that variety of occupation was all the recreation needed.

The Bishop's study was the large family parlor, where, unmindful of domestic noises and constant "practicing," he calmly pursued his theological studies, painted the family portraits and wrote special music for the whole metrical psalms, which was always used in family prayers after the reading of the entire psalter for the day.

Theodore had no idea at this time of studying for the ministry. He wanted to make money to pay off the farm indebtedness. No doubt he was

often a great trial to the thrifty housekeeper, whose one thought was to use the overworked farm horses to replenish her larder. The boy stood guard over them and for some years it was "nip and tuck" between the kitchen and the farm.

One of the most powerful influences in moulding the character, habits and culture of this large family of boys, was that of the remarkable man, their eldest brother, afterward the Rev. Dr. J. H. Hopkins. At that time he was busy maturing the strength and the learning which afterward made him such a power in the church, but even when absent from them he never forgot the large family of younger brothers sequestered in Vermont. Always scholarly, accurate, artistic, above all things unworldly, he gave them liberally of his best. He brought into this impressionable household a wind of the outer world, a consciousness of the vast interests of past and of current history which widened and ennobled their lives.

Theodore was not to spend his life in farming and money-making as he had planned. When he was nearly eighteen years of age an explosion of blasting powder almost cost him his sight. His wise brother took advantage of the enforced seclusion that followed to bring the family forces to bear on the boy, and in the end he found himself fully launched into college life. He entered the University of Vermont in 1846. He supported himself in the first vacation by teaching district school; during the others, he tuned and sold pianos and taught the flute. At first he was severely pinched by poverty, but he would contract no debts. For three years he boarded himself in his own room, and when graduated he stood near the head of his class, and had saved three hundred dollars over liabilities.

In 1851 he entered the General Theological Seminary in New York. During the three years' course he supported himself by private teaching and by traffic in pianos. His fine tenor voice, afterward spoiled in the service of his boys at the Institute, brought him positions in the choirs of three of the principal churches in the city. While in the seminary he joined other students in conducting a large missionary work in the city of New York. At this time he imported from France a valued piano mecanique.

He was graduated in 1854, and ordained deacon by his father. On invitation of Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng to begin his ministerial work in New York, he, with others, planted St. George's Mission, on Avenue A, near Nineteenth street, and a church was afterwards built there which proved permanent. In 1884 the Rev. Dr. H. W. Lee, of St. Luke's, Rochester, called the Rev. Mr. Hopkins to be his assistant. Seven weeks later Dr. Lee was consecrated bishop of Iowa, and the whole weight of parochial duty fell at once upon Mr. Hopkins. More than one thousand people claimed his pastoral care. Each Sunday three services were read and three sermons preached, and for seven months thereafter Mr. Hopkins averaged seven sermons and addresses a week, also visiting nearly the whole parish at their homes, as well as the sick and poor, and without assistance.

When St. Luke's called Dr. Watson to its rectorate, about twenty of the leading families formed a new parish (Christ church) and purchased a lot on East avenue and began the building of a chapel. Mr. Hopkins organized the parish, and held the first service in May, 1855. The parish has ranked as the most important (next to St. Luke's) of the Episcopal churches in Rochester. Mr. Hopkins accepted the call to St. George's, St. Louis, in July, 1855. He found an attendance of only one hundred and three persons, and a debt of $14,500 unpaid for ten years hanging over the edifice, which had been advertised for sale. The ladies raised $1700, and then, by request of the vestry, Mr. Hopkins collected money enough to liquidate the debt. He succeeded in five weeks, and felt that he had been the honorable means of restoring to the church a noble edifice that had cost seventy-five thousand dollars. One month after he began his rectorship at St. George's, he went back to Rochester and married Miss Alice L., daughter of Isaac Doolittle, originally from New Haven, Connecticut, his father, Bishop Hopkins, going from Burlington to Rochester to perfom the ceremony, which took place before a densely crowded congregation in St. Paul's church, in Rochester, August 8, 1855.

Three weeks later found Rev. Mr. Hopkins in St. Louis, hard at work, but he was still only a deacon. In October, 1855, he requested his father's services in one more sacred relation, that of his ordination to the priesthood of St. George's

church, before an unusually large congregation. He was instrumental in building that church up, and later the people erected a building at a cost of two hundred thousand dollars, and it is now the leading Episcopal church of St. Louis.

Educational work now claimed the attention of Mr. Hopkins. He went to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on invitation of Dr. (afterwards Bishop) Bowman, in 1858, where he founded the Yeates Institute for boys, thereby securing a four thousand dollar endowment that had been offered by Miss Catherine Yeates. For three years Mr. Hopkins taught this school, at the same time serving as rector of St. John's church (with an assistant) during the first year of his school. The Yeates Institute has continued to prosper.

These years were really a transition period in which he outgrew the crudities of his early ministry, at the cost of much suffering and mistaken effort, and finally found himself (in 1860) at the beginning of the work of mature manhood, into which he threw the best energies of the twenty-one years of his middle life, the establishment of the Vermont Episcopal Institute, the greatest work of his life.

When he opened the school it had not a cent of endowment. It was, in its ground and equipments, in a most crude condition. Up to the very opening day, workmen and teams surrounded the building. There were only five acres of half-civilized grounds, and it was by no means clear who had the real control of these, whether Mr. Hopkins or certain theological students who claimed the entire freedom of the settlement, and were a puzzling element with which to deal. It was some months before order was evolved out of this chaos of conflicting wills, but Mr. Hopkins mastered it at last. One of the first things to consider was a suitable play and drill ground for the future cadets. Several hundred drain tiles were laid in the adjacent pasture which was thus made available for the boys' use, while still good pasturage. In fact, the whole Point proper was at the service of the school, though Mr. Hopkins had not the use of the garden, orchard or fields. For the first year or two he hired his horses and cows from the farm, but gradually escaped from this extreme inconvenience, and provided the Institute with the full needful equipment, including pigs and a family dog.

In due time the boys arrived, nearly a score of them, largely collected by the vigorous efforts of Mr. Hopkins' brother-in-law, Hon. T. H. Canfield, who proved his loyal devotion to Bishop Hopkins' plans by putting his time and great powers of persuasion at the service of the new school so dear to the heart of its founder. In this new experience the Bishop's theories of family training proved themselves mistaken. He had never allowed his boys to learn to skate, holding this to be a useless expenditure of time and strength, and perhaps dangerous. As soon as the first ice formed over the lake, Mr. Hopkins perceived that to skate over it was as native to boys as for birds to fly, and that he must learn the art. Most reluctantly he must have dared the slippery plain, and he never became a graceful skater. Perhaps he never enjoyed it, but for speed and daring surpassed all. The excursion of the school across the lake became a regular feature of the winter at Rock Point, but the boys touched no ice not at first tested by the master.

No boy could pass two years at the Institute without acquiring much familiarity with music, both vocal and instrumental. What member of the family could ever forget the famous mecanique? This was a grand piano which Mr. Hopkins had imported for a wealthy citizen of Rochester, New York. It had passed into a vigorous old age when Mr. Hopkins found himself able to buy it. He took his first trip abroad to purchase for it many boxes of new excellent music. The mecanique gave the school many an evening of fun and pleasure, and the boys acquired unconsciously an accurate acquaintance with at least the surface of this classical music. They were also organized into a chapel choir. This, being a school duty, was not so welcome, but they learned well the chants and hymns. At last the ambition seized them to form an orchestra. The late Francis E. Camp, then in college, was their instructor in the several instruments. Professor Brenton Whitney taught the piano at the Institute, and he was much amused at one of their programs comprising three overtures!

Every year a class for confirmation was formed. Of course the attendance on this was

voluntary, but the number that came was always a surprise. No doubt this was greatly due to a relaxation of school duties. Still, as they passed on into life, a large proportion of these boys grew into Christian men.

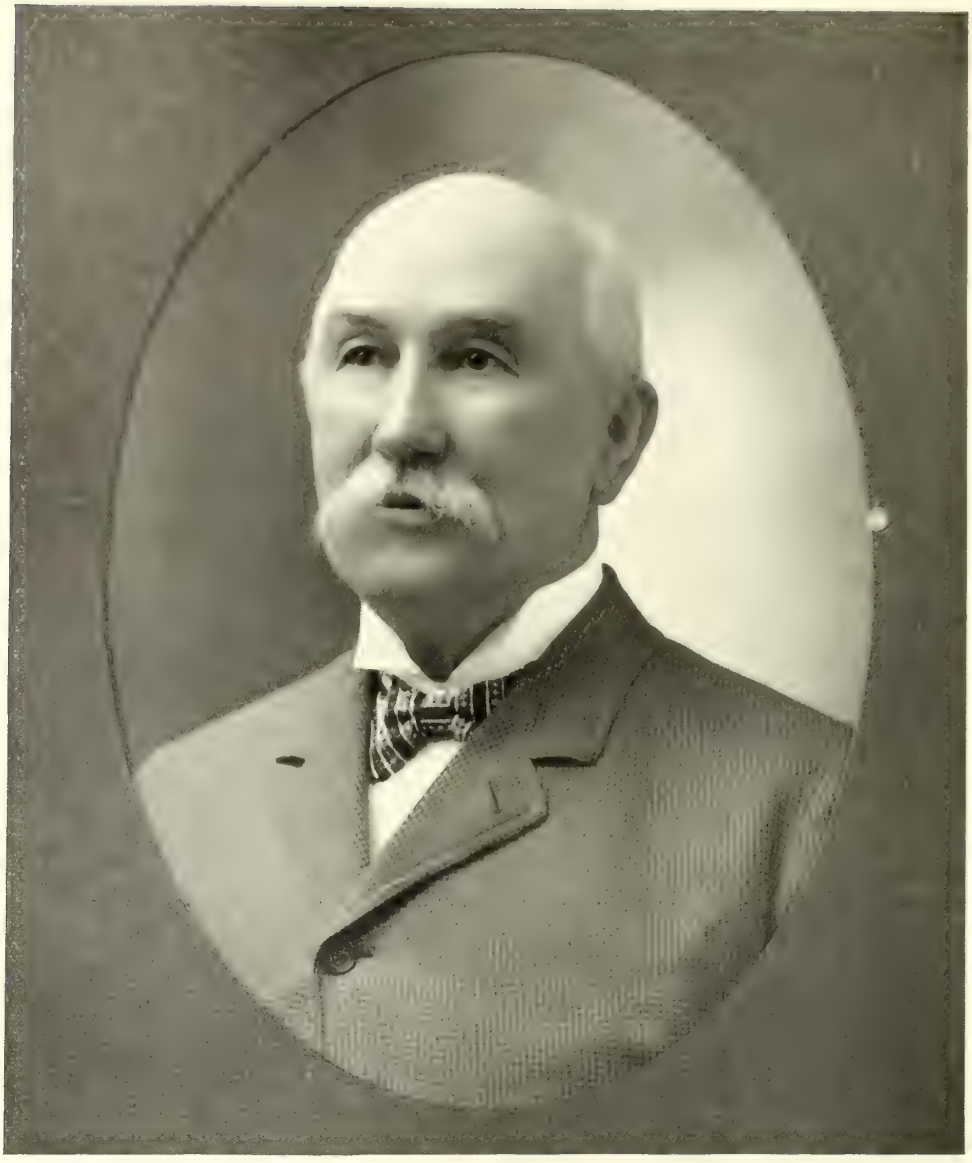
Mr. Hopkins was above all things a painstaking teacher. He had his grasp on every lad put under his charge; his aim was to instill one new idea at every lesson and he would hold his class until this one was mastered. This he would do quite regardless of the lapse of time and the impatience of the assistant teachers. He used to say that he aimed his teaching at the dullest boy in the class, being sure that if he had mastered the thought the others must have done so. Certainly the boys did not enjoy this practice, but they learned. It is safe to say that no one who had gone through this drill in arithmetic, Latin, or Greek, ever forgot it. "Forming the participles on the arrows" was to trace the elusive Greek or Latin verb through all its convolutions until the hopeless tangle grew clear and simple. The master's great delight was to break down the muddle of a boy's brain, and form therein clearness, method and a sure procedure.

Mr. Hopkins' rules for writing are a good example of the exactness of his methods. Every boy was required to follow them closely. "Even height; even slope; even distance apart; shore heads and tails, and solid columns." The "Rock Point Cadet" was the school paper, published once a year. Every boy had to write a composition for it, and these were all copied in the laborious hand just described, corrected by Mr. Hopkins himself, who shrank from no amount of this arduous labor. Yearly, at the closing of school, the boys were called upon to exhibit their powers of elocution. Every boy was required to speak, and parents and friends were invited, and there was some very fine renderings, long remembered. For the entertainment of the school, Mr. Hopkins had procured an excellent magic lantern with a collection of beautiful views, and an exhibition of these made many a gala time. The large dining room was emptied and prepared, all tasks were called off, and the boys and the neighbors collected for a merry evening. In early days this same basement room served for charades and theatricals, in which the reigning young lady, generally a family guest, was expected to take a leading part, sometimes helped out by "talent" imported from Burlington. A stage was improvised at one end of the room, and all manner of "properties" brought from above, which must all be returned to their places before the family slept. Mr. Hopkins also frequently gave lectures upon his travels abroad.

A unique custom should be chronicled here. When the boys were in bed, and the bells signaled "lights out," Mr. Hopkins would take some niche of the long hall whence his voice could reach every dormitory, and, provided with a lamp and a book of familiar songs, with his well worn voice, which never altogether lost its sweetness, would give forth song after song till all had sunk into sleep. The boys asked often for these lullabies.

A favorite niece has recorded her recollections of her uncle Theodore as setting off for town in his big rockaway loaded with errands for the boys and for the house, and noting them in his well-worn pocket tablet, chatting pleasantly with the lady sitting behind, who must often take the reins while he interviewed the butcher and the baker and the rest. There was no telephone in those days, nor any trolley. But life there had many compensations for a dear lover of nature. The whirr of the grasshoppers, the croaking of the frogs, the noiseless flight of the bats, the exquisite scenery of Rock Point, all delighted him. He laid out the grounds of the Institute in terraces, fertilizing the reluctant clay soil, as some one has said, by the tablespoonful, till it bore the most luxuriant grass and vegetables. He loved bees and could tell the queen bee in swarming time; he would pick her out and watch while the busy perilous mass settled about her and then carried her with the swarm to her selected hive. Equal to his love for bees was his hatred for curculios and potato beetles. His boyhood's mastery of tools availed him here. Tools of the garden, the carpenter shop, and even of the plumber, he was skilled in the use of all. But his life was one long series of experiments; he used to say it could be summed up in the maxim, "Do it over again."

After twenty-one years of this unremitting service Mr. Hopkins resigned his post and retired to private life. He built a house for his family on the five acres now called Apple Grove. On these



Geo. W. Wing.

grounds he expended his gathered wealth of experience, culled from his years at the Institute. They were his very own, and he felt a certain tenderness for every clod and spray. But a few short years were allotted him to enjoy them. On his return from Europe he spent these in the service of the town and of the church, helping vacant parishes, giving lectures with his magic lantern in the villages around, or concerts with the mecanique.

At last, in 1889, he returned home from a Sunday in Randolph, very tired. He said he had come for a few days' entire rest. The end came quickly. One last glimpse of the beauty his soul loved was vouchsafed him. In his delirium a stray sunbeam, coming through the window of the next room, painted rainbow tints on the ceiling above him. He called the family to admire them, and passed soon into his last unconsciousness.

Such was the life of one of the best and most loved citzens of the city of his adoption. All the traits which adorn the devoted husband and kind and indulgent parent, a self-made man of broad intellect, and a cultured Christian gentleman, were manifested in his character and disposition. He left an honored name that will always be cherished by future generations in Burlington.

He was survived by his wife (who has contributed many particulars to this article) and three of the children who were born to them: John H., the present rector of the Church of the Ephiphany in Chicago, Illinois; Richard Austin, a resident of Vermont; and Edith R., connected with St. Barnabas House, in New York city.

JOSEPH ADDISON WING.

The eminent lawyer and exemplary citizen here sketched, whose professional career extended over the phenomenal period of more than a half-century, was a native of the state of Vermont, born in East Montpelier, October 29, 1810. Mr. Wing was a son of Josiah and Polly (Gray) Wing. He was reared on the homestead farm, and his education was acquired in greater part through his own unaided effort. His instruction was limited to that afforded by the ill provided district school during a few brief winter terms, and a short period in the Washington county grammar school at Montpelier. But he was ambitious and studious, and he added to his information by close application to such books as were contained in the little family library or that he could procure by purchase or from friends. When twenty-two years of age he began the study law under the preceptorship of Merrill & Spaulding, in Montpelier, and four years later (in 1836) he was admitted to the bar of Washington county. Shortly before this he had opened an office and entered upon practice at Plainfield, Vermont. On June 9, 1858, he removed to Montpelier and formed a partnership with Rodney Land and N. A. Taylor. Six years later Mr. Taylor retired, and Messrs. Wing and Land continued their professional association until about 1870, when the latter removed to Boston. Thenceforward Mr. Wing practiced alone, with the exception of a period of about two years, when he was associated with his son, George W. Wing.

Mr. Wing's period of practice, as has been noted, covered a period of nearly sixty years, and this long term of service could not be paralleled, if it can be equalled in length, in the history of the Vermont bar. He delighted in his calling, and seemed to pursue it for very love of it rather than as a means of mere livelihood. The fees he exacted were always most moderate, and he never refused his assistance to a worthy client, no matter how faint the prospect of remuneration. Among his colleagues he was known as a master of his profession, deepy read in all branches of the law, resourceful in all that honor would admit, scrupulously careful in the preparation of his cases and clear and convincing in his pleadings and argument. His counsel was sought from all portions of the state, and his judgment was implicitly depended upon when he pronounced against litigation, as he did in many cases where he felt that the ends of justice would not be subserved or his client would be worsted. He was in his profession what he was in his personal life—honest and upright.

In religion he was identified with the Church of the Messiah. In politics he was a Whig, and when that party passed out of existence and lines were newly drawn on slavery restriction and the maintainance of the Union, he allied himself with the Republican party.

Mr. Wing was married January 1, 1840, to Miss Samantha Elizabeth Webster, of Cabot. Six children were born of this marriage: George W.; Florence A., who became the wife of Collins Blakely; Annette, who became the wife of Arthur D. Farwell; Alice M.; Elizabeth B.; and John G. Wing. Mr. Wing died March 28, 1893. The Vermont Bar Association took appropriate action with reference to his death, and an "In Memoriam" paper read before that body by Judge Melville E. Smilie has been freely drawn from in the writing of this sketch.

George W. Wing, eldest son of Mr. Wing and the latter's successor in professional work, was born in Plainfield, Vermont, October 22, 1843. Mr. Wing's line of descent is as follows: Mathew Wing, the emigrant ancestor, was one of four sons who came with their widowed mother from England on the ship William and Francis, leaving England March 9, 1632, and settled in Sandwich, Massachussetts. The descent from him is through John, Daniel, John, Samuel, David, Josiah, Joseph A. and George W. He acquired his education in the district schools, in Barre Academy, in the Washington county grammar school in Montpelier and in Dartmouth College, graduating from the last named institution in 1866. He read law under the tutorship of his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1868. He had previously served as assistant state librarian in 1864-6, and was elected secretary and librarian of the state library in November, 1902. From 1867 to 1873 he was a deputy secretary of state, during the later years also serving as a clerk in the state treasury, under State Treasurer John A. Page. He then entered upon the practice of his profession in Montpelier, for which he was amply prepared by hereditary predisposition as well as by training, and in which he has risen to a position of usefulness and prominence.

Various public honors have been conferred upon him, and he has brought to every station abilities of a high order and scrupulous fidelity to the trusts reposed in him. In 1882 he was elected to the legislature, and in that body was appointed upon the ways and means committee and the grand list committee, in both of which positions he acquitted himself most usefully and creditably. He bore a leading part in the framing of the corporation tax law, and formulated that instrument, a law which is notable for the clearness and precision of its terms and for its beneficial provisions. As a member of the grand list committee he rendered invaluable service in so formulating the measure revising and consolidating the tax and grand list statutes that they were absolutely flawless, and his advocacy of the new measure before the house was masterly and convincing. In his connection with various other enactments, whether in support or in opposition, he gave evidence of those qualities of discernment which mark the wise and capable legislator. Toward the close of President Arthur's administration he was appointed postmaster at Montpelier, and, while a staunch Republican, his official conduct was so irreproachable that he was permitted to serve out his term under the administration of President Cleveland. In 1890 he was elected a village trustee, in 1892 president of the corporation, and when Montpelier became a city, in 1895, he was elected as the first mayor.

Mr. Wing is an orator of no mean ability, and a fellow lawyer has said of him "He entertains and instructs, whether before the jury or court, or upon the stump. He is at once scholarly and practical, and has an enviable power of illustration peculiar to himself." He has taken high rank in the Masonic order, having attained to the thirty-third degree, Scottish Rite. Mr. Wing has filled all the offices in the local body of the Masonic fraternity, and has been grand master of the Grand Lodge of the state and grand high priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the state, and grand commander of the Grand Commandery of the state; also grand patron of the Order of the Eastern Star. He is treasurer of the Farmers' Trust Company, an Iowa corporation having its eastern office in Montpelier.

Mr. Wing was married, December 1, 1869, to Miss Sarah E. Forbush, a daughter of Dr. Orlando P. and Millie (Hendee) Forbush. Mrs. Wing died in April, 1871, leaving one child, Sarah F. Wing. October 1, 1882, Mr. Wing was married to Miss Ida I. Jones, daughter of Stephen F. and Caroline C. (Stone) Jones.

HON. TORREY E. WALES.

Hon. Torrey Eglesby Wales, who will long be remembered by the citizens of Burlington

and vicinity as a prominent lawyer and an honored and highly esteemed citizen, was born in Westford, Chittenden county, Vermont, June 20, 1820. His paternal grandfather, Shubael Wales, was a native of Brimfield, Massachusetts, as was also our subject's father, Danforth Wales, who was born in the year 1785.

Coming to Vermont when a youth, the latter learned the clothier's trade in Pittsford, and after serving his apprenticeship located at Westford, where he established the first clothing manufactory in the county. Beginning in a modest way, he labored with courage and persistency, gradually enlarging his operations, and met with eminent success in his efforts, developing a large business for the time. He was a man of unbounded energy and unusual business ability, and in addition to attending to his manufacturing interests also carried on a successful trade in general merchandise, owned and operated a lumber mill and a flour mill and was interested to some extent in other industries. He was also influential in local affairs, serving as selectman and town clerk, and represented Westford in the state legislature, while for a time he was a colonel in the militia. Mr. Wales was first married to Louisa, a daughter of Ebenezer Sibley, of Westford, Vermont. She died in early womanhood, in 1822, leaving one son, Torrey E. For his second wife Mr. Wales chose Alice Cushman, by whom he had one daughter, Louisa S., the wife of Charles Kimball. Danforth Wales was a typical representative of the self-made men of our country, who have won success in all walks of life by their own perseverence and industry. He was a Freemason, and attended the Congregational church. His death occurred when he had reached the sixty-fifth milestone on the journey of life.

Torrey E. Wales received his early mental training in the local schools. Determining, however, to secure a liberal education, he entered the University of Vermont in 1837, in which institution he was graduated with the class of 1841. His father having suffered reverses in his business, the son was thrown chiefly upon his own resources, but he managed with industry and energy to pay his own way through college, and graduated with honor. Deciding to become a lawyer, he accordingly entered the office of the late Archibald Hyde, and later studied under the preceptorship of Asahel Peck, subsequently justice of the supreme court and governor of Vermont. Mr. Wales was admitted to the bar of Chittenden county in the spring term of 1845, and in the following year began the practice of his profession in Burlington, but, having inherited a tendency to pulmonary disease, some alarming symptoms forced him to go south. His wife having some family connections in the state of Mississippi, he went thither and taught for three years in the family of a planter near Holly Springs, there receiving impressions of southern plantation life which never faded from his memory. Returning to Burlington, he opened a law office at the head of Church street and gradually built up a successful practice. He continued alone until about 1857, when he formed a partnership with Russell S. Taft, who had been a student in his office and in time became the honored chief justice of the supreme court of Vermont. This relationship continued for the unusual period of twenty-one years, being finally dissolved in 1878, and in the spring of 1882 Mr. Wales' son, George W. Wales, succeeded Judge Taft, the firm name becoming Wales & Wales, remaining thus until the death of the junior member in 1890.

Judge Wales' sterling qualities and ability in his profession soon brought him into prominence, and in 1853 he was elected state's attorney, holding that office for three consecutive years. He was a selectman of the town in 1854, before the organization of the city, was the second mayor of Burlington, holding that position for two years, in 1866 and 1867, and again in 1870 he served as acting mayor in the place of D. C. Linsley, resigned. He was an alderman during the years of 1869, 1870, 1871, resigning in the latter part of the last mentioned year, but was again elected alderman of his ward in 1874. During the years of 1883 and 1884 he was city attorney, while in 1868, 1869, 1876 and 1877 he was a representative to the state legislature. Previous to this time, in 1862, he was elected judge of the probate court, holding that office continuously until 1898. Among the minor offices held by Judge Wales was that of county auditor of Chittenden county and street commissioner, and he was also one of the earliest members of the old Boxer fire

company and a charter member of the Algonquin club. His military service was confined to membership in the "Howard Guard," Burlington Company of uniform militia before the war. In addition to his many other interests, Judge Wales was one of the directors of the old Farmers & Mechanics' Bank until it was wound up by the organization of the national bank system, and he was for many years and until his death a director in the Merchant's Bank. He was one of the founders of the Mary Fletcher Hospital in 1876, of which he was one of the trustees, and was also president of the board of managers of the Home for Aged Women. He served as president of the Burlington Manufacturing Company; as president of the Farmers & Mechanics' Savings Institute and Trust Company; as vice-president of the Merchants' National Bank; as president of the Burlington Law Library and as treasurer of the Governor Chittenden Memorial Association. For many years he was a member of the board of trustees of the University of Vermont, and for fifteen years served as deacon in the College Street Congregational church.

In February, 1846, Judge Wales married Elizabeth Chickering Mason, of Burlington, a daughter of Sells Mason. She passed away in death April 12, 1886, after becoming the mother of two children, George W. and Henry H., but the latter died at the age of two and one-half years. George W. Wales, the elder son, was born July 10, 1855, and was educated in the University of Vermont, after which he acted as private secretary for Senator Morrill and for Senator Dawes, while later he was secretary of civil and military affairs for Governor John L. Barstow. He studied law in the office of Wales & Taft, and after his admission to the bar entered into partnership with his father, as previously stated, continuing as junior member of the firm of Wales & Wales until his death, in 1890. He was a bright and promising lawyer, a valued citizen and a man of sterling integrity and worth. He was a director of the Mary Fletcher Hospital and of the Burlington Savings Bank, and in his social relation was an active member of the Episcopal church and of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Judge Wales' second marriage occurred in July, 1888, at the Quincy House, Boston, to Mrs. Helen M. White, *nee* Mason, a daughter of G. L. Mason, of Boston, Massachusetts. She was a niece of his first wife, and her death occurred in 1896. After the death of his second wife Judge Wales resided in his home on College street, having the devoted care of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. George W. Wales, in his declining years. He passed into eternal rest on the 5th of July, 1902. In his high office of judge and in his private practice he was the friend of the widow and orphan, and many such will "rise up and call him blessed." As a citizen he was public-spirited and devoted to the best interests of the city and community, and in politics he was an earnest Republican from the organization of the party until he ceased to care for the things of earth. In his private life he was all that is estimable, and he will ever be remembered as a good officer, a good citizen and a good Christian.

THE FAIRBANKS FAMILY OF ST. JOHNSBURY, VERMONT.

All of the Fairbanks name in this country are the descendants of Jonathan Ffayerbanke, a Puritan of some means, who came to Boston in 1633, bringing with him the house framed of English oak which he erected in Dedham in 1636, and which has been occupied by a Fairbanks family ever since, being still standing, and likely to be kept in its present condition by the incorporated "Fairbanks Family in America." Richard Ffayerbanke, the first postmaster and the early innkeeper of Boston seems to have been a cousin of Jonathan, but he had no sons to bear the name. The virility of the Fairbanks stock is attested by the fact that more than five thousand now living trace their ancestry to the immigrant Jonathan, and in hundreds of places they have made the name honorable. George, the second son of Jonathan and of his wife Grace, came with his father from England (the town of Sowerby in the West Riding of Yorkshire), resided in Dedham until 1657, then removed to Sherborne, now Medford, where he was selectman and an honored citizen. His fourth child, Eliezur, born June 8, 1655, became a leading man in Sherborne, married Martha ———— His sixth child, "Captain" Eleazur, born in Sherborne, December 29, 1690, married Martha, daughter of Captain Samuel



Erastus Corning

Bullard, December 25, 1712, and died there September 19, 1741. His eleventh child, Ebenezer, known as "Deacon Ebeneezer," born June 1, 1734, married, July 2, 1761, Elizabeth Dearth, removed to Brimfield in 1783, and died there June 6, 1812. He was one of the minute-men who went to Lexington April 19, 1775, with the rank of lieutenant, and was afterward in the Revolutionary army.

His second son, Joseph, born in Sherborne, November 1, 1763, moved with his father to Brimfield, surrendered to his cousin Rufus his opportunity to join his childless uncle Joseph in Halifax and become heir to his large property, feeling that he ought to remain with his father until the newly purchased farm was paid for. This having been placed out of danger, he bought a neighboring farm for himself, and marrying Phebe Paddock, brought not only his bride but also her father and mother to the new home. It seems probable that her filial devotion, she being unwilling to leave her parents, as well as his own obligation to his father, was influential in deciding him to decline the golden opportunity offered him in Halifax, and he won his wife.

The ancestry of Phebe Paddock, mother of Erastus, Thaddeus and Joseph P. Fairbanks, is interesting. Burke's "Vicissitudes of Families" gives the record of the honorable family of Sayer, from the beginning of the fourteenth century. In the troublous times of Henry VIII, Richard Saver broke with his family, over the question of the church, and with his wife Anne Bourchier Knivent went to Holland. She was a descendant of Sir John Bourchier, Earl of Ewe, by Anne Plantagenet his wife, who was a granddaughter of Edward III. John Bourchier Sayer, son of Richard and Anne, married a daughter of Admiral Sir John Hawkins. His eldest son John Bourchier married into the family of Count Egmont, the victim of the Duke of Alva, and died in 1629. His elder son, Richard, became a disciple of John Robinson in Leyden, broke with his Catholic parents in Amsterdam, and in 1630 came with the last of the Pilgrims to Plymouth colony, married Dorothy Thatcher, and later removed to Yarmouth. He had three sons, Knivet, Paul and Silas, and one daughter Deborah who married Zechariah Paddock. This Deborah Sears (as the family had come to write the name) was the daughter of the honorable houses of Plantagenet, Knivet, Bourchier, Egmont and Hastings. Robert Paddock, the father of Zechariah, was living in Plymouth in 1634, and probably earlier, with his wife Mary, and died July 25, 1650. Zechariah, second of his five children, was born in Plymouth, March 20, 1636, married Deborah Sears in 1659, represented Yarmouth as deputy three successive years, and died May 1, 1727. The record says "he left of his own posterity forty-eight grandchildren and thirty-eight great-grandchildren, and he obtained the character of a righteous man." Of his eight children, Zachariah the second was born April 14, 1664, lived in Yarmouth, married Bethia ——, and, after her death, a second wife Mary H. Thatcher, widow of Deacon Thacher, of the South church, Boston, in 1708, and died leaving thirteen children. Of these the eldest, Ichabod, born June 1, 1687, lived in Yarmouth, Middleboro and Fall Brook, married Joanna Faunce, daughter of "the Godly Elder Faunce," who was ruling elder in Plymouth from 1686 to 1741. His care preserved Plymouth Rock. Of the nine children of Ichabod and Joanna Paddock, James, born April 11, 1730, was the youngest. He married Ann Huxham, of Fall River, and lived in Western, Holland, Dartmouth and Brimfield. Of their ten children, the second, Phebe, born September 8, 1760, died May 5, 1853, who married Joseph Fairbanks, October 21, 1790, was the second and her brothers, James born March 17, 1765, and Ephraim, born January 4, 1780, judge of the supreme court, are honored names in Vermont.

With such an ancestry, a worthy Puritan on their father's side, and an honored Pilgrim on their mother's Erastus Fairbanks, born October 28, 1792, Thaddeus, born January 17, 1796, and Joseph Paddock, born November 26, 1806, inherited what was strongest and finest in both lines.

ERASTUS FAIRBANKS.

Nearly all who bear the name of Fairbanks in America have Jonathan for their father. This "Jonathan Fayerbancke" came in 1633 from Sowerby, West Riding of Yorkshire, to Boston. Three years later he built in Contentment, now Dedham, a house which has been continuously owned and occupied by the family for more than two and a

half centuries—a quaint and notable structure, unchanged to day in the midst of modern surroundings. Industry, sobriety, thrift, good citizenship have been well marked characteristics of all branches of this family from the first.

In the seventh generation from Jonathan, was Joseph of Brimfield, a farmer and mechanic of the substantial New England type. His wife, Phoebe Paddock, was a woman of remarkable strength and energy of mind—a strain of Plantagenet blood was in the family. The dignity, force and character of Joseph and Phoebe Fairbanks found wider scope for influence in their three sons, Erastus, Thaddeus and Joseph P., founders of the Fairbanks Scale industry.

Erastus was the pioneer of this family. He was born at Brimfield, Massachusetts, October 28, 1792. At the age of nineteen, he made his way up into the obscure township of St. Johnsbury, in northeastern Vermont. For ten years thereafter he was trained in a severe school of discouragements and adversities. But his faith was strong and his sense of duty rigorous. "Resolutely he handled the simple and obvious elements of his destiny. He shrunk from nothing, complained of nothing, but tried his young strength on the objects and opportunities that met him, wrestling for the prizes of life in a confident brave way, all unconscious that he was wrestling with the angel of God, little thinking that even then he had power as a prince and prevailed." Out of successive reverses, he brought habits of frugality, industry, persistence, matured religious convictions and character, practical knowledge of men and of various business.

Meantime his parents and brothers had followed him to St. Johnsbury, where operations were begun on a small water power in "Fairbanks' Village" for the manufacture of stoves, plows, and other articles needed in the rural community. Presently the inventive genius of his brother Thaddeus hit upon the device of a platform on which a loaded wagon could be drawn and weighed. This was the signal for a new order of things. The invention was patented in 1830, and shortly afterward the three brothers, men of strong individuality, tenacious purpose and generous ideals, established the firm of E. and T. Fairbanks & Company for the manufacture and marketing of the Fairbanks platform scales. Erastus Fairbanks as head of the firm was already recognized as a man of mark, and of uncompromising sincerity. His skilful and energetic management of affairs brought him into wider relations with men. In 1836 he was sent to the legislature and at once took rank as a leader, especially in every issue of education and good morals.

One of his colleagues in the house who served with him on important committees says: "In the execution of his official duties he was ardent, conscientious and faithful: he retained the confidence of all parties, and I can confidently say that no man of my acquaintance in Vermont commanded more unqualified respect than he. Possessing good, practical sense, ready discrimination and great quickness of perception, he was a sagacious and prudent politician, a safe and judicious counselor and a successful business man."

He was chosen a presidential elector of the Whig party in 1844, again in 1848, but declined a nomination to Congress. Meanwhile he was vigorously pushing the construction of the Connecticut & Passumpsic River Railroad, of which he was the first president, and in November, 1850, he greeted the arrival of the first locomotive that ran into St. Johnsbury.

Two years later, 1852, he was elected governor of Vermont. "His administration was firm and judicious, eminently healthful in its tone." Amongst other important legislative acts, he had the satisfaction of affixing his signature to the prohibitory liquor law, which with some modifications remained in force for fifty years.

Temporary opposition to this measure brought in a Democratic governor at the next election. But in 1860 Erastus Fairbanks was called a second time to the front, and, as it proved, to be known now as the war governor. At the first stage of the war the situation was exceedingly embarrassing, but such confidence had the people in Governor Fairbanks' wisdom and integrity that "the extra session of legislature which met eight days after the firing upon Sumpter, had the good sense to place at his disposal a million of dollars, putting no check upon the use of it only as his judgment might deem prudent and best. To those acquainted with his good judgment, strict integrity, his high sense of impartial right, his systematic business habits, early and continuously trained to grasp business matters



Franklin Farrbanks

on a large scale—the result was no surprise." In acknowledgment of his delicate and laborious official acts the senate and house passed joint resolutions of appreciation and thanks. On his retirement from office it was found that "the salary to which he was entitled was never touched, and it still remains in the treasury of the state, another evidence of his generous love for Vermont, whose interests were dearer to him than his own, and an honor to both people and executive."

During his entire life Governor Fairbanks was a leader in the support of public morals, of political and business integrity, and religion. He was for fifty years a pillar in the Congregational church, he served officially on many benevolent boards to which he gave liberal contribution of money, time and personal attentions. He was a corporate member of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and one of the three laymen of the committee of thirteen on the deputation to India. In 1849 he was made president of the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society, earnestly supporting its work for the moral welfare of the state until his removal by death. He was for twenty years a member of the corporation of the University of Vermont, from which institution he received the honorary degree of LL. D. in 1860.

Erastus Fairbanks' life in Vermont covered fifty-two years. During every year of that period he made himself felt as "a positive quantity and power" in manifold ways. His life was a continuous contribution to good citizenship, to the improvement of town and village affairs, to the promotion of industrial enterprises, of education, of sound morals, to the healthy development of all public interests. His death at St. Johnsbury, November 20, 1864, at the age of seventy-two, removed from earth a man of great original force, noble presence, wide and varied usefulness.

Family memoranda.—Erastus Fairbanks married, May 30, 1815, Lois, daughter of Samuel and Lois (Chamberlin) Crossman, of Peacham. Their children were: Jane, born December 3, 1816, married Ephraim Jewett, January 26, 1837. died March 29, 1852. George, born January 21, 1819, died April 20, 1843. Horace, born March 21, 1820, died March 17, 1888. Charles, born December 8, 1821, died February 8, 1898. Julia, born June 9, 1824, married John H. Paddock, February 11, 1857, died June 10, 1884. Franklin, born June 18, 1828, died April 24, 1895. Sarah, born June 30, 1831, married Charles M. Stone, May 4, 1858. Emily, born March 4, 1833, married Rev. C. S. Goulde, May 5, 1859. Ellen, born July 27, 1836, died May 28, 1843.

Franklin Fairbanks, son of Erastus Fairbanks, was born June 18, 1828, and died April 24, 1895. His early familiarity with the foundry and machine shops of Fairbanks village stimulated a native aptitude for mechanical pursuits and easily determined what his course in life was to be. After completing his academic studies he entered the scale factory in his eighteenth year, and became familiar with details of draughting, construction and practical mechanics, also with various office work. Nine years later, in 1856, he was admitted to partnership in the firm, of which his father, Erastus Fairbanks, was president. His connection with the scale business covered fifty years, his life in St. Johnsbury sixty-eight years.



THE FAIRBANKS MUSEUM OF NATURAL SCIENCE.

Besides a natural turn for mechanics, he had an ingenious and inventive mind, and as the demand for scales of various sorts increased he secured patents for new devices and adjustments, among them the revolving beam for letter balances, adopted by the government for use in the postoffice. He served for many years as superintendent of the corporation of E. & T. Fairbanks & Company, and after the death of his brother Horace, in 1888, he succeeded to the presidency

of this, and of other business organizations at home and elsewhere.

From early life he took generous interest in public affairs and many expressions of popular confidence came naturally to him. He became an accomplished presiding officer, often called to the chair at political or religious conventions. He was a member of the staff of Governor Hiland Hall in 1858, also of Governor Erastus Fairbanks in 1860. During the Civil war he superinteded the manufacture of artillery and harness irons for the government. He represented St. Johnsbury in the state legislature in 1871-2-3, and the last two years of this period he was speaker of the house. For some twenty years he was an active member of the state Republican committee. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity; in 1877 he received the honorary degree of A. M. from Dartmouth college. He appreciated the honor and this opportunity of serving as director or exucutive officer in various corporations, railway, telegraph, mining, manufacturing, banking, and aided to give a practical turn to whatever was in hand.

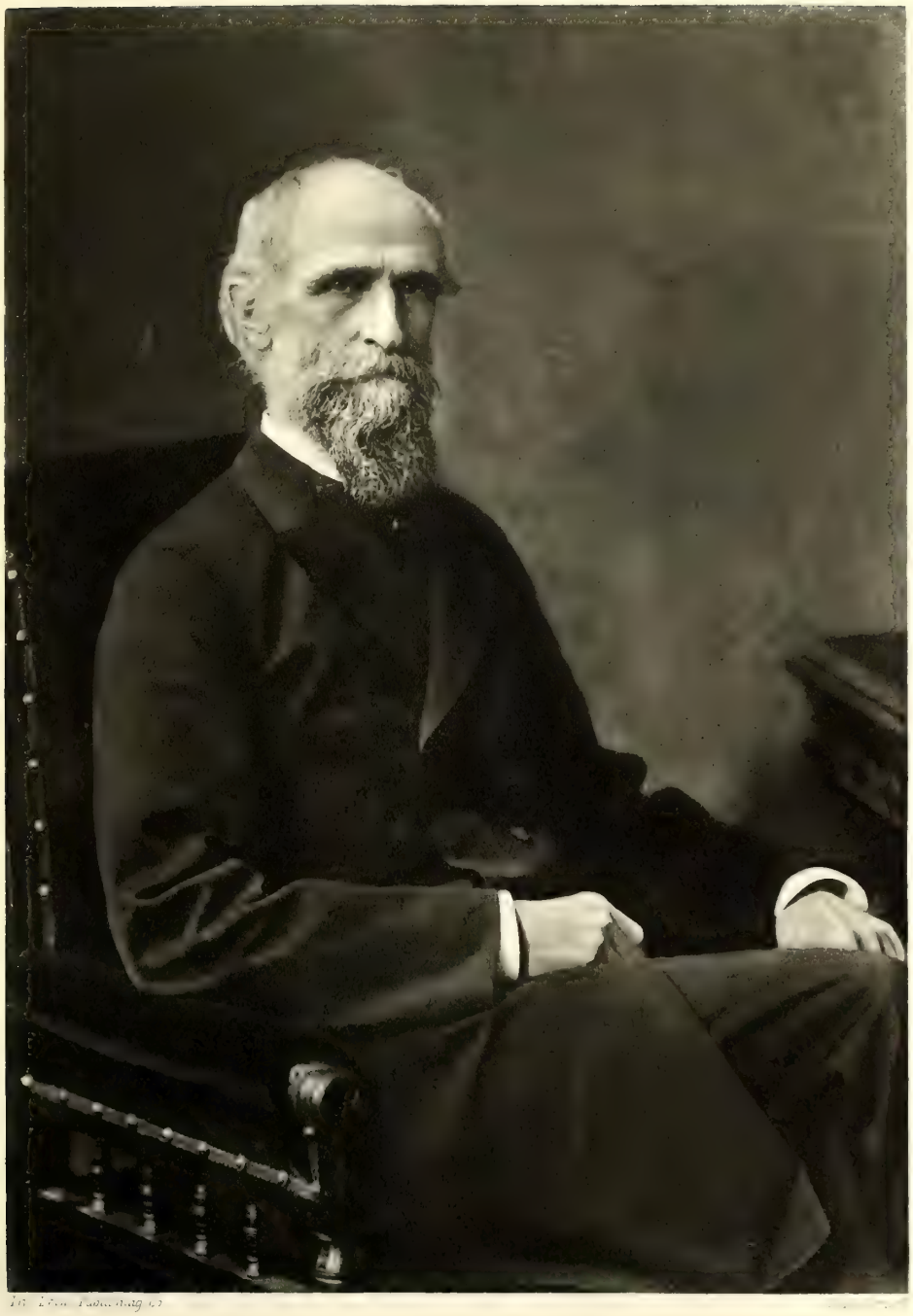
His keen appreciation of the natural world made him very observant of its aspects and productions. He kept metorological tables, studied stars and rocks and trees and living things. Few birds flew among the hills that he could not identify by peculiarities of color, song or habits. He became an enthusiastic collector of objects of interest of every sort—minerals, birds, insects, mammealia, also specimens representing a wide range of entomology and archeology. These collections, which were more than half a century's accumulation of increasingly rare value and variety, were placed in a capacious building, incorporated and presented to the town of St. Johnsbury in 1891, under the name of the Museum of Natural Science—this was designed to be one of the educational features of the town, affiliated with the Academy, Athenaeum and Union Schools. In the classroom of the museum the graded schools hold regular sessions for nature study under guidance of the director.

Colonel Fairbanks did much for the good of society: he was full of geniality and kindly humor always interested in children and young people. He maintained most friendly acquaintances with the factory men, and did much in this way to secure good feeling and business prosperity. For more than thirty years he was superintendent of the North church Sunday school. Also for a long time he was on the international Sunday school lesson committee. He was a trustee of St. Johnsbury Academy, of Northfield Seminary, founded by Mr. Moody, of Rollins College, Florida. In these and other services to the interests of education, of religion and of missions he worked with zeal, multiplying the wholesome influences of a Christian life.

He married December 8, 1852, Frances A., daughter of Rev. Summer G. and Pamelia (Stone) Clapp, of St. Johnsbury. Children: Mary Florence, born July 26, 1859, married, September 8, 1886, Dr. J. T. Herrich, of Springfield, Massachusetts; Ellen Henrietta, born June 29, 1862, married January 29, 1896, Frank H. Brooks, of St. Johnsbury; two other children died in infancy.

HORACE, the second son of Erastus Fairbanks, was born at Barnet, March 21, 1820, and died in New York city, March 17, 1888. In the Caledonia county grammar school and Phillips Andover Academy he received excellent academic training and at the age of twenty he became confidential clerk of the firm of E. and T. Fairbanks & Company, then in the tenth year of the scale manufacturing business. Three years later he was admitted to partnership. At that time the annual sales were about fifty thousand dollars: he lived to see this volume of business sixty-folded, to three million dollars in a single year. On the death of Erastus Fairbanks he became president of the firm and subsequently of the corporation, which position he held till his own death twenty-four years later. His administrative and business abilities, his skillful management of the finances and the confidence which his personal character inspired, gave increasing scope and stability to the business, and brought the corporation through successive periods of financial stress with steady progress and well established credit.

His services were sought by many other associations. He was director and president of the First National Bank of St. Johnsbury, an officer of the Tamarack Mining Company, one of the leading incorporators of the Maritime Canal



Horace Fairbanks.

Company of Nicaragua, organized for the construction of a ship canal across the isthmus. He was one of the founders and supportors of the St. Johnsbury Academy, a trustee of the University of Vermont, and of Andover Theological Seminary, a corporate member of the American Board.

In 1868 Mr. Fairbanks went to Portland to unfold a plan which he had been maturing for a railroad from Portland to Ogdensburg, by way of the White Mountain Hotel and St. Johnsbury. This was at the time regarded with disfavor as an impracticable scheme; ultimately, however, it was entered into heartily by Portland capitalists and others who became convinced of its feasibility and importance. It took nine years to complete the construction; on the 17th of July, 1877, the last spike was driven by Horace Fairbanks, president of the Vermont division.

He was not a man of political ambitions; he accepted public responsibilities when they came to him, as a trust to be seriously held. He was a delegate from Vermont to the National Republican convention of 1864 and 1872, on which occasion Lincoln and Grant were nominated for their second terms. He was made presidential elector at large in 1868, and in the following year was elected state senator from Caledonia county, but was detained from his seat by sickness.

Early in the canvas of 1876, his name began to be mentioned as a candidate for governor of the state. This was without his consent and wholly contrary to his wishes. He distinctly said so and refused to be considered a candidate. At the nominating convention, neither of three leading candidates being able to carry its vote, Horace Fairbanks was nominated unanimously by acclamation. The first tidings of this reached him by a telegram which said, "You are to be governor of Vermont in spite of yourself." He was elected by a majority of 23,721 votes. St. Johnsbury gave him more than the total number of votes polled in any previous election. His inaugural message attracted wide attention for its plain and vigorous handling of matters needing reformed and advanced methods, notably the management of prisons and jails. Many of his recommendations were promptly adopted: his administration was progressive, judicious and wholesome.

In the welfare of the town of which he was a life-long honored citizen, Governor Fairbanks was deeply interested. Churches, schools and public works never failed to receive from him cordial attention and generous support. In 1871 he presented to the town the noble institution endowed and incorporated under the name of the St. Johnsbury Athenaeum. This included the free public library building, opened with eight thousand volumes, also the art gallery of paintings and statuary containing representative works of American and foreign artists. The central feature of the art gallery is "The Domes of the Yosemite," one of Bierstadt's masterpieces. The collections of engravings and books illustrating the history of art are of great value.

Horace Fairbanks was a man of fine and noble nature, of great dignity of presence and sweetness of character. He united breadth of view with firmness of personal convictions. The resoluteness with which he held his matured opinions was graced with an unfailing courtesy and gentleness. To a native fineness of perception and taste he added the refinements of a generous culture and familiarity with the world's best thought and art. The mark of distinction was on all that he originated or did. His modest and beautiful home "Pinehurst," with its park-like surroundings, as well as the characteristic features and equipments of the Athenaeum and the North church embody and perpetuate much of his ripe thought and sentiment. He was large and noble in his liberality. "He was good for every mood. He carried the health of the mountain wind with him, whithersoever he went. He was the center of sacred friendships. He made the kingdom of God visible in this world by the natural nobility of his nature, by inward goodness and faith." His sudden death in the prime of his usefulness was universally lamented.

He married, at Derry, New Hampshire, August 9, 1849, Mary E., daughter of Captain James and Persie (Hemphill) Taylor. Children, Helen Taylor, born December 17, 1854, died March 18, 1864. Agnes, born August 12, 1860, married Ashton R. Willard, of Boston, September 19, 1886. Isabel, born November 6, 1881, married Albert L. Farwell, of St. Johnsbury, September, 1889, died July 2, 1891.

THADDEUS FAIRBANKS, mechanic, inventor

and philanthropist, was born in Brimfield, Massachusetts, January 17, 1796, and died in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, April 12, 1886. He was rather a Puritan than a Pilgrim; men saw first strength of character and then warmth of feeling. When he was born the family was in rather straitened circumstances. It was slow work paying for the farm, though Joseph Fairbanks was a carpenter as well as farmer, the seasons were bad, crops failed, Mr. and Mrs. Paddock were sick much of the time and their expenses were heavy, and in the years when the boys should have gone to some academy there was no money to send them. Thaddeus in later years used to speak of how large the dollar seemed that must be paid for an arithmetic. And he was so slenderly organized and sick so much, that he was unable to always attend the poor common schools of the neighborhood. A nervous child, growing too fast to ever be strong, suffering in play with the rougher children, he spent his time with his mother and his gentle grandmother. He describes his bashfulness and timidity, how much it cost him to do an errand and how he dared not begin to speak until he had thought through what he would say. So he acquired the silent, or slowly deliberate habits that clung to him through life, and the thoughtfulness that made men so constantly seek his advice, and in mastering his timidity he exhibited a true heroism. In some ways he was courageous enough. When he was five years old he was found running on the high plates of a building that his father was raising. His mechanical tastes and inborn skill very early appeared as he began to use his father's tools, making articles convenient for the house, and keeping toy machinery at work by the brook behind the house. He inherited, and all his life cultivated, the family tastes that made his father a carpenter, and that are indicated in the inventory of the estate of Jonathan the immigrant, who died in 1668.—"In the workeing celler, Item, 2 vices and one turneing laeth and other Seuch things" and "In the hafe chamber, Ite, many Smalle tooles for turneing, and other the like work," and indicated as well in the conveniences of the old house.

The Brimfield farm hardly afforded scope for the enterprise of Joseph Fairbanks and his sons; Erastus followed his uncle Ephraim Paddock into Caledonia county, Vermont, and in May, 1815, Joseph, after the death of Mr. and Mrs. Paddock, sold all his property, and, coming to Vermont, bought a water power on Sleeper's river in the southwest corner of the town of St. Johnsbury, where the Fairbanks Scale factory is located. There he and his son Thaddeus built a dam and a grist mill and sawmill, meeting the urgent need of the new country, the family meanwhile living, as pioneers do, in a rough board cabin. In a shop over the gristmill they also made carriages, and in 1892 a wagon was exhibited that had been used every year since the father of the owner bought it of Thaddeus Fairbanks in 1819. In the summer of 1818 Thaddeus Fairbanks built a good double house in which his parents lived the remainder of their lives, and to which, January 17, 1820, he brought his bride, Lucy Peck Barker (born April 29, 1798, died December 29, 1866), whose father Barnabas was in the battle of Bunker Hill, also his father John was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary army. Lucy's mother Ruth, belonged to the honorable Peck family of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

The attention of Thaddeus Fairbanks, whose mother's brothers, two of them, were iron-workers, was directed to the iron mine of Franconia, New Hampshire, and in 1823, he built a small iron foundry near the sawmill, and the next year was joined by his brother Erastus, who gave up his store at Barnet, and, uniting his business experience with the practical skill of Thaddeus, formed the firm of E. & T. Fairbanks. They began the manufacture of cast-iron stoves, patenting one which displaced the kitchen fireplaces, and in 1826 Thaddeus patented a cast-iron plough and introduced it against the prejudice of the farmers, who believed in the wooden plough with steel point, and said that his new kind "would break all to pieces." For stoves and ploughs he made the patterns largely with his own hands, moulded many of them, improved the blast furnace, and attended to the melting, mixing the iron, and studying how to make strong castings. In 1829-30 there was a great demand for hemp, all the farmers were raising it, and E. & T. Fairbanks built three of the great Haynes hemp-dressing machines, thirty-two feet long, with sixty-five pairs of fluted rollers geared together, between which the hemp straw was drawn. Mr.

Fairbanks made the gear wheels, and a machine for fluting the rollers. In 1830 he patented a hemp-dresser, and was made manager of the St. Johnsbury Hemp Company. Buying the hemp straw which cost fifteen dollars a ton, it was important to weigh it more accurately than could be done by the rude lever hung from a high gallows frame, with chains taking hold of the axles of the cart. Mr. Fairbanks first balanced a platform on a single A-shaped lever, with device to keep it from tipping, and then it occurred to him that by using two such levers the four corners of the platform could be supported, one lever hung by its tip from the other at the center of the scale, and that other with a long arm reaching to the rod connecting with the scale beam. It is understood that various arrangements of compound levers had been previously proposed, but with Mr. Fairbanks this was an original invention, and the leading scale-maker of England, who had been previously making the giant Roman balances, like great steelyards, to weigh carts suspended by their axles, had heard of a platform scale, and he bought the right to patent Mr. Fairbanks' device in Great Britain, and he and his sons have built up a great business in this line. Mr. Fairbanks at once saw that the plan of the hemp scale could be adapted to other sizes for other uses, and designed store, platform and counter scales, and later canal-boat and railway-track scales. Before his death nearly a thousand modifications were placed upon the market, ranging from the scale that would weigh one tenth of a grain to one that would accurately weigh five hundred tons.

In designing these he had nothing to guide him, everything must be original. He says, "I had to consider the strength of material, the shape that would secure the greatest strength with the least material, and the symmetry and beauty of outside appearance. These, especially the last, required a great amount of study. No one can be sure beforehand what the taste of the public will approve. That I succeeded in what I aimed at is shown by the fact that now after fifty years the scales are made after the same design, and other makers follow the same. My evenings, and sometimes nights, were spent in this study, for I must be at the shop all day. My habit was to make the plans complete in my mind before commencing to put them on paper." This, which was written twenty-five years ago, is still true of the construction and style of the American scales. By his night work Mr. Fairbanks became no mean draftsman, and, having to build so much, first shops, and then tenement houses, churches, and academy buildings, he grew into an accomplished architect as well, his taste being excellent, as many buildings in St. Johnsbury show.

His real strength of character is proved by the difficulties which he overcame in the growth of his business, a growth so rapid that it did not furnish capital for its own needs, in the lack of skilled workmen, he having to train all his men, and in the necessity of building his own machines for the scale work, some of these machines being very ingenious, and requiring much more inventive ability than the scales themselves. The Fairbanks scale was not a pair of scales, shells, as in the even balance, but a scale (scala-ladder) named from the equal divisions of the scale beam which is a scale of equal parts.

It is interesting to note the effect of this invention upon the methods of doing business, and its influence, second only to the uses of steam and electricity. We hear no more of measured bushels, of gallons, of chaldrons, or of articles sold by count. Everything is weighed, and the scale holds the business world to accuracy and strict integrity, being an absolutely reliable arbiter between buyer and seller.

Besides the scale, the cast-iron plough and the cast-iron stove, Mr. Fairbanks invented a refrigerator in which the ice is placed above the articles to be cooled, upon which the cooled air, having deposited its tainted vapors, descends from the ice, and an effective circulation is kept up. He had no capital to invest in building refrigerators, and gave away his patent which afterwards was valued at over a million of dollars, and, after a series of hard-fought patent suits, the evidence of the priority of his invention was declared to be "perfectly conclusive." This arrangement first proposed by him is now followed in all modern refrigerators, refrigerator cars, and in the great packing houses, and this invention, like that of the scale, the stove and the cast-iron plough, has proved revolutionary.

The Fairbanks scales have won the highest

awards in almost numberless mechanical and agricultural fairs and in all the world fair expositions, receiving twenty awards by the judges at Chicago in 1893. Mr. Fairbanks also received the knightly decoration of the Order of Francis Joseph, and decorations from the King of Siam and the Bey of Tunis, for the scales are adapted to all standards of weight, and go to all countries.

Mr. Fairbanks felt most keenly the lack of educational opportunity, consequent upon ill health and poverty, and he was most intensely interested in providing for others. He and his son have made a liberal education possible for more than a hundred students in academies and colleges; he endowed a professorship in Middlebury College, where he was a trustee, gave liberally to many western colleges, and for St. Johnsbury Academy, which he and his brothers established in 1842, he provided, in buildings, for current expenses, and for invested fund, more than two hundred thousand dollars. He was also for many years the largest contributor to the work of the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society, and not less to the foreign work, and to other objects a liberal giver.

Mr. Fairbanks never had good health, but perhaps on this very account took such care of himself that few men have lived as long or accomplished as much. With old age his eyes became dim, but his mind was always clear, and he received his thirty-fifth patent on his ninetieth birthday. Although so taciturn, he was an attractive man, and made a strong impression on those who met him. A little child taken to church for the first time saw him come in and in an awed whisper asked, "Mama, is that Jesus?" He died April 12, 1886. On the day of his funeral all business was suspended, the public buildings were draped in mourning, and hundreds came to look once more on his face, and joined the procession to his grave. A man of fine native gifts, of Christian faith, and of spiritual insight and force, Mr. Fairbanks was successful above most men in his chosen lines of work, and was useful wherever he was successful.

Henry Fairbanks, manufacturer and inventor, St. Johnsbury, was born in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, May 6, 1830, the only son of Sir Thaddeus, the famous inventor, and Lucy Peck (Barker) Fairbanks. The family, so widely known and highly honored in Vermont and other states, trace their descent from Jonathan Fairbanks, who emigrated to this country from Sowerby, Yorkshire, England, in 1633, and settled in Dedham, Massachusetts, where he built, in 1636, a house which is still standing. The line descends through Captain George, who died in 1682; Eliezur, born 1655, who was selectman of Sherborn, Massachusetts; Captain Eleasur, born 1690, member of the general court; Deacon Ebenezer, born 1734; and Joseph, born 1763, to Thaddeus, who was born in Brimfield, Massachusetts, in 1796, and in 1815 came thence with his father to St. Johnsbury, then a new settlement, where they owned the falls of Sleeper's river, and did a thriving business as millers and manufacturers of carriages.

Henry Fairbanks received his early education at Lyndon Academy, for three terms; at Pinkerton Academy, Derry, New Hampshire, for a year, and in St. Johnsbury Academy, then newly established by his father and uncles. Here, 1842-7, he fitted for college under Principal J. K. Colby. But his mechanical tastes were strong in him, and he spent more time in the shops than in school. In 1848 he took passage, for his health, in a sailing vessel for Europe, where he spent nearly a year. Returning to Dartmouth College in the spring of 1850, he was graduated in 1853, ranking high, especially in mathematics and physics. From college he went to Andover Theological Seminary. In the spring of 1856 he again laid down his books, and in company with Principal Taylor, of Phillips Andover Academy, went through Egypt, Palestine, Greece, Italy and Switzerland, where he made the ascent of Mont Blanc, then a rare feat. Returning, he re-entered the seminary and graduated in the class of 1857.

He was ordained in 1858, and took up work under the auspices of the Domestic Missionary Society in behalf of the weakest churches of Vermont, doing a work that resulted in bringing new life to many churches that were nearly extinct, and in giving a permanent ministry to more than twenty churches. Hoping for improvement of health, in 1860 Mr. Fairbanks accepted the

chair of physics and later that of natural history in Dartmouth College, which he filled with success, till in 1869 he returned to St. Johnsbury. There he was perfecting various inventions, and preaching where there was no other supply, and doing much religious work. He was the first president, under its new constitution, of the convention of Congregational ministers and churches of Vermont, and later and until now president of the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society. For some years after 1875 the state convention of the Young Men's Christian Association carried on an evangelistic work in Vermont, resulting in large additions to the churches, and Mr. Fairbanks was prominent in this work, after the first year having charge, and directing it as secretary. He has for twenty-five years been a corporate member of the American Board of Foreign Missions, has been a member of five of the national councils of Congregational churches, and was a delegate to the international council in London in 1891, in which year he traveled with his family in Europe, also to the international council in Boston in 1899. He has been since 1870 a trustee of Dartmouth College, and for many years president of the trustees of St. Johnsbury Academy.

Of late years Mr. Fairbanks has devoted himself more to business, developing some of his inventions, for which he has received a score and a half of patents, and has given more and more attention to the extensive business of E. & T. Fairbanks & Company, of which corporation he is vice president.

Mr. Fairbanks married, in Hanover, New Hampshire, April 30, 1862, Annie S., daughter of Professor Daniel J., D. D. (of Dartmouth College), and Jane M. (Aiken) Noyes. She died September 11, 1872; and May 5, 1874, he contracted a second marriage with Ruthy, a daughter of Phineas and Jacintha (Barker) Page, of Newport, Vermont. The children of the first marriage are: Arthur, born in November, 1864; Robert Noyes, born in November, 1866; Lucy, born in October, 1868; Charlotte, born in December, 1871. Of the second marriage, Albert Thaddeus, born in July, 1876, died in December, 1891; Marion, born in April, 1881; Dorothy, born in March, 1887; Ruth Comfort Fairbanks, born in May, 1892, died in September, 1893.

JOSEPH PADDOCK FAIRBANKS.

Joseph P. Fairbanks was born November 26, 1806, died May 15, 1855. In November, 1828, after admission to the bar and a year's practice with his uncle Judge Ephraim Paddock, he opened a law office on St. Johnsbury Plain. The current of events, however, was opening for him a different course, and in 1833 he accepted the call of his older brothers to join them in the manufacture of the newly invented platform scales. To this enterprise he brought versatility of mind and business abilities of the very first order. Much of the early success of E. & T. Fairbanks & Company was due to his sagacity, minute attention to details, facility in dealing with men and circumstances. His mind was alert, capacious, always hungry. While discharging his business duties expertly and successfully, he also prosecuted wide and exact studies in history, literature, science and problems of social order.

On taking his seat at Montpelier in the legislature of 1845, it was evident to all that here was a man who carried the public welfare as a burden on his heart. His denunciation of slavery and of the Mexican war, his appeals for legislative action in the interest of temperance and of popular education, commanded attention and assent. He did much in many ways to secure the final adoption of the prohibitory liquor law, and it was chiefly through his influence that the bill introduced by him "For the Improvement of Common Schools" became a law. This however, was but the beginning of his laborious efforts to secure for the state of Vermont educational ideals and reforms. His voluminous correspondence with Ex-Gevernor Eaton, first superintendent of schools under the new law, reveals his watchful, eager anxiety for practical results, his energetic efforts to awaken and sustain public interest, his quiet way of making up deficits, his promotion of state and county educational associations and establishment of *The Vermont School Journal*. Partisan interests in the legislature of 1851 caused the School Act to be negatived—a heavy blow to its originator, who, looking on the state bereft of a superintendent of schools, remarks: "I have so loved Vermont, and felt so proud of her reputation wherever I have traveled in other

parts of the Union, that I can hardly endure the thought of her degredation." But the toils of these years were not without ultimate results, though he died without the sight thereof; the efficient system of public schools now in force owes more than most men know to the far-sighted plans and exacting labors of Joseph P. Fairbanks.

He also took the leading part in founding St. Johnsbury Academy in 1842, a school which from the first has ranked among the best in New England, and to which the Fairbanks Brothers ultimately contributed several hundred thousand dollars.

His activities for the public good took wide range. He had no liking for political office or popular fame, but in quiet ways he was continuously influencing public opinion toward higher standards of life and character. He sent out hundreds of pages of letters and press articles on almost every theme of current importance—such as farming and stock-raising, practical science, meteorology, homelife, books and reading, religious and political issues, the Sabbath, slavery, temperance, education, missions, benevolence. A good while before the publication of Irving's "Life of Washington" he was urging that author to serve his countrymen by writing a history of the United States. In the columns of one of the Boston papers he advocated the establishment of a city public library two years before the corner stone of that institution was laid.

These miscellaneous activities did not encroach upon his business efficiency; his work in the firm of which he was junior partner was considered expert and invaluable; he was selected to be first president of the Passumpsic Bank; many important and delicate trusts were committed to him. He could stoutly maintain his personal convictions without ever alienating the love and confidence of those who differed from him. He served the church with ardent devotion. He was aboundingly and modestly benevolent, distributing multitudes of gifts anonymously and with a fine sense of adaptation; his purse was open freely to every worthy cause; the larger part of his property was bequeathed to benevolent objects, religious and educational. He crowded a long life into a few years and died as a consequence, prematurely, at the age of forty-eight. He married, in Derry, New Hampshire, June 11, 1835, Almira Taylor, daughter of Captain James and Persis (Hemphill) Taylor, and left two sons, Edward Taylor and William Paddock.

Rev. Edward Taylor Fairbanks, D. D., St. Johnsbury, was born in that town, in Caledonia county, May 12, 1836, son of Joseph P. and Almira (Taylor) Fairbanks; his ancestral history is given above. He was educated at St, Johnsbury Academy and Phillips Andover Academy, Massachusetts. He graduated from Yale College in 1859, and took the theological course at Andover Seminary.

Mr. Fairbanks spent two and a half years abroad for study and travel in Europe and the east. He was ordained pastor of the First Congregational church of St. Johnsbury Center, January 1, 1868. From January 30, 1874, to July 15, 1902, he was pastor of the South Congregational church of St. Johnsbury, completing, with one exception, the longest continued active pastorate of the Congregational order in the state during this period. He has a responsible part in the management of the St. Johnsbury Academy, the Athenaeum and the Museum, and is foremost in all movements looking toward the welfare of his native town. In 1893 the University of Vermont conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

He is the author of the history of the St. Johnsbury, also of "The Wrought Brim, twelve discourses given in the South Church."

He was married in Derry, New Hampshire, July 9, 1862, to Emma Cornelia, daughter of Guy C. and Sally M. Taplin, of Montpelier; they have one child: Cornelia Taylor Fairbanks.

William P. Fairbanks was born July 27, 1840 and died December 15, 1895. He inherited in a marked degree the business abilitites of his father Joseph P. Fairbanks. After graduation from St. Johnsbury Academy, he entered Dartmouth College, but left before completing his course there, to engage in business. He spent some years in the office of E. & T. Fairbanks & Company, was admitted to partnership and on the incorporation of the company in 1874 he was appointed secretary and treasurer. He was also secretary and treasurer of the St. Johns-



ST. JOHNSBURY ATHENEUM.



ART GALLERY OF ST. JOHNSBURY ATHENEUM. Interior.

bury & Lake Champlain Railroad Company, and held offices of trust in other corporations.

He represented his native town with ability in the legislature of 1884-1886. He was a member of Governor Pingree's staff. In 1888 he went to New York, accepting the position of secretary of "Fairbanks & Company" of that city, where he remained till his death, which occurred suddenly December 15, 1895.

William P. Fairbanks was a man of force and strong personality. He was sagacious, facile and exact in business, always moving with a sort of military precision toward his mark, fulfilling his duties with celerity, strictness and skill. He made strong friendships. Quiet in his tastes and ways, he was also strikingly independent in thought and act; spirited, generous and manly.

He married, in St. Johnsbury, April 18, 1861, Rebecca, daughter of Nathan and Mrs. Huldah Pike, of Waterford. Children—Almira T., born February 12, 1865, married Herbert W. Blodgett, of St. Johnsbury; Mabel, born August 14, 1871, married Birney A. Robinson, of Proctor; Joseph, born December 12, 1881.

EDMUND C. HOUGHTON.

Edmund C. Houghton, deceased, son of Charles Elmer and Mary Houghton, entered upon the active duties of life as a merchant, and pursued that vocation for a number of years in Arlington, Vermont. He faithfully served in several town offices, was elected several terms as selectman, and was frequently called upon to occupy different offices in the village corporation, and acted in the capacity of graded school trustee. So conscientiously did he perform his duties that he won the approval and approbation of his constituents.

Mr. Houghton was a very prominent figure in Masonic circles, and he held successively the various offices, until several years since he lacked but a few votes of being elected grand master of the state of Vermont. He was several times master of Tucker Lodge No. 48, deputy grand master of Grand Lodge and past eminent commander of Taft Commandery.

Mr. Houghton was twice married, his first wife having been Miss Alice McKee, of Winfield, New York. One daughter, Mary, was born to them, but she died when nearly sixteen years of age, and was interred beside her mother, who had previously passed away. In 1882 Mr. Houghton married Mrs. Anson Canfield, of Arlington. They resided in that city until about three years ago, when Mr. Houghton's health began to fail, and he went west to the state of Washington, and from there to southern California in the hopes of recuperating his lost strength, but all was of no avail, and his death occurred in Pasadena, California.

Charles Elmer Houghton, the father of Edmund C., was born in Rowe, Franklin county, Massachusetts, March 10, 1818, and died May 12, 1890. He was the son of Jonathan and Melinda (McLeod) Houghton, his ancestry being English on his father's side and Scotch on his mother's.

His early educational training was received in the common schools. He could almost be styled a self-educated man, for he was always particularly interested in scientific subjects, studying them at every opportunity. Mr. Houghton was one of the best known men, not only in his own county, but in the state as well. He had the executive ability of a successful business man, was a keen reader of men, and held the leadership among his fellows because of certain characteristics which he possessed to an eminent degree. He had his own way to make in life, yet he found time to devote to public enterprises, and, like the typical Vermonter, early acquired traits of perseverance that won for him place and honor in the commonwealth, as well as a competence. He entered mercantile life in Shaftsbury, in 1841, with his brother, the late J. C. Houghton. In 1855, leaving the fine business that the two had jointly built to the junior brother, he removed to North Bennington, where he engaged in commercial enterprise with his younger brother, R. L. Houghton. Subsequently he took the whole concern and carried it on until 1863, when he associated with it his son, Edmund C., to whom he sold out in 1865, in order to give his attention to his duties as vice-president and manager of the First National Bank of North Bennington, which had recently been organized; the office of vice-president he held until his death. He had held official connection with four Bennington banks, and was

the trusted associate of a company of solid business men. At the time of his death he was the treasurer of the Bennington and Rutland Railroad Company, and for many years was on the board of directors. He had also been actively connected with several large paper mills in that section.

Early in life Mr. Houghton served on the regimental commander's staff. He had represented the town of Shaftsbury in the legislature, and had also held the offices of assistant judge, constable, selectman, lister and postmaster while a resident of that place. For two terms he was a member of the state senate, and took a leading position there. He was a presidential elector in 1876, was for six years a director of the state prison, had been county treasurer, and member of the Republican state and county committees. He was active in Masonry, belonging to the lodge and the commandery. He was also a member of the committee of the Bennington Historical Society which prepared the bill in 1876 which afterward became the charter of the Bennington Battle Monument Association. On November 1, 1838, he married Mary E. Hutchins, who survived him, with two children: Edmund C. and Helen C. Houghton (Now Mrs. Cole.)

CORNELIA C. (LATHROP) BURDETT.

Cornelia C. (Lathrop) Burdett, of Arlington, widow of the late Jesse Burdett, is a woman of culture and occupies a place of prominence in the religious and social circles of the town and county. She was born in Arlington, Vermont, August 5, 1831, a daughter of John Brownson Lathrop. She comes of distinguished English ancestry, being a lineal descendant in the eighth generation from Rev. John Lothropp, the immigrant, and in the eleventh generation from John Lowthropp, the first ancestor of whom we have any authentic record.

John Lowthropp was a resident of Cherry Burton, England, in the early part of the sixteenth century, owning extensive estates there. His name appears on the Yorkshire Subsidy Roll of 1545. Robert Lowthropp, of Cherry Burton, England, married Ellen ————, and died in 1558. Thomas Lothropp, the next in line of descent, was born in Cherry Burton, England, and lived there until 1576, when he removed to Yorkshire, England, where his death occurred in 1606. He married, first, Elizabeth Clark, who died July 29, 1574. His second wife, Mary, was buried at Eton, England, January 6, 1588. He was again married, to Jane ————.

Rev. John Lothropp, the founder of the American family of Lathrop, was baptized in Yorkshire, England, December 20, 1584. He was graduated from Queen's College, Cambridge, England, with the degree of B. A. in 1605, and was subsequently a preacher in the first Episcopal church organized in London, England, but for non-conformity was imprisoned two years. On being released he emigrated to Massachusetts, arriving early in 1634, and locating in Scituate, where he was chosen pastor of the church on January 19, 1634. He subsequently removed to Barnstable, Massachusetts, where died November 8, 1653. His wife, whose maiden name was Anna Hammond, died February 20, 1687-8. Among their children was a son Samuel, who was the next in line of descent. One of the granddaughters of Rev. John Lothropp married John Huntington, and from them the family of General U. S. Grant was descended.

Samuel Lothrop, born in England, came to America with his parents in 1634, and lived first in Scituate, and then in Barnstable, Massachusetts, where he became a man of great influence. Removing to Connecticut in 1648, he settled in New London, then called Pequot, receiving a large grant of land on the west side of the Pequot river. He improved a homestead, which he sold in 1661, to the Reverend Gershom Bulkley. In 1668 he became a resident of Norwich, Connecticut, where he lived until his death, February 29, 1700. On November 28, 1644, he was married in Barnstable, Massachusetts, to Elizabeth Scudder; and in 1690 married Abigail Doane, who was born January 29, 1632, and died in 1734.

Israel Lathrop, born in October, 1659, in New London, Connecticut, died March 28, 1733. He married, April 8, 1686, Rebecca Bliss. Benjamin Lathrop, born July 31, 1699, married, November 13, 1718, Mary Adgate, who died March 26, 1739-40. Mary Adgate was a daughter of Thomas Adgate, Jr., and Ruth Brewster. The latter was a daughter of Benjamin Brewster and





Cornelia C. Bennett

Anna Dart. Benjamin Brewster was a son of Jonathan and Lucretia Brewster and Jonathan Brewster was a son of Elder William Brewster, who was born in 1560 at Scrooby, England, and came over in the Mayflower. Benjamin Lathrop again married, June 15, 1741, Mary Worthington Jones, who died August 4, 1770. Arunah Lathrop, who was born December 1, 1735, died June 22, 1817. The name of his first wife was Martha, and of his second Sarah; the latter died April 11, 1815.

Benjamin Lathrop, born in Norwich, Connecticut, April 1, 1769, removed to Sunderland, Vermont, when a young man, and resided there until his death, July 4, 1822. He married in Sunderland, Vermont, September 27, 1795, Caroline Cornelia Brownson, who was born April 3, 1778, and died April 29, 1829. She was a daughter of General Gideon Brownson, and a lineal descendant in the fifth generation from Richard Brownson, the immigrant, the line of descent being thus traced: Richard, Cornelius, Timothy, General Gideon, Caroline Cornelia. Richard Brownson was one of the original settlers of Farmington, Connecticut, and the pioneer mill-owner of that town; his wife, Elizabeth, united with the Farmington church in 1653, and he became a member in 1654, and both died in Farmington, his death occurring in 1687, and hers in 1694. Cornelius Brownson, born in 1648, probably in Farmington, Connecticutt, settled in Woodbury, Connecticut, in 1690, and died there in May, 1732; he married a lady by the name of Abigail. Timothy Brownson, born June 14, 1701, died in 1776; on April 30, 1729, he married Abigail, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Jennery, and among their sons were Gideon, the next in line of descent, and Nathan. Nathan Brownson, born in May, 1741, was deputy purveyor of hospital for the Southern army from March 27, 1781, until the close of the Revolutionary war. He subsequently served as governor of Georgia. His death occurred November 6, 1796.

General Gideon Brownson was born in Salisbury, Connecticut, November 3, 1739, and died October 9, 1796. He served with distinction in the Revolutionary war, taking a prominent part in many of its noted engagements. He began his official military career in 1771, being appointed on July 27th of that year a captain in the troop of two hundred and sixty volunteers, organized by General Ethan Allen under the name of the "Green Mountain Boys," and served in that capacity until December, 1775. He was subsequently a captain in Warner's Additional Continental Regiment, receiving his commission July 5, 1776; on August 16, 1777, he was wounded at the battle of Bennington; was commissioned major on July 16, 1779, and wounded at Lake George the same month, being also subjected to much ill usage at the hands of the Indians, barely escaping death; during the following winter he took an active part in the expedition against Canada, and endured untold sufferings and hardships while imprisoned in Montreal, his health becoming so impaired that he was unable afterwards to take any active part in military affairs, or to perform any hard labor. He retired from the service on January 1, 1781. He married Catherine White, daughter of Isaac and Eleanor (Rindress) White, and granddaughter of William White, of England. One of General Brownson's cousins, Mary Brownson, married, June 23, 1762, Colonel Ethan Allen, and her body, with the remains of her two children, lie in the churchyard at Arlington, Vermont. Caroline Cornelia Brownson became the wife of Benjamin Lathrop, as mentioned above, and their son, John Brownson Lathrop, was the next in line of descent.

John Brownson Lathrop was born in Sunderland, Vermont, August 29, 1800, and died in Rutland, Vermont, November 1, 1886. He spent his youthful days on the old homestead, afterwards being engaged for a few years as the proprietor of a stage line. Settling in Arlington, Vermont, in 1829, he was a hotel-keeper of note until 1854, when he retired from that business, accepting a position as station agent of the Western Vermont Railroad Company at Arlington, an office that he filled for several years. He was deeply interested in town affairs, and filled many of the more important offices, being town clerk from 1834 until 1845; postmaster from 1843 until 1846; and a representative to the state legislature in 1849. He was an Episcopalian in religion, and took a prominent part in the building of the St. James Protestant Episcopal church. At the time of his death he was the oldest Mason

in the state of Vermont, being a charter member of Green Mountain Lodge, F. & A. M. On November 17, 1827, he married Olive Amanda Hill, of Sunderland, Vermont, by whom he had one child, Cornelia C. Lathrop. Mrs. Olive (Hill) Lathrop was directly descended from Noah Scranton, who was an officer in the patriot army in Captain Hand's company, in 1776, during the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Lathrop was a daughter of Abner Hill, son of Ezra Hill, whose wife, Olive Scranton, was a daughter of Noah Scranton above referred to. The Hills were descended from James Hill, an English immigrant of the latter part of the seventeenth century, who located in Massachusetts.

Cornelia C. Lathrop received her preliminary education in the church schools, later studying at Hoosick Falls, under Rev. Dr. Lord, completing her education at Tyler Institute in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. She is actively interested in the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which she has been a member for several years, much of the time serving in an official capacity. For eight years she was state regent of Vermont, from 1891 until 1900, and in addition to organizing fifteen chapters did nearly all of the work of the state in that particular line. Mrs. Burdett was one of the charter members of the Vermont Society of Colonial Dames and her influence and interest have been valuable factors in the development and work of that patriotic organization. She is a member of the auxiliary of the Episcopal church, and takes an active interest in church affairs. She married, October 21, 1851, Jesse Burdett, who was born in Brookline, Vermont, January 19, 1826, a son of Jacob Burdett, and a direct descendant in the eighth generation from Robert Burdett, the line of descent being as follows: Robert Burdett, born in 1637; Thomas, born in September, 1655; Thomas, born in 1683; Jabez, born in 1713; Jacob; Jacob, born in 1771; Jacob, born March 3, 1793; and Jesse.

Jacob Burdett, the paternal grandfather of Jesse, married a Miss Simmons, a descendant in the sixth generation from William Simmons, born in 1644, the line being continued through his son, James, born in 1658; Lieutenant James Simmons, the next in line of descent, was born in 1686, and his son Caleb, the succeeding ancestor, was born in 1714, and his son, Jesse Simmons, father of Mrs. (Simmons) Burdett, was born in 1748, his birth occurring in Billerica, and he was a noted musician, being a composer of considerable ability, and the first organist employed in Boston. Jacob Burdett and his wife were the parents of Jacob Burdett, who married Rebecca Talbot.

Jesse Burdett was reared and educated in the public schools of Newfane, Vermont, where his parents then resided, and there served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for a number of years. He located at Arlington in 1849. In 1852, upon the completion of the Western Vermont Railway, he accepted a position as conductor on that road. In this capacity he won many friends, being efficient and genial; he remained with the company until 1854, when he became a conductor on the Troy & Boston Railroad, remaining as such until 1860, when he became connected with the Hudson River Railway in a similar capacity. His ability was recognized and appreciated by the officials of that road, and in 1861, he was made train master, later appointed assistant superintendent, and then promoted to the office of superintendent, a position that he held two years. In 1871 Mr. Burdett was appointed superintendent of the Rutland division of the Vermont Central Railway, and for the ensuing twenty-five years performed with efficiency and fidelity the duties devolving upon him in that capacity. In 1896, when the Rutland Railway Company regained possession of the Rutland railway, Mr. Burdett was made general superintendent of the road, and held the position until his death, at Rutland, February 23, 1897. He was a man of sterling integrity and worth, well meriting the high esteem in which he was held, and his death was mourned by a wide circle of friends. Politically he was a Democrat, and though not an office-seeker served in various town offices in Arlington, and was a representative to the state legislature in 1867. He was an active member of St. James Episcopal church of Arlington, serving as vestryman for twenty years, and being senior warden at the time of his death.

On October 21, 1851, he married Cornelia C. Lathrop, and one son was born of their union, John Lathrop Burdett, who is a descendant, on



Yours very truly
Wm. L. Rickard

the maternal side, in the twelfth generation from John Lowthropp, of England, and in the ninth generation from Rev. John Lothropp, the immigrant ancestor. John Lathrop Burdett was educated by private tutors, and in Dr. Hunter's School, in New York city. He began his business career with the Hudson River Railroad Company as a clerk, was then promoted to the office of assistant paymaster of the New York Central Railway Company, a position that he held a few years. He is now paymaster for the same company, and pays out to the employes one hundred thousand dollars per month. He is a resident of New York city, where he is prominent in musical circles, and in a number of literary and social organizations, being president of the Manuscript Society.

RT. REV. JOHN S. MICHAUD, D.D.

The Right Reverend John S. Michaud, D. D., bishop of Burlington, is a native of the "Queen City" of Vermont; of French and Irish extraction, his ancestors on his father's side having been for several generations residents of the province of Quebec, while those on his mother's side lived in Ireland from the days of the Milesian colonization. Benoni Michaud, grandfather of Bishop Michaud, and Judith Labelle, his grandmother, were born and died in Canada, in the parish of St. Andre, Islet du Portage, diocese of Quebec, the former living in his native province to the ripe age of seventy-five years.

Stephen Michaud, son of Benoni and Judith (Labelle) Michaud, was born July 22, 1812, in the parish of St. Andrew, diocese of Quebec, and during most of his life followed the occupations of farmer and merchant in the city of Burlington. Here, as the cathedral records show, he was married to Catherine Rogan, on the 11th day of July, 1841, by the Rev. Jeremiah O'Callaghan, who was then pastor of the Catholic church at Burlington. Miss Rogan was the daughter of John Rogan and Mary McHale, and was born on March 28, 1811, in the parish of Glenfarne, county Leitrim, diocese of Kilmore, Ireland. Two children were born to them as the fruit of their union, one of whom is the present bishop of Burlington. Stephen Michaud died of typhus fever at the early age of thirty-six years; but his wife is still living at the advanced age of ninety-two.

Thus it will be seen that in the ancestry of Bishop Michaud were blended two nationalities —the French and Irish, the Latin and the Celt. Those familiar with the personality and labors of Bishop Michaud will be able to trace in his character and career, the influence exerted by the union of two different races.

John S. Michaud, son of Stephen and Catherine (Rogan) Michaud, was born November 24, 1843, at Burlington, Vermont, and was baptized on the 26th day of the same month. His boyhood was passed in this city, where he attended its parochial and commercial schools and other educational institutions. His schooldays, it would seem, began at a very early period of his existence, for he has still a distinct recollection of having often been borne to and from the old schoolhouse upon the shoulders of one of the larger boys. His good mother was always a fervent believer in education and its beneficient influences, and this may explain her anxiety to have her boy well grounded in secular knowledge from his very childhood. But she was a woman of lively faith and deep religious convictions as well, and early sowed in her young son's heart the good seeds which were afterwards to develop and produce such abundant and excellent fruits.

Some years before the advent of Burlington's first bishop, the saintly Louis de Goesbriand, a school had been opened by the Reverend Father O'Callaghan. To this humble cradle of learning the present bishop was sent; and it was during this time that he first heard those mysterious whisperings of the Holy Spirit which come to certain souls, and which are recognized and interpreted by masters of the religious life as the invitation of the Divine Master to come and follow Him.

But, upon the arrival of the new bishop and its consequent religious revival, those inspirations from on high took more definite shape in the mind and heart of the young John Michaud: he became an altar-boy, and loved to serve at the throne of the recently appointed Bishop, wondering the while as he gazed upon the handsome but ascetic face of the youthful prelate, that there could be a greater man in the church

than the venerated Father O'Callaghan, but little dreaming that he himself was destined one day to become that greater personage in the Catholic church of his native state.

Owing to his father's premature death, which occurred on the 29th of January, 1847, a feeling of responsibility took possession of him, which, together with his profound sense of gratitude to his widowed mother, would not allow him to avail himself of the opportunities then afforded him of acquiring a college training, much as his heart yearned to take the only sure path which leads to the priesthood.

From the age of twelve to that of twenty-one, he was employed in the lumber industries of Burlington, filling successively almost every post from that of the small boy in the mill to that of the expert lumberman, advancing rapidly, through the miltiform conditions of this vast business, from one position of trust to another of greater responsibility, and mastering the while with consummate skill every branch and feature of the trade until he was promoted to clerical work in the main offices of Lawrence Barnes & Company. In the winter season and at other odd times he attended special classes and devoted himself to school work. As a result he was the first graduate from the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College, established in this city in the early sixties.

Thus the sacrifice which he made for a number of years, whilst he labored diligently to requite his beloved parent in a measure, only served to display, and, at the same time, to develop more and more that indomitable courage and persevering energy and industry which have marked his career in after life both as priest and as bishop.

The month of September, 1865, however, brought him in part to the realization of his most cherished hopes and wishes. He went to Montreal College, under the direction of the Sulpicians, where he remained till he had finished his Versification, having as a classmate the present bishop of Valleyfield, province of Quebec. From here he went to Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts, and after pursuing his studies in rhetoric and philosophy at this celebrated seat of learning, graduated with high honors, obtaining the degree of A. B. in June, 1870. The following fall found him in St. Joseph's Theological Seminary, Troy, New York, where he continued his course of studies for three years, and was finally elevated to the holy priesthood on the 7th day of June, 1873, by the late Bishop Wadhams of Ogdensburg, New York.

These facts on which are based the narrative of Bishop Michaud's career as a clergyman bear the stamp of authenticity, having been supplied by Father Delany, who for a number of years acted as private secretary to Bishop Michaud.

During the early period of his priesthood the present Bishop of Burlington was settled for a time at Newport, Vermont, whither he was sent by the bishop in September, 1873, taking charge of the neighboring missions of Albany, Barton and Lowell.

Upon his arrival in Newport, Father Michaud found as the entire church property only two glass candlesticks. Before the following year he had purchased a piece of land from Orville Robinson, upon which he erected a beautiful little church dedicated to the service of God under the title of "Star of the Sea." In rapid succession, under his seemingly magical touch, churches rose at Albany and Lowell. In Newport a cemetery was bought and a parochial residence constructed. At Barton he purchased a protestant meeting house and turned it into a church for his little flock in that village.

It was during his pastorate in this part of the state that the frightful epidemic of smallpox, which visited the country at that time, made its greatest ravages in and around Newport. Father Michaud, who was frequently called upon to administer to the sick, finally fell a victim to the dread disease after having attended the nineteenth patient infected with the plague. But his career was not destined to end here, and after lingering many weeks in an enfeebled condition, with great care he regained his health and strength.

Shortly afterwards the Rt. Rev. Bishop de Goesbriand, moved by Father Michaud's marvellous successes, confided to his care, in addition to his already extensive parish, the missions at Island Pond on the east, at Ely-Cooper Mines on the south, Wells river and as far as Peabody station in the direction of Montpelier.

He had as his assistants, successively, the Rev. E. R. Maloney and the Rev. J. M. Coathuel, the latter remaining his faithful auxiliary until the end of his six years' arduous toils and trials in this first field of his activity.

In May, 1879, Father Michaud was recalled to Burlington to assume charge of the constructing of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum on North avenue, an imposing structure which he completed in 1883. In the meantime he had had charge of Bennington and North Bennington, in the absence of Father O'Dwyer, as well as Fairfield, Underhill and Charlotte; and had been later appointed pastor of St. Stephen's church at Winooski Falls. Here he constructed a pastoral residence and purchased several acres of land just back of the church for further building purposes.

After a much needed rest spent in Europe, Father Michaud returned to receive a new appointment, and was given charge of the parish of St. Francis de Sales at Bennington, October 16, 1885. Although the parish was possessed of a church edifice at the time, it was the ardent wish of the bishop and the people of Bennington to have a new structure raised to God's honor and worship in their progressive town. With his characteristic energy the newly appointed pastor undertook the task: and, four years after the ground was broken, in 1888, one of the grandest church edifices in New England stood as a monument to the faith and generosity of the people of Bennington and to the zeal and ability of Father Michaud.

Bishop de Goesbriand, who had begun to feel the weight of his years, some time previous to 1892 applied to Rome for a coadjutor to relieve him in part of his burdensome duties. When, therefore, it became known throughout the state that a new bishop was to be appointed and several candidates for the high office had been chosen, priests, indeed, of exceptional merits and rare qualifications, all eyes were turned upon the subject of this sketch:—they saw none so well fitted to assume episcopal responsibilities. His intimate and extensive knowledge of the diocese, his ability as a financier, his disinterested devotedness in the cause of religion, his unabating zeal and untiring energy in upbuilding both the material and spiritual church, his sterling qualities as a citizen and a man, and his unassuming virtues as a priest and a Christian, all marked him out as the happiest choice that could have been made among the clergy of the entire province, as well as the most worthy ecclesiastic of his own diocese to succeed Vermont's pioneer bishop, Louis de Goesbriand.

Whilst Father Michaud was busily engaged in putting the finishing touches to his beautiful church at Bennington, the Holy Father in the Eternal City was putting the final stroke to the document that made him the future head of the church in the diocese of Burlington.

On April 4, 1892, he was named coadjutor bishop, and on the 29th of June, following, his consecration took place in the cathedral at Burlington, the Most Rev. J. J. Williams, archbishop of Boston, assisted by the Rt. Rev. Dennis M. Bradley, of Manchester, New Hampshire, and the Rt. Rev. Henry Gabriels, of Ogdensburg, New York, performing the ceremony amidst a large concourse of prelates, priests and people.

It is not unworthy of note that the sermon preached on this occasion was delivered by the Rev. Father Beaven, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, a classmate and the life-long friend of Bishop Michaud and the present bishop of Springfield.

In Father Michaud's elevation to the dignity of the Episcopate, it may well be said: *"Digitus Dei his est"*. It was another manifestation of the Blessed Mother's signal protection of her children, peculiarly committed to her care, and of God's special providence over the destines of his church in the Green Mountain state; whilst it furnished a new evidence of Rome's proverbial wisdom, as events in the subsequent decade have abundantly borne testimony.

Great as has been Bishop Michaud's activity in the sphere of the priesthood, it was surpassed by his labors as a bishop. The narrative of Father Delany, on which the following recital is based, gives but a faint idea of the enormous amount of work accomplished by the bishop. Although in his immediate work he has the assistance of three priests, the labors and responsibilities devolving upon him by reason of his position are of the most onerous nature. He has charge of all the property of the Catholic church in the state of Vermont, comprising eighty-six church, school and hospital buildings,

included in fifty-six parishes, with a membership of seventy thousand souls.

One of his first acts after his consecration as bishop was the incorporation of the diocese, an act whereby the diocese of Burlington was constituted a corporate body with power to legally hold and administrate all Catholic church property within the state of Vermont, and whose far-reaching advantages, even from an economic point of view, can be fully understood only by those intimately acquainted with the ecclesiastical affairs of the diocese.

Among the churches which have been built under the direction and supervision of Bishop Michaud are those of St. Catherine's, at Shelburne, St. Anthony's in this city, and of the Holy Family, at Essex Junction, where a parish house was also purchased.

In St. Johnsbury, where a new parish was formed to include the English-speaking Catholics, a substantial brick church and house have been erected; at Barton, at Richford and at Poultney imposing church buildings have likewise been constructed; the beautiful marble structure of the Sacred Heart church at Rutland has been raised, and another of the same material is being built at Middlebury; while Montpelier is in possession of a magnificent granite edifice on the high road to completion.

Bishop Michaud has completed the cathedral, raising the main tower to a height of one hundred and sixty-five feet, at the top of which has been placed a beautiful statue of the Immaculate Conception in bronze, of heroic dimensions. He has also built a mortuary chapel, behind the altar of which repose the remains of the late Bishop de Goesbriand, and a crypt for the altar of the sacred relic of the chains of St. Peter. He has, moreover, completed the plans for the construction of a hospital in this city on the site of the old St. Joseph's College, which has been razed to the ground. The hospital will be an annex to the Fanny Allen Hospital, which the Bishop founded ten years ago in the vicinity of Burlington.

A new church and parish house have been erected at Keeler's Bay, Grand Isle; a parsonage at Alburg, another at Fair Haven, one at Bristol, one at Bellows Falls, one at Ludlow, one at Pittsford and still another at Castleton. Parishes have been formed at Pittsford, at Bristol, at Keeler's Bay, at Barton, at Woodstock, at Springfield, at Manchester, at Essex Junction, at Richford, at Bennington and at Shoreham; a new house and church built in Manchester, a new church at Pownal, a church and house at Woodstock, Arlington church enlarged and beautified, churches at Highgate, Montgomery and Hyde Park enlarged and beautified, a parochial residence at Windsor, a church at Hardwick, a church and house at Graniteville, a church and house at Readsboro, a large brick church and house at White River Junction, also a fine brick church at Lyndonville with a town clock, a new church and house at Milton, an elegant brick church at Underhill, a new residence at Fairfield and also a fine house for the priest at Barton.

But the spiritual needs of the diocese have not alone engrossed the attention and engaged the exertions of Bishop Michaud; the educational interests of his flock, as well, have found him a firm friend and ardent promoter. Besides the many and varied improvements made in his cathedral church and parish, under his direct supervision, and through his inspiration, the imposing school buildings recently constructed by him in this city clearly evince his deep solicitude for the intellectual, as well as the religious advancement of his people. Apart from this, however, his concern for the promotion of education in his diocese is accentuated by the fact that numerous schools and institutions of learning have been constantly established in this city or elsewhere. In St. Joseph's parish, this city, a new school building and residence for the ladies teaching in said schools, have been built. In the French parish at Bennington a parochial residence and school have been erected; at St. Albans in St. Mary's parish similar provisions on a grand scale have been made, while in the same city, in connection with the Church of the Holy Angels, a convent with large schoolrooms attached has been built; at Bennington a magnificent school building and a convent have likewise been erected for St. Francis de Sales parish. In addition to the fine parish house built in the city of Barre, a house for the Sisters of Mercy and

for educational purposes has been lately purchased, and St. Peter's at Rutland has doubled its school facilities, having one of the best schools in the state.

Especially notable have been Bishop Michaud's labors in the cause of benevolence and charity. Many organizations of a charitable and benevolent character have been established throughout his diocese, which owe their origin mainly to his inspirations. Not least among the great works of this kind was the institution of the Fanny Allen Hospital. This hospital, which has accommodations for fifty patients, is under the charge of the Sisters of the Hotel Dieu, who are all trained nurses. It was founded by the bishop in 1894.

Another important undertaking was the purchase of a suitable site and building for an industrial school for boys. This institution is located at Winooski Park, and is in charge of the Oblate Fathers of the Sacred Heart, who have, in connection with it, a novitiate for aspirants to their congregation; also a hospital at St. Johnsbury in charge of the Sisters of Providence.

These accomplished enterprises, great as they are, do not satisfy the energy and enthusiasm with which Bishop Michaud devotes himself to his work. Not content with the present flourishing condition of his diocese, which testifies so strongly to his labors in the past, he is constantly planning new achievements, and also has in contemplation the formation of many other parishes in different parts of the state.

The Bishop, however, always asserts, when speaking with his priests and friends, that the great successes in the diocese must of right be credited to the zeal and prudence of the clergy, and to their loyalty to Holy Mother the church, and also to the constant generosity and co-operation of the Catholic laity of Vermont.

Throughout his entire career Bishop Michaud has been a tireless worker, and scores of churches, schools and charitable institutions which had their inception in him, or in a large degree, owed their founding and firm establishment to his efforts, stand as monuments to his zealous interest in the cause of religion and his sincere love for Christian education and suffering humanity.

LESTER HENRY GREENE.

Lester Henry Greene, president of the Lester H. Greene Company of Montpelier, was born in Plattsburg, New York, October 26, 1863, a son of Rufus L. Greene. Rufus L. Greene, a native of Swanton, Vermont, was interested in nautical pursuits in his early life, for several years being a pilot on the lakes, living during a part of the time in Plattsburg, New York. On retiring from that occupation he settled permanently in Swanton, Vermont. He married first, Sarah Rylie, who died in 1868, leaving two children: Lester Henry and Earle Francis, of Montpelier, formerly hospital steward in the United States army, serving in China and the Philippines. He married, second, Florence L. Truax, by whom he has two children, Wilbur and Eva.

Lester Henry Greene was educated in Swanton, Vermont, being graduated from the high school, after which he was employed in a drug store in that town for four years. Going then to St. Johnsbury, Vermont, he continued in the same occupation for a year, when he returned to Swanton, where he bought a drug store, which he conducted for a year. Locating in Montpelier in 1882, he worked as a druggist until 1887, when he purchased the Bascomb drug store, which he managed with eminent success until April, 1901. During his career as a pharmacist Mr. Greene obtained a thorough knowledge of drugs and their uses, and utilized this knowledge in preparing a remedy for coughs and colds, placing it on the market under the name of "Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar." This syrup became so favorably known throughout the country, and the demand for the remedy so great, that he separated it from his drug business, and on September 10, 1898, a company was formed for its manufacture and sale, being incorporated under the state law, with L. H. Greene as president. This company has erected a three-story building, seventy-four by seventy-four feet, in which it employs a large force, manufacturing this medicine for the wholesale trade.

Mr. Greene is a Republican in politics, and has served as alderman of ward 1. He is prominent in social and fraternal circles, being president of the Apollo Club of Montpelier; a mem-

ber of Aurora Lodge, F. & A. M., of which he is treasurer; of King Solomon Chapter, R. A. M.; of Montpelier Council, R. & S. M.; of Mt. Zion Commandery, K. T.; and of Mount Sinai Temple, Mystic Shrine. Mr. Greene married, December 2, 1802, Nell E. Gates, of Highgate Springs, Vermont, a daughter of C. S. Gates. The only child born of their union, Ina F., died at the age of five and one-half years.

HENRY DWIGHT HOLTON.

Henry Dwight Holton, A. M., M. D., one of the most distinguished physicians of New England, treasurer for nine years of the American Public Health Association and president of that body in 1901-2, professor of therapeutics and general pathology in the medical department of the University of Vermont from 1873 to 1886, late president of the Vermont Medical Society and vice president of the American Medical Association, one of the founders and recently president of the board of trustees of the Pan-American Medical Congress, secretary of the state board of health (second term), president of the American Congress on Tuberculosis held in New York city in June, 1902, honorary president of the Congress on Tuberculosis to be held in Washington, District of Columbia, April, 1904, and formerly a senator of Vermont, was born in that state, in the town of Rockingham, July 24, 1838, and since 1867 has been a resident and one of the most prominent and public-spirited citizens of Brattleboro. Dr. Holton is a son of the late Elihu Dwight Holton and Nancy (Grout) Holton, for many years residents of the village of Saxton's River in the town named above. Through his father he is of Puritan ancestry, descending from William Holton, who came from Ipswich, Suffolk county, England, to Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1634, and later was one of a band of one hundred pioneers who pushed into the wilderness and founded the town of Hartford, Connecticut. Returning to Massachusetts in 1654, William Holton settled at Northampton, became a deacon of the first church established in that town, and a magistrate; and was the representative of the town to the general court, taking a conspicuous part in the legislation enacted during his term of office, and making the first motion on record in that body to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks. On the maternal side Dr. Holton's lineage runs back through English ancestors to Germany, when the name was variously written Groot, Grote and, when Latinized, Grotius, the last made famous by the great Dutch patriot, philosopher and theologian. On both sides he descends from sturdy Revolutionary stock, his paternal great-grandfather Holton, born in Northfield, Massachusetts, July 10, 1738, serving in Captain John Burke's company of Colonel Timothy Ruggle's regiment, and under Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga; and his maternal grandfather, John Grout, of Spencer, Massachusetts, also fighting for independence in the American army.

A predilection for the study of medicine led to the subject of these memoirs adopting that profession immediately upon completing his English education, which was obtained in the local public schools and the academy of his native village. For a time he studied under that eminent physician, Dr. J. H. Warren, of Boston, and later under Valentine Mott, of New York, the most famous American surgeon of his generation. Pursuing the regular course in the medical department of the University of New York, he was graduated in 1860 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. His earliest practice was as physician to the Williamsburg (now part of Greater New York) Dispensary. Drawn back to his native state by ties of affection as well as of interest, he established himself in practice at Putney, whence, in 1867, he removed to Brattleboro, his present place of residence. Devoted to his profession, the young pupil of the illustrious Mott and the scholarly Warren made rapid advances, and, having proved his skill by the successful performance of numerous capital operations, soon took a leading rank among his medical associates.

In the course of years his fame as an operator spread over a wide region, and, coupled with his activity in all that relates to the advancement of medical science and the safe-guarding of the public health, brought him a national repute. Quite early in his career he was chosen a member of the Connecticut River Medical Association, and, after serving five years as its secretary, was elected its president in 1867. He joined the Ver-



Henry D. Hollon

mont Medical Society in 1861, and twelve years later was honored with its presidency. In 1864, as a young physician and surgeon of great prominence, he was elected a member of the American Medical Association. This highly representative body sent him, in 1875, as a delegate to the International Medical Congress at Brussels; and in 1880 elected him to the office of vice president.

In 1873 Dr. Holton was called to the chair of materia medica and general pathology in the medical department of the University of Vermont. When he entered upon the duties of this professorship the medical class numbered but forty students. His coming proved epoch-making. Other medical men of distinguished ability and wide reputation were persuaded to connect themselves with the school, which soon rivaled the older ones of Boston, New York and other cities, not only in the brilliancy of its faculty, but likewise in the number and earnestness of its matriculants. After thirteen years of assiduous and single hearted labor in the building up of this now well known medical school—having during much of that period the cordial co-operation of the late Professor James L. Little, of New York, and that of other distinguished medical men—Dr. Holton resigned his professorship. During his connection with the school its classes had steadily increased in number, and at the time of his retirement two hundred and sixty students were enrolled. More than thirteen hundred matriculants had pursued their studies successfully, and had been graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine within this period. It was a result which astonished the medical world, and which was a source of deepest satisfaction as it was likewise of great honor to Dr. Holton, who, keeping fully abreast of the progress in medical education, urged entrance examinations and written examinations for the medical degree, and also a classification of students in order that the required work might be done more systematically and thoroughly—reforms which he was finally successful in having adopted.

Although burdened with the duties of his professorship and the cares of a large practice, Dr. Holton found time to devote himself to much useful labor in other directions. Elected by the state legislature, in 1873, a trustee of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, he was retained in this office by successive re-elections for a period of eighteen years. In the year mentioned he was also appointed medical examiner to the Vermont Asylum for the Insane. It is doubtful if Vermont has within her borders a warmer friend of education than Dr. Holton. For twenty-five years he was a member of the school board of Brattleboro, serving as its chairman during fifteen years. He has also served since its organization as a trustee of the Brattleboro Free Library, in the formation and development of which he took a very active part. A Republican in politics, and willing to serve the people at any cost of his own time and comfort, Dr. Holton was elected to the Vermont senate in 1884, and as chairman of the committee on education labored zealously in behalf of the schools and colleges of the state. While in the senate he served also as chairman of the committee on the insane asylum, and as a member of the joint committee on the house of correction. In 1888 he was elected representative from Brattleboro to the Vermont general assembly, and served on the committees on education, ways and means, and public health. In 1892 Dr. Holton was appointed commissioner from Vermont to the Nicaragua Canal Convention, held in New Orleans; and in the same year was elected treasurer of the American Public Health Association at the meeting held in the City of Mexico. In the following year he was named one of the Vermont commissioners of the Columbian Exposition. Dr. Holton was active in the organization of the Pan-American Medical Congress, a body composed of representatives of all the countries in this hemisphere, which met in Washington in 1893. As chairman of the executive committee and president of its board of trustees, he had a leading part in shaping and carrying out the work of the congress, and making it the great success it was. At the same time he made the acquaintance of the best men in every country represented. Dr. Holton was a delegate-at-large from Vermont to the national Republican convention held at St. Louis in June, 1896, which nominated President McKinley, and was active in the campaign which secured his election. In all local affairs he has been most usefully

active as a private citizen, and his judgment and integrity have been amply tested and never found wanting. Several leading corporations have availed themselves of his ability and services, the Vermont National Bank of Brattleboro being one, in which he has been a director since 1881; and the Brattleboro Gas Light Company of which he has been president since 1883. He is also president of the Brattleboro Home for the Aged and Disabled. Dr. Holton is a member of the Boston Gynecological Society; of the Rocky Mountain Medical Society; of the Vermont state board of health; of the British Medical Society; of the American Association for Advancement of Science; of the American Academy of Medicine; an honorary member of the Maine Academy of Medicine; member of the executive committee of the New England Education League; member of the executive committee of American Invalid Aid Society, and member of the National Conference of Charities and Correction. Since 1897 he has been president of the board of trustees of Leland and Grey Seminary, at Townshend, Vermont, an endowed institution in which both sexes are prepared for college. A recent appointment is that of commissioner to the Mexico National Exposition of Mechanical Arts, soon to be held in the City of Mexico.

Few men in his profession have been called to so many positions of honor and trust; and not the least remarkable fact in connection with this large demand for his services is the success with which he has invariably discharged the duties devolving upon him, however varied their character or heavy their consumption of his time and attention. Throughout the long and busy years of his active practice he has not failed to give his profession the benefit of his wide and varied experience, contributing freely to medical literature. He began his literary efforts by reporting his brilliant preceptor's (Mott's) clinics for the press. In 1880 he published "The Posological Tablet," a compact pocket volume, now in its second edition, which contains the doses of all well known remedies by both the apothecaries' and metric system, and antidotes for poisons. This was probably the first work in which the two standards were presented together. Cases in practice have been published by him from time to time in various medical journals. Some of his published addresses and articles are: "Medical Legislation," the president's address before the Vermont Medical Society; "Bacteria of Enteric Fever," delivered by invitation before the Virginia Medical Society; "Obituary of Dr. Joseph Draper;" "Oration on State Medicine," (by election) before the American Medical Association; "Progress of Medicine;" "Diphtheria as it has occurred in the United States;" "A New Apparatus for Retaining a Dislocated Clavicle in Place;" "Cancer;" "Causes and Prevention of Tuberculosis," the president's address at the American Congress on Tuberculosis, New York, June 2, 1902; and "Problems in Sanitation," presidential address before the American Public Health Association, New Orleans, December 9, 1902. Dr. Holton has lectured with success on popular themes before various societies, his subjects being "Doctors," "Patriotism," "A Visit to Mexico," and "The Need of Sanitation." Of late years he has been a collaborator on *The Sanitarium*, published in New York city.

In part recognition of his scholarship and devotion to the cause of education, the University of Vermont conferred upon him, in 1881, the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Of the many honors and compliments that have come to him, it is doubtful if any is more valued than the sincere appreciation which is entertained for him by the fellow citizens of all classes and creeds. In a larger degree than falls to the lot of most men Dr. Holton has received this honest regard, his professional and civic virtues compelling the recognition. Genial as well as scholarly, he has many friends and admirers, professional and lay, in all parts of the Union, and is known and honored in the north and south as a most earnest disciple of science, an able promoter of international harmony, and an accomplished gentleman of unblemished character. His published addresses exhibit a high order of ability, literary as well as medical. His "Address on State Medicine," delivered before the American Medical Association at Baltimore, in May, 1895, is one of the ablest presentations of this subject ever made, and abounds in valuable suggestions.

Dr. Holton was married November 19, 1862,

to Miss Ellen, eldest daughter of Theophilus and Mary Damon (Chandler) Hoit, of Saxton's River, Vermont. (See memoirs of Theophilus Hoit, this work.)

GEORGE B. HOLDEN.

George B. Holden, town clerk of Arlington, is prominently identified with the mercantile and agricultural interests of this town, being its only coal merchant, and the owner of three productive farms. A native of Arlington, he was born September 15, 1828, a son of Cyrus A. Holden. He comes of substantial New England ancestry, his paternal grandfather, John Holden, having been born and reared in Barre, Massachusetts. Removing to Vermont at an early day with his family, he settled first in Sunderland, Bennington county, where he remained but a short time; coming from there to Arlington as a pioneer of the town, he devoted the remainder of his long life to general farming, dying here at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. He married Abigail Chipman, daughter of Amos Chipman, another pioneer of Arlington, who came at an early day from Connecticut. She, too, lived to a ripe old age, dying at the age of eighty-five years. Eleven children were born of their union, namely: Cyrus A., John, Abby, Lucy, Beulah, Willard, Amos, William, Nelson, Mary Ann and Eliza, each of whom lived to be more than fifty years old.

Cyrus A. Holden was born in Barre, Massachusetts, July 28, 1794, and was there reared and educated. On attaining his majority he came to Arlington, Vermont, where he was subsequently engaged in agricultural pursuits until his retirement from active business a few years prior to his death, which occurred at the venerable age of ninety-eight years. He married Lavinia Hard, daughter of Belus Hard, and granddaughter of Zadock Hard, an early settler of Arlington. Zadock Hard migrated to Arlington, Vermont from Newtown, Connecticut, in 1768, becoming a pioneer of the town. For several years he was prosperously employed as a tiller of the soil and a tavern-keeper, also serving as justice of the peace. He married, first, Chloe Nobles, of Brookfield, Massachusetts; ten children were born to their union, Hannah, Lemira, Belus, Chloe, Lucy, Noble, Jesse, Zadock, Sylvanus and Sarah. His second wife was a Mrs. Fenn. He was a member of the Episcopal church. Belus Hard, father of Lavinia Hard, was born in New Milford, Connecticut, and lived there until eight years of age, when he came with his parents to Arlington, making the journey on horseback with his mother. In his earlier life he engaged in farming, but was afterward a clothier, carrying on business first in Arlington, and later in Canada. He died in Arlington at the age of seventy-nine years. His wife, whose maiden name was Ruth Ellsworth, died at the early age of twenty-five years, but the four children born of their union all lived more than fourscore years. They were both members of the Episcopal church. Cyrus A. and Lavinia (Hard) Holden had four sons: Charles H., Deming C., George B. and Willard. The eldest of these, Charles H. Holden, was for many years employed as conductor and station agent on the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad (afterward the Delaware & Hudson Railroad), and subsequently was proprietor of the Holden House, Saratoga. He was prominent in Masonic circles, having taken the thirty-second degree, and was past grand master of the state of New York. Deming C. Holden met his death accidently when a young man; Willard Holden died in childhood.

George B. Holden was educated in the public schools of Arlington, and at the Burr and Burton Seminary, after which he was in the employ of the Rutland & Washington Railway Company for four years. The following nine years he was engaged in mercantile business in Manchester, then settled permanently in his native town in 1874. Purchasing a farm in Arlington in that year, Mr. Holden turned his attention to the pursuit of agriculture, in which he met with such marked success that he has since bought two other farms, being now the owner of three good farming estates. Since 1882 he has also carried on an extensive coal business, being the only coal dealer in the place. He is active and influential in public affairs, and has filled many town offices with fidelity and ability. For several years he was a member of the Arlington school board; has been town clerk since 1881; and ex-officio has served as justice of the peace a number of terms. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Episcopal church, in which he

has been vestryman and senior warden for a number of years. His family are also members of the Episcopal church.

Mr. Holden married in 1864, Marion S. Rule, who was born in Arlington, Vermont, a daughter of Henry Rule. Mr. Rule was born in Scotland, but came to this country when four years of age; he followed the trade of a stone and marble cutter throughout his active life, living in Arlington until his death, at the age of ninety-two years; he married Mary Canfield, one of the seven children of the late Nathan Canfield, of Arlington. Mr. and Mrs. Holden are the parents of four children; Charles S.; Edward H. and Mary L., twins; and Florence M., a teacher in the public schools of Arlington. Charles S. Holden, the oldest child, now in the employ of the Boston & Maine Railway Company, married Mary Crowley, by whom he has two children, Walter and Harold. Edward H. Holden is an attorney who read law under the preceptorship of Messrs. Barber & Darling, with whom he is now engaged in the practice of his profession in Bennington, having been admitted to the bar in 1899. Mary L. Holden married Clarence E. Adams, a former merchant of Arlington, who died in 1898; since the death of her husband Mrs. Adams has resided with her father, and has acted as assistant town clerk, doing a large amount of clerical work in the office.

HARVEY KLAPP FOWLER.

Judge Harvey Klapp Fowler, the oldest lawyer in active practice in southern Vermont, is also master in chancery and deputy county clerk, offices which he has held for more than forty consecutive years. He was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, January 1, 1818, a son of Jacob Fowler. His great-grandfather, Jacob Fowler, first of the name, was born and reared in Westchester county, New York, but removed to Unionvale, Dutchess county, New York, where he purchased eight hundred acres of land, from which he improved a farm, living there the remainder of his days.

Jacob Fowler, second, the Judge's grandfather, was born in Unionvale, New York, and there spent his life, dying about 1866. He inherited a portion of the parental homestead, on which he was successfully engaged in farming during his years of activity. Of his union with Phoebe Vail, a native of the same town, six children were born, as follows: Phoebe; Israel; William; Jacob, father of Judge Fowler; Joseph; and Hubbard. Both parents were members of the Baptist church.

Jacob Fowler, third, was born on the ancestral homestead, January 7, 1784, and was educated in the schools of Unionvale and at Washington, New York. He began life for himself as clerk in a store, and subsequently went into business on his own account as a merchant, continuing until 1812, when he settled on a farm at Unionvale, near Poughkeepsie, and was there employed as a tiller of the soil until a short time before his death, when he sold his estate. He died in 1849, aged sixty-six years. He married Ruth Klapp, a native of Freedom, Dutchess county, New York, daughter of Jesse I. Klapp, and granddaughter of Stephen Klapp, a prominent miller of Dover, New York. Jesse I. Klapp was born and brought up in Dover, New York, but settled permanently in Freedom (now La Grange), New York, where he bought a large tract of land, erected a grist mill, and was engaged in farming and milling until his death, in 1828. Of his union with Susan Baldwin, a native of Dutchess county, six children were born, namely: Elisha; Isaac; Susan; Ruth, mother of Judge Fowler; Mary, who married Joseph Weeks, of New York; and Caroline, who became the wife of Gilbert I. Vincent. The mother of these children was a Quaker. After her death Mr. Klapp married again. Jacob Fowler and his wife, Ruth Klapp, became the parents of thirteen children, five sons and eight daughters, Harvey K. being the fifth child. One son, Nathaniel, Fowler, served in the Civil war as captain of Company K, Twenty-Second New York Volunteer Infantry, and took part in the battle of Antietam. The mother died in 1847, aged fifty-six years.

Harvey K. Fowler received his elementary education in the schools of Verbank, Dutchess county. On August 20, 1837, he came to Manchester, Vermont, and took a course of study at the Burr and Burton Seminary, spending four years in that institution, during two years of the time teaching school in the winter terms. In



HARVEY K. FOWLER.

1841 he began the study of law with Sergeant & Miner, the senior member of the firm afterward being lieutenant governor of Vermont, while Mr. Miner represented his district in Congress. Mr. Fowler was admitted to the bar in 1843, and at once entered into a co-partnership with Leonard Sergeant, becoming junior member of the firm of Sergeant & Fowler, which stood at the head of the legal profession for several years. In 1852 Mr. Harvey formed a partnership with the late Daniel Roberts, of Burlington, with whom he continued three years, when he bought out the interest of Mr. Roberts, and has since continued alone. On his admission to the bar in 1843, he was appointed registrar of probate, and, the judge being a layman, Judge Fowler performed the duties pertaining to his office for him for a number of terms, afterwards holding the office of judge himself at different times for a period covering twenty-eight years, and up to his eighty-second year of age, when he retired. On resigning his office, in a most felicitous address to the convention assembled he nominated his successor, Judge Edgerton, of whom a brief sketch may be found elsewhere in this work. While in office Judge Fowler was eminently successful, none of his decisions having been reversed, and none of his acts being censured.

In 1860 Judge Fowler was appointed deputy county clerk by Samuel H. Blackmer, and has held the office continuously until the present day, also being master in chancery since his admission to the bar. As a general law practitioner he has been professionally interested in many important cases, assisting, among others, in the trial of Jesse C. Davenport for the murder of Samuel Wilson, the Judge being on the defense; the defendant was sent to the Asylum for the Insane, from which he was discharged. He was also one of the defenders of Cole, Reeves and Fitzgerald, who were arrested for the burning of a factory and other buildings in Bennington, but were acquitted. He took the testimony in the celebrated Railway Bond case, in Bennington, spending seventy-eight days and crippling one hand, the testimony covering fourteen hundred typewritten pages.

On January 1, 1844, Judge Fowler married Mary J. Noble, who was born in Hebron, Vermont, a daughter of Luke Noble and his wife, Martha (Sergeant) Noble. Martha Sergeant was a daughter of Dr. John Sergeant, and a lineal descendant in the fifth generation from William Sergeant, who came from England in 1638, was made a freeman in Malden, Massachusetts, and was a lay preacher for several years. The line was continued through his son, John; the next in line of descent being Isaac; then John, father of Martha, who became the wife of Luke Noble. Dr. John Sergeant died at the age of eighty-eight years. He was a leading physician and a citizen of much prominence. His wife was Delight Bell. One of the Sergeant family was Lieutenant Governor Leonard Sergeant, who married Phœbe Raymond, who was born in Dorset, Vermont, in July, 1793, and died in 1836. Delight Sergeant, a sister of Lieutenant Governor Sergeant, went as a missionary to the Cherokee Indians in Georgia, where she married an Indian chief, Elias C. Boudinott, who built a fine house in Mississippi, where they were forced to settle, but on account of hostility in the tribe he was killed by an enemy, and she returned with her six children to Vermont, and lived in Manchester until her death in 1894. Judge and Mrs. Fowler became the parents of four children: Frances J., Warren, Edmund H. and Joseph W.

Frances J. Fowler is a woman of culture and refinement, and for many years was a teacher of art, having pupils first in White Plains, New York, then in Kentucky, and later in Peace Institute, Raleigh, North Carolina. She is an accomplished linguist as well as an artist, having studied the German language in Germany, where she went in company with a German lady whose father was a general in the Prussian army, at the same time taking lessons in Italian. She subsequently taught art in Wells College, where Miss Frances Folsom (later Mrs. Grover Cleveland) was her pupil, afterwards becoming one of the faculty at Drury College, where she remained four years. She then made a second trip abroad, visiting Palestine, Greece, Italy, and going as far north as the North Cape. Since her return to Manchester in 1898, she has built a fine residence in the village.

Warren Fowler, who is engaged in the insurance business in West Lebanon, New York, married Mary J. Finch, by whom he has four chil-

dren, namely: Mary; Frances, wife of Henry Bull, proprietor of a grocery, has one child, Dorothy; Warrena; and Edwina. Edmund H. Fowler, a farmer in Sunderland, Vermont, married Sybil Woodcock, and they have three children. Joseph W. Fowler, a lawyer and insurance agent in Manchester Center, married Hattie Dole, who died, leaving one child, Arthur. He then married Hattie Walker, by whom he has two children, Paul W. and Earle. Mrs. Judge Fowler died September 7, 1902.

Judge Fowler is a Republican in politics. He has been identified with the Masonic order for more than half a century, and belongs to Adoniram Lodge, F. & A. M., of which he is past master; to Adoniram Chapter, R. A. M., of which he is past high priest; to the Order of the Eastern Star, F. & A. M. He is also an Odd Fellow, being the oldest member of the lodge at Factory Point.

SMITH WRIGHT.

Smith Wright, deceased, who was one of the enterprising and influential citizens of Burlington, Vermont, was born at the old Wright homestead in Williston, Vermont, March 8, 1823. Elisha Wright, grandfather of Smith Wright, was born in the year 1759 and was a descendant of Scotch ancestors. He was a resident of Marshfield, Connecticut, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and previous to the year 1797 he located in Williston Vermont, being among the earliest settlers of that town. That section of the state at that time was nothing but a wilderness, but Mr. Wright possessed resolute purpose and unconquerable industry, and in time was enabled to overcome all obstacles, and he met with gratifying success in his occupation of farming. He was united in marriage to Miss Aseneth Brigham, who was born in 1768 and died in 1855; Mr. Wright's death occurred in the year 1832.

John Wright, father of Smith Wright, was born on the old Wright homestead in the southern part of the town of Williston, Vermont, in 1797. Here he obtained the limited education that was afforded by the district school, and upon attaining manhood he devoted his time and attention to the vocation of farming, and met with a large degree of success in this undertaking. Mr. Wright took an active part in the political affairs of the town, and the records show that as early as 1825 he was elected grand juror; he also filled other positions of trust and responsibility. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, being one of the founders of North Star Lodge, for which he acted in the capacity of first junior warden. He was an earnest and consistent member and supporter of the Methodist church of Williston. Mr. Wright was united in marriage to Miss Polly Holt, who was born in 1799, a daughter of Smith Holt, of Kenne, Essex county, New York, who was formerly a prominent resident of Litchfield, Connecticut. Seven sons were born of this union, and those who grew to manhood were all successful, influential men of business in the state. Mr. Wright died July 3, 1874, and his wife passed away in August, 1881.

Smith Wright acquired his early education in the common schools of Williston, and this was further supplemented by a course of study in the Hinesburg Academy. The early years of his life were spent in assisting with the work upon the farm, and later he accepted a position as traveling salesman. About the year 1850 he entered the poultry business in a small way, and five years later was associated with his brother John W. Wright in the shipping of poultry from Canada. At the same time they established the famous poultry market at Perth and Smith's Falls in the province of Ontario, which proved to be the largest concentrating markets in the country for dressed poultry up to the time of the McKinley tariff. He was the pioneer in refrigeration, having established at Williston in 1871 the first commercial refrigerator, and for the following fifteen years he devoted himself to this line of trade, storing for other packers as well as for himself. In 1886 Mr. Wright admitted his three sons into partnership, under the style of Smith Wright & Sons, and for several years they were the largest dealers in frozen poultry in this country, and in addition to this they conducted a large trade in butter and eggs. They were the first to introduce the method of holding butter by freezing. Up to this time butter was held in cold storage and it was thought injurious to freeze the same, but by their experiments they demonstrated that it was a far super-

ior method, and within a very short time it revolutionized the method of holding butter in storage. At different times Mr. Wright was engaged in general mercantile business in Williston, and during the greater part of his life he devoted his time to farming. He also acted in the capacity of president of the Home Savings Bank of Burlington, from the time of its organization in 1894 until his decease.

In his political affiliations Mr. Wright was a Whig up to the time of the organization of the Republican party, when he joined their ranks. He was chosen to represent the town of St. George in the legislature in 1852-1853-1860-1861, and for the years 1869 and 1870 he acted as assistant judge in the Chittenden county court; he was elected to fill the position of county commissioner from 1880 to 1886, was representative of the town of Williston in the legislature in 1884, and served as senator from Chittenden county in 1886 and 1887. He was also appointed postmaster of Williston, and held that position from 1872 to 1884. He was a prominent member of North Star Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, at Richmond, Vermont.

On April 25, 1844, Mr. Wright was united in marriage to Miss Clarissa Angelina Loggins, who was born at Milton, Vermont, April 7, 1825, a daughter of Sheldon and Alma (Barney) Loggins. Mrs. Wright had three brothers who were in the army, and one in the navy, during the progress of the Civil war. The following named children were born of this union: Mary Ann, born in July, 1845, married, in 1879, Gilbert Harris, a successful lumberman of Moira, New York, and they reside in Essex Junction, Vermont. Louisa Josephine, born in May, 1847, died in January, 1900, married in 1868, Hon. Ellery C. Fay, a prominent farmer of Jerico, Vermont, and they had three children, Herbert R., born January 1, 1869, who died July 1, 1885, aged fifteen years; E. Wright and Josephine Fay. Homer Elisha, born November 12, 1858, was united in marriage in 1881 to Miss Judith Harris, and they have two children, John Harris and Mary Angelina Wright; their residence is at Essex Junction, Vermont. Clayton John and Clinton Smith (twins) were born February 26, 1864; Clayton John married, in 1899, Miss Odella A. Fay, and Clinton Smith married, in 1896, Miss Abbie L. Fay. The three sons reside at the old homestead at Williston, and conduct the business of Smith Wright & Sons. They are all prominent in the business and political affairs of the town and county, and have held many offices of trust; Clayton J. Wright is the present member of the legislature from Williston, and Homer E. Wright is a member of the Republican state committee. The mother of these children died in Williston in July, 1889, and Mr. Wright married, in 1893, Miss Ella Lawrence, who survives him and resides on Elm street in Burlington, Vermont. Mr. Wright's death occurred November 26, 1899.

HORATIO HICKOK.

Horatio Hickok, deceased, was for many years a prominent business man of Burlington. He was born in New York city, February 21, 1845, a son of Dr. Wiliam C. Hickok. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Hickok, born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, September 4, 1774, married Hannah Collard, who was born in Devonshire, England, October 1, 1777.

William Collard Hickok was a native of Burlington, Vermont, his birth occurring September 14, 1802. After his graduation from the University of Vermont he studied medicine, and began the practice of his profession in New York city, remaining there successfully employed in his chosen vocation until 1850, when he returned to Burlington, where he lived retired until his death, June 12, 1883. On June 26, 1826, he married Laura Ann Platt, who survived him a few years, dying May 7, 1894. Both he and his wife were members of the First Congregational church. Of their six children, three grew to years of maturity, as follows: William H., of Philadelphia; Horatio, the subject of this sketch; and Frank, of Columbus, Ohio.

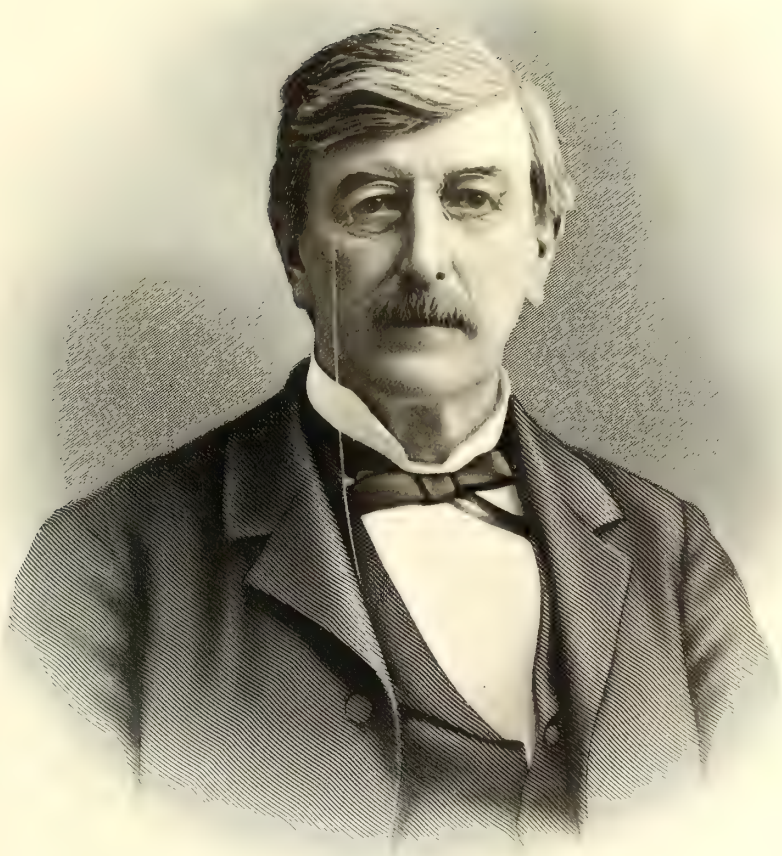
Horatio Hickok was but five years old when he came with his parents to Burlington, where he acquired his rudimentary education, subsequently attending the Vermont University for one year and finally graduating from Williams College, in Williamstown. After leaving school he purchased the interest of the junior partner in the firm of Matthews & Davis, manufacturers of boxes, the firm name becoming Matthews & Hickok, later through a change of partners be-

ing Horatio Hickok & Company. In connection with his manufacturing interests he also dealt extensively in lumber, carrying on a profitable business until his death, and was likewise for a number of years president of the Baldwin Refrigerating Company. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the College Street Congregational church; was a member of the Algonquin Club and the Lake Champlain Yacht Club.

Mr. Hickok was married January 16, 1875, to Miss Harriet Whiting, who was born at St. Albans, Vermont, a daughter of Enoch B. Whiting, and granddaughter of Enoch Whiting. Enoch B. Whiting was born in Amherst, Massachusetts, February 26, 1816. Coming to Vermont as a young man, he was for thirty years editor of the *Saint Albans Messenger*, making it one of the leading papers of the state. He died in Burlington, April 3, 1898. He married Mary L. Fairchild, who was born in Georgia, Vermont, March 21, 1817, a daughter of Philo Fairchild, who was born in Arlington, Vermont, January 2, 1788, and a lineal descendant of Thomas Fairchild, one of the original proprietors of Stratford, Connecticut, and its first magistrate. Stephen Fairchild, the great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Hickok, born in 1725, married Lillian Beardsley, and removed in 1765 to Arlington, Vermont, later, with his three sons, Stephen, Jr., Daniel and Joel, being the first settler of Georgia, Vermont. Stephen Fairchild and his son Stephen, Jr., were soldier in the Revolutionary war, and were both taken prisoners. The line of descent was continued through Stephen Fairchild, Jr., father of Joel Fairchild, who was the paternal grandfather of Mrs. Hickok. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Hickok seven children were born, namely: Constance; Laura Platt, who died in childhood; Mary Whiting; Kate Morton; Harriet Elinor; Dorothy; and Marjorie. Mr. Hickok passed away April 2, 1898.

HIRAM AUGUSTUS HUSE.

Hiram Augustus Huse was born at Randolph, Vermont, January 17, 1843; parents Hiram Sylvester Huse, a man of great mental power and absolutely honest character, and Emily Morgan (Blodgett) Huse, a woman of infinite self-sacrifice, charity and simple goodness; his family moved to Wisconsin in 1845; he had his home there until 1868; was educated in a district school, at Willard Seminary in Watertown, Wisconsin, at a normal school in Dixon, Illinois, and himself was a teacher in elementary schools for several terms prior to 1860; completed his secondary education at Randolph, Vermont, in the Orange County Grammar School; entered Dartmouth College in 1861, suspending study there to serve as a private in the Civil War; enlisted, August 19, 1862, in Company F, Twelfth Regiment, Vermont Volunteers; mustered out with honor July 14, 1863, at the close of the Gettysburg campaign; returned to Hanover, New Hampshire, and graduated from Dartmouth in the class of 1865; entered the law school at Albany, New York, and graduated therefrom in 1867; returned to Vermont in 1868, and, until 1872, practiced law at Randolph as a member of the Orange County Bar; during part of said time served as assistant principal of the State Normal School; moved to Montpelier, Vermont, his final and permanent residence, in 1872, entering the law office of Heaton & Reed; after initial work at the State Library, became State Librarian in 1873, and so remained during life; for about a decade following 1873 helped edit *The Green Mountain Freeman;* was in law partnership with William A. Lord, 1876-8; represented Montpelier in the general assembly in 1878; was state's attorney for Washington County in 1882-4; was in law partnership with Clarence H. Pitkin during 1883-90; formed, in 1890, a lasting partnership with William P. Dillingham, United States Senator, and Fred A. Howland, Secretary of State; was the general counsel of the National Life Insurance Company during the four years next preceding his death; was a member of the Vermont Society, Sons of American Revolution, of Brooks Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Aurora Lodge, Free & Accepted Masons, of the trustees of Heaton Hospital and the Union Mutual Fire Insurance Company, all of Montpelier; was always a prolific and authoritative writer on historical and biographical subjects pertaining to Vermont, articles from his pen appearing everywhere; was always a leading citizen, counsellor and leader in local and state affairs, being not only one of the best known but one of the most constructive influences in



Hiram A. Huse,

Vermont; true worth and absolute integrity characterized everything he was and did throughout his whole life; was married in Randolph, Vermont, January 30, 1872, to Miss Harriet Olivia, daughter of Melzar and Eunice Harriet (Smith) Woodbury; his wife and their two children survive, Harriet Emily (wife of Carlos C. Bancroft, of Montpelier), and Ray Woodbury Huse, of the same city; died September 23, 1902, at Williamstown, Vermont; rests, truly loved, honorably mourned and remembered, in Green Mount Cemetery, by the stream and near the people whom he loved and served with all his great ability and virtue for thirty years, a great, true-hearted man.

There is a picture of this man in my study. When it meets the eye, it invariably inspires but one thought, that it represents a character, which, when measured by all the standards of those virtues which distinguish the most eminent and deserving biographies, is not surpassed in quality by any, and whose owner attained to a less conspicious position in human affairs for no other reason save that of opportunity. He spent his life and did his work amid surroundings which contributed not much to personal opportunity but which, for all that, enabled him to exemplify in his life the best there is in a true gentleman, scholar, and man of affairs. The work he did was itself actually great, but the character and soul of the man surpassed his mere work, and of these I wish to speak.

Mr. Huse always distinguished between the man of memory and the man of trained mind. The latter he had in a remarkable degree, indeed he may be said to have trained and disciplined a naturally strong mind by half a century of the most assiduous study and work. Men instinctively felt before him that they stood in the presence of a strong will, a comprehensive mind, a learned man and an absolutely impartial and able judge. This made him influential. At the same time, his tireless and ubiquitous readings, sustained by a most retentive memory, enabled him to extend his reach in a great many directions, and, thereafter, as circumstances of business or of conversation might require, he was able to and he actually did at all times, disclose facts, data and conclusions therefrom in the most marvelous abundance. He was at once a good judge of the value of a fact and of the value of its use, although, of course, he varied in the degree of its effective use at different times. This combination in him of a good memory and a trained mind, joined with a love for humanity and directed to the acquisition and the expression of the truth, gave him his power. It resulted in universal respect for him and his opinions, an achievement of essential character and a truly successful life.

Mr. Huse, like all his contemporaries, had infinite pride in his native state, but, mainly and especially, I think, because its people had contributed in such conspicuous manner to the great events and progress of the United States. He was somewhat cosmopolitan, at least broad enough not to limit his interests and affections to the state alone. They reached out to and took firm grasp on a profound love of the nation as a whole, and it was always pleasing to him to note progress and prosperity in every section of the United States. In these respects he was not a partisan, and no mere trimmer either. It was said that there was in him a strain of Indian blood. This is not at all confirmed, but might have been sustained as a fact, if consideration was given to the strength of his face, his great shaggy head, his clear-cut profile, his searching eye and the dignity of his presence. He had the love of the Western Continent in his veins, however; but always paramount was his own country, its institutions, its great history, its powerful people, its illimitable wealth. To his mind the United States leapt into quick comparison with old Rome and still more ancient Greece in their prime and with the more modern European dynasties. In such comparisons the free institutions of his native land, founded on the political equality of men and their rights to independent thought and action, gave him the utmost satisfaction and exalted his own attitude toward public affairs.

He was a continuous and careful student of his country's history and, in fact, a student always. To spend several days in fixing a single fact was with him a pastime. Perhaps he did not always care so much for the fact as for honesty and perfection of method in its pursuit. Honest intent and a true result, constituted for him the major share of compensation in all effort.

In this respect he was singularly honest. And he made nice distinctions, also, holding gossipy trifles about men and women in derogation, and insisting that their large acts and prime motives should define their character. He disposed of events in like manner, detesting any act by which a foible of conduct or an accident of detail was made to spot the character of a great man or a great event. Nothing was too humble to escape his study. History, science, theology, politics, law, the state, news, editorial, trade statistics, reviews, literature, everything in which the brain of man expressed its activity, interested him. Not with regard to any order of precedence, however, except that such subjects interested him most which most interested others. And so it was that even strangers, as well as friends, could always command his great amount of information on all subjects and, also, his special ability for research in bringing light to matters on which information was sought. The story is not wanting that he would even drop the practice of law for a day, in order, as the librarian of the people, to spend that time in examination and study of some historic or literary fact. This free and constant use of himself to help others to knowledge and correct opinions was one of Mr. Huse's greatest attributes and moulded his life into one of special service to his times. No one takes his place in that regard. If he had a fault at all, and that may be referred to here, as well as elsewhere, it was only in the use or manner and not in the quality and extent of his information. Sometimes it seemed as if the great knowledge that he had was badly or illy deranged. At least the confused and involved manner in which he expressed himself at such times was indicative of that. He seemed on such rare occasions to be oppressed by his own wealth of ideas and hardly able to arrange and present them clearly, losing, so to speak, the control and direction of their count. This was never true of his writings, particularly when done by his own hand, his style being always perspicuous and his language most forceful and select. And, indeed, this was also true, particularly when roused, of most of his arguments and speeches, which would clearly lay down their premises, logically and incontrovertibly proceed with their middle terms and climax up to a positive conclusion, which would strike its hearers as something fixed and established, not by mere declaration, but by qualified and sustained reasoning. He deserved the great reputation which he had for scholarship throughout the state.

I do not undertake to judge him as a lawyer. In that thing, which was his profession, his work was the mixed and varied effort of the country squire. Being a correct as well as a right thinker he naturally enjoyed, admired and honored the profession of the law. Being a humanitarian, no client, however humble, was refused his aid. Being an honest man, he worked within the limits which pure honesty exacts. He was said to be by his associates the ablest lawyer in active practice at his bar. A laymen, acquainted with his abilities in other directions, would be prepared to accept this statement. For it was certainly true that Mr. Huse had great talent and exact training, and to these he added the rule of conduct in his professional work of expressing no opinion without thorough study of the subject. I think, however, that his best work as a lawyer is less written in court records than on the statutes of his state, and was less often brought to final issue before judge and jury than carefully perfected and applied within the sanctity of his own office. He joined the services of the lawyer, the jury and the judge in all of his work, and concluded that service in counsel and in adjustment of the cause more frequently out of court than in. He was a legitimate influence in the law, and, in his own town and county and, to some extent, in the state, stood as a faculty of law. His aid in the preparation of pleadings and his counsel to others in the profession was very extensive, and was more generally bestowed without than with gratuity. His instructions traveled. Therefore he taught others and helped them on in their professional careers. He constantly advised the use of equity. To so act over a long term of years was to prove himself a master in law, preferring what was just to what was the law, when equity and law were in conflict. The doctorate degree would have fitted him. That it was not conferred is merely a proof that the universities have not yet come to distinguish between mere publicity and strong, silent work. Mr. Huse, like natural laws, worked quietly, influencing his professional associates by example. Perhaps nothing truer

or better can be said of his work in law than that he always aimed to do what was right, recognizing that men and things were not perfect and that their thoughts and relationships could not always be exact. That was why he stood ready to compromise difficulties instead of propagating them, and was always prepared to counsel an amicable adjustment of all disputes. If, however, this proved impossible, no man would fight harder, hit more direct, and maintain the action longer and out of more ample resources through his great knowledge of the law and of practice than Mr. Huse, and no client in that case would have a more earnest, more loyal or more skillful support. He believed, however, that ability and honesty were pretty nearly synonymous in law, in business, in scholarship and in action. That was why he admired Abraham Lincoln so profoundly above all other public men of his day, and caused him to make nice discriminations in his friendships for men.

He was, further, a good associate, prepared to pass over the defects in others and especially to recognize and publish their virtues. His partners in law, Lord, Pitkin, Dillingham, Howland, all had always his entire confidence and commendation. He respected their opinions, testing same by checks of his own. He never claimed what was not his, referring here to ideas, opinions, plans or even expressions of thought. He was as honest in handling other people's ideas as their money, and as anxious to account for one as the other. He was no plagiarist, but took delight in pushing other men to the front, in court, in public meeting and on the rostrum. It was an experience of joy and satisfaction to observe the anxiety with which he followed his student's first case and his pride in the success of the man, the lawyer and the friend. He made a good nominator but a poor nominee, much preferring to place others than to seek a place for himself. This normal attitude of mind, such was the generous, whole-souled nature of Mr. Huse, made it natural for him to regard his associate as an able lawyer, his friend as a tactful politician, his comrade as an entertaining friend, his chance acquaintance as a man of merit, and his fellow director as an able man of affairs. This was by no means all optimism or mere makeshift policy, but an honest recognition of the law that most men have merit, and that it is right to concede this rather than to practice a pernicious criticism of others upon the theory that their loss may signify the chance of some fragment of gain for oneself. He demonstrated his tendency in this respect by his readiness to accept amendment to his motions, although he would always fight and fight well for any matter in which he thought himself unqualifiedly right. He was great enough, however, to give the benefit of any doubt to his opponent in all debate or in any transaction, and nothing better than this can be said of any man to his more lasting credit and honor. He was fond of saying that "the man stands above the dollar." I have read this or heard it somewhere else and before he used it, but from Mr. Huse it always came with the force of a command or a law. His own needs were few in terms of dollars; in terms of the head and the heart they were large and filled only by books, family and friends. He was compelled to thought and action in local and state affairs. This was apparently his sole excuse for being in politics and keeping out of office; but, no matter where he was, his motives and his acts were always honest and able, so that his death created a profound and universal public as well as private regret.

It would be injustice to Mr. Huse to omit mention of his great love of family, father and mother and of the old places in Randolph and Wisconsin. The places where he lived at any time became sacred to him, wherever they were. The line he trod on picket duty in war times became a part of his recoverable memory. The spot where he buried his dog he revisited again. In like manner he clung to his esteem for men with whom he was associated, and was exceedingly slow to discontinue an old friend. No case of his having done so even recurs to mind. It is difficult to designate this characteristic, but, for the want of a better term, it may be called *camaraderie* in its best manifestations. To him it signified personal loyalty, filial duty, local affection and good faith. It enabled him to be tenderly true to all the associations of childhood, home, school, college and town, and to all the people whom he came to know and who came to know him in all these places during life. It sanctified his friendship and enabled him to win quick and

hold fast innumerable acquaintanceships. He preferred the loss of a business chance to the sacrifice of any sort of obligation due to association. Did he practice this virtue? Always, and it explains exactly why his fellow citizens held him in such great esteem and his death created a vacancy which no one can fill.

It was said of Mr. Huse that he had no particular regard for money. This must be so, or some part, at least, of what has already been said of him cannot be so. He seldom thought of money—not that this was an entire virtue; it was a characteristic. Men cannot always do some other things well and at the same time accumulate gold. This was true of Webster, and it is said that Emerson lost his savings on railroad stocks and had his boy put through college and his home restored by friends. Why not? He will, for all that, outlive the other New England writers and alone survive the provincialism of his time and place. When Mr. Huse returned to his Maker, whom he trusted and loved, the good was not all gone. People by the hundreds will retain and take courage from the example of his noble life, and young men and associates in law will continue to feel the inspiration and direction of both his method and his thought. The curious fact was that our people hardly knew what their loss was until sudden death snapped the thread of his mortal life. It was like turning a useful stream from their doors. His services in law were probably never compensated for by half, but it is certain that his public services always were, yet only and always through the pleasure which the consciousness of their performance gave him as an act of duty to the state.

It may be that this estimate does not do justice to Mr. Huse. It is founded, however, upon a very long and most intimate acquaintance with him and his acts, and is conceived in the sole desire to record an honest impression of a very honest man, whose success in life was truly great, truly honorable and truly earned.

Jos. A. De Boer.

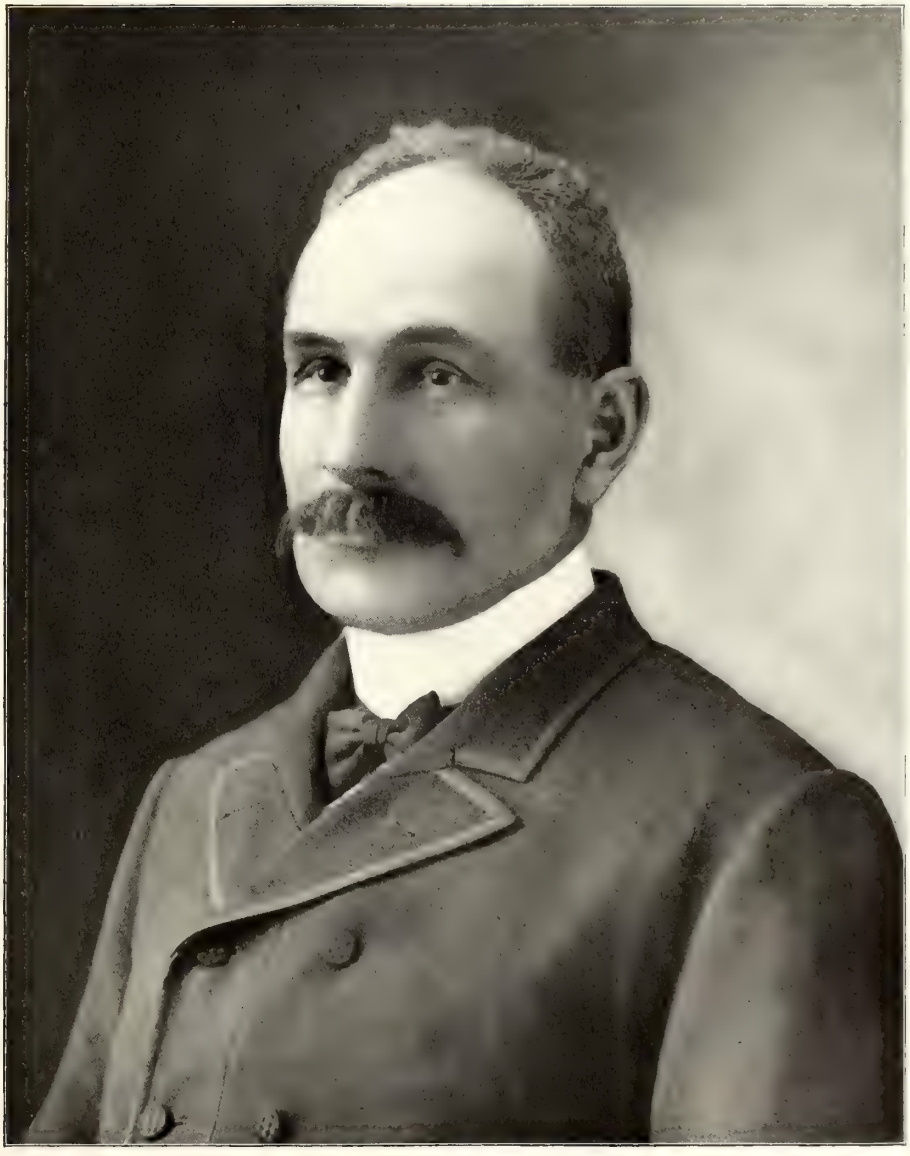
H. P. S. BOARDMAN, M. D.

Dr. Harland Page Smith Boardman is one of the most successful physicians and surgeons of Montpelier, Vermont, and a prominent resident of that city. He has much natural ability, but is withal a close student and believes thoroughly in the maxim "there is no excellence without labor." His devotion to the duties of his profession, therefore, combined with a comprehensive understanding of the principles of the science of medicine, has made him a most successful and able practitioner, whose prominence is well deserved.

Dr. Boardman was born in Middlebury, this state, October 26, 1850, and is a lineal descendant of Timothy Boardman, who came to Vermont from Connecticut at a very early day and cleared and improved a farm at what is known as Boardman Hill, West Rutland. He served in the navy during the Revolutionary war, fighting valiantly for the freedom of the colonies. His son, Timothy Boardman, the Doctor's grandfather, took up arms against the mother country in the second war with England, in 1812. He was born in Rutland and followed farming throughout life. In early manhood he married Sally Tupper, and to them were born six children, namely: Darius, Timothy, Hannah, Louisa, Norman W., and Sarah Ann, who died at the age of twenty-three years. The father of this family died in 1871, and his wife passed away at the age of forty-four years.

Timothy Boardman (third of the name), the father of Dr. Boardman, was born on the 2nd of March, 1818, and made farming his life occupation. He wedded Miss Mary P. Smith, a daughter of Jonathan and Nancy (Pierce) Smith, of Chester, Vermont, and by this union two children were born, but the only daughter, Mary Nancy, died at the age of three years. The mother died in 1890, and the father now makes his home with the Doctor. He is an active and earnest member of the Congregational church, to which his wife also belonged.

Dr. Boardman received his literary education at Middlebury College, where he was graduated in the class of 1874, and then began his preparation for his chosen profession, attending lectures at the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College at Cleveland, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1877, with the degree of M. D. He began practice at Cambridge, Vermont, where he spent one year, and in April, 1878, opened an office in Woodstock, this state, where he remained until



H. S. Boardman Jr. Co

April, 1881. He was next at Ludlow until April, 1885, when he came to Montpelier, and has since successfully engaged in practice at this place. He has one of the most perfectly equipped offices for electrical treatment in the United States. He is a close and thorough student, and in 1900 was graduated from the New York Electro-Therapeutics Clinic and Laboratory, of which M. A. Cleaves is dean. He is thoroughly up-to-date in his methods of treating all kinds of diseases. In this branch of medical science he is an enthusiast and has built up a lucrative practice. During the year of 1902 he has effected some wonderful cures with the X-rays in inoperable cancers and malignant growths. Among the cases cured is one of tuberclous glands, one large epithelioma and one small one; one large double sarcoma of the head and face; three cases of carcinoma of the breast and one carcinoma of the nose. These growths were all from five to twenty years' standing, the youngest person being fifty-nine and the oldest eighty years of age. Dr. Boardman is one of the most prominent and influential members of the Vermont State Homeopathic Medical Society, in which he has served as president, vice president and treasurer, and was chairman of the board for ten years.

On the 3d of June, 1880, Dr. Boardman was united in marriage with Miss Mary G. Griswold, a daughter of William B. Griswold, of Wisconsin, and by this union were born two children: Mary Adaline, born December 11, 1885; and Margaret G., who was born August 23, 1889, and died August 23, 1890. Fraternally Dr. Boardman is a Royal Arch Mason, and politically is a stanch supporter of the Republican party. He is senior deacon in the Congregational church, with which he holds membership, and is a pleasant, genial gentleman who makes many friends and is held in high regard by all who know him.

EDWARD HUNGERFORD.

Edward Hungerford was born in Wolcottville (now Torrington), Connecticut, September 20, 1829, descended on the side of both father and mother from New England colonial ancestry. His father, John Hungerford, born in Southington, Connecticut, August 29, 1787, died in Wolcottville, Connecticut, August 29, 1856, and came in direct line from Thomas Hungerford, who appears in the records of the town of Hartford, Connecticut, as having received, in the year 1639, an allotment of land in a distribution made at that time. From this Thomas Hungerford, who is supposed to have come from Thetford, in Norfolk county, England, are descended most of the Hungerfords in this country. The family history in England runs back to the year 1160, and includes several names among the nobility. The family seat was Farley Castle, in the Hants.

The father of Edward Hungerford was born to a lot of self-denial and earnest effort, under which he achieved unusual success as one of the leading manufacturers and business men in Litchfield county. In middle life he conducted a, for that time, large woolen mill, and in later years became the sole owner of the first brass and brass-rolling mill established in America,—the pioneer of the vast industries of that character which now line the course of the Naugatuck river in his native state. He was a man of marked public spirit, strict integrity, and firm religious convictions, who always advocated higher ideals of character and conduct.

The mother of Edward Hungerford, Charlotte Austin, was born March 2, 1800, in Torrington, Connecticut, of which township Wolcottville was a manufacturing and trading center. Her father was Nathaniel Austin, a farmer in moderate circumstances, and her mother was a Mills and near relative of Samuel J. Mills, of Torrington, famous as the prime mover and leading spirit in the formation of the great foreign missionary enterprise in this country, with which his name will be forever associated. Nathaniel Austin moved in middle life to Ohio, and was one of the founders of Austinburg in that state, which took its name from the Austin family. He left several daughters in their native town, and among these daughters Charlotte, who was married to John Hungerford, on the 5th of June, 1820.

She led a life of great activity in the community and the church, and was one of the leading spirits who gave to the place its moral character and its enterprise. A woman or rare beauty, keen intellect and deep religious sense, she reared a large family of children, and died March 1, 1894, lacking but a few hours of the age of

ninety four years. She retained to the last all her faculties and her interest in the affairs of church and state, which she often expressed with earnest voice and flashing eyes.

The Hungerford name has not been without honor. The Hartford county bar remembers with pride its distinguished lawyer, William Hungerford, a brother of the subject of this first half of the last century; and acknowledged now to be one of its foremost men is Frank L. Hungerford, a younger brother of the subject of this sketch; while another brother, U. T. Hungerford, is a recognized leader among the larger dealers in copper and brass wares in New York city, a business to which he was introduced by his father. A branch of this family in Watertown, New York, is of high standing in wealth and influence.

Edward Hungerford, reared in his native village of Wolcottville, experienced the disadvantages and some of the advantages of being the son of the leading manufacturer of the place. The ambition of his mother and her religious convictions early devoted him to the Christian ministry,—but ill health, during a portion of his college course at Yale, diverted him from that purpose, and immediately after his graduation from Yale in 1851, he entered on a course of chemical study in the laboratory of that college under the direction of Professor Norton. Here he became acquainted with George J. Brush, his junior in years, but a more advanced student in that department, who afterwards became distinguished as professor and head of the Sheffield Scientific School. Through him Mr. Hungerford received an invitation to become student and assistant with himself to Professor Benjamin Silliman, the younger, in the Medical School of Louisville, Kentucky.

After a year of study under this direction, Mr. Hungerford went to the German University of Goettingen in Hanover, where he spent three years pursuing studies preparatory to making geology his specialty. Leaving Goettingen in the autumn of 1855, he went to Berlin, where he pursued preparatory studies in paleontology. In the spring of 1856 he journeyed through Venice, Milan, Genoa and Rome to Naples, where he spent most of the time allowed him in Italy, studying the volcanic formations around that center.

He returned to his home in Connecticut in the summer of 1856, in time to see his father before his death. In the autumn of that year Mr. Hungerford was invited by Professor J. D. Whitney to act as his assistant in the state geological survey of Iowa, in which work he continued until the close of the summer campaign of 1857. This work led him through large sections of Iowa, at a time when one might ride for days over vast stretches of wild prairie, with only an occasional new settlement. The work of such a preliminary survey is necessarily rapid, and tests both the accuracy and acumen of the observer, but our young student had the satisfaction of being told by his superior, after the work had ben carefully reviewed, that the conclusions embodied in his report had been confirmed in every particular.

On returning east in the midsummer of 1857, Mr. Hungerford was invited to the professorship of natural sciences in the University of Vermont, and entered on his labors here in the following autumn. His scientific instruction was continued in the university until August, 1861, when the finances of the institution became embarrassed on account of the Civil war, which had drawn a large number of its students to the battlefields of the country. Some curtailment of expenses became necessary, and, August 7th of that year, the corporation "voted that the professorship of chemistry and geology be discontinued at the close of the present half year, and that Professor Hungerford's services be then discontinued, by reason of financial embarrassments."

In December of the same year the corporation passed the following resolution, on the motion of Dr. Wocester, one of its leading members: "Resolved that in discontinuing the professorship of chemistry and geology, and the service of its incumbent, the corporation would be considered as acting under constraint of pecuniary necessity, and with great regret, and that they appreciate the fidelity and ability with which Mr. Hungerford has discharged the duties of his professorship.

"Resolved that the secretary be requested to furnish Professor Hungerford a copy of the above resolutions."

At the expiration of the half year Mr. Hungerford closed his duties in the university, January 1, 1862, after a term of service of a little

over four years. In the meantime, September 1, 1859, he had married Miss Maria A. Buell, of Burlington, and one daughter had been born to them. The burdens of the Civil war were bearing heavily upon the colleges of the country, and Mr. Hungerford purchased and retired to what was then known as the Reed Place, on Winooski Park, in Colchester, an idyllic place of orchards, grassy slopes and terraces, with the cataracts of Winooski river rushing through gorges cut in the limestone cliffs. Here he spent several years, purchasing in the meantime the larger so called Penniman farm, to the old Colonial house of which he removed his family. This house was burned in December, 1902.

After the close of the war, and while the old love for study was returning, Mr. Hungerford found himself in vigorous health, with a family growing up around him. He had interested himself in religous work in the state, and was drifting towards the Christian ministry, to which his early training had predisposed him. At the same time there lingered with him the fascination of scientific pursuits. A decision between the two courses was forced upon him by approaches made to him by Marietta College, Ohio, and also suggestions in behalf of the University of Pennsylvania, with the result that he finally decided definitely to enter the Christian ministry.

In the winter of 1871-2 he was called to the pastorate of Center church in Meriden, Connecticut, where he labored with the usual varied successes during a period of eight years, when he returned to his home in Burlington, and after a stay of three years, responded in the autumn of 1883, to a call from the Congregational church in Adams, Massachusetts, where he remained somewhat over three years, until January, 1887.

Returning to Burlington in the spring of 1887, he has resided here, with an occasional prolonged absence, until the present time, engaging, as at other periods, when free to do so, in varied literary pursuits.

In his earlier days in Burlington, in aid of the Medical College, in which he was active, he issued for sale, at a fair, a little work of fancy, "Migration of the Fairies," which would hardly be counted worthy of mention here, save that a dispute has arisen over its authorship, in consequence of a statement, made by Miss Hemenway, to the effect that Mrs. De Witt Clarke wrote it. Miss Hemenway's mistake doubtless arose from the fact that Mrs. Clarke wrote a little poem for the book, which was her only contribution to it. The underlying fact of this fancy was the introduction into this country of the German fairy literature.

During quite a portion of Mr. Hungerford's pastorate in Meriden, a local paper published his weekly sermons, and he wrote a historical volume of over seventy pages entitled "Centennial Sermons," on the one hundreth anniversary of the founding of Center church.

Aside from a few contributions to natural science, some articles published in literary magazines have attracted their share of public attention. The chief articles so published are "Buddhism and Christianity," in *The New Englander,* 1874; "The Rise of Arabian Learning," *Atlantic Monthly,* 1886; "Intellectual Mission of the Saracens," *Atlantic Monthly,* 1886; "Spiritual Preaching for Our Times," *Century Magazine,* 1886; "The Arabian Brothers of Purity," *Andover Review,* 1889; "Prayers, Subjective and Objective," *Andover Review,* 1890, and same article, *Congregational Review,* London England; "Our Summer Migration, A Social Study," *Century Magazine,* 1891.

In the year 1889, was published, by Houghton, Mifflin & Company, his "American Book of Church Services," a volume of over four hundred pages, which involved extended examination of the liturgies of the Christian church, and was received with generous appreciation by the religious press and the Christian public. His latest contribution to the subject of public worship is contained in a little volume under the title, " The Common Order of Morning Worship."

MRS. MARIA BUELL HUNGERFORD.

Maria Buell Hungerford, wife of Edward Hungerford, was the daughter of Frederick Buell, born in Litchfield, Connecticut, June 21, 1792, and of Eliza Whelply Hickok Buell, born, Burlington, Vermont, April 8, 1801. She was born in Burlington, Vermont, October 12, 1827, in

the house where she and her husband still live, and which came to her from the estate of her father. The place originally extended along Willard street to within about two hundred feet of College street. She gave from it to the Third Congregational church and society, the site of its present parsonage. Buell street and Hungerford Terrace have been lately carried through it. The place, thus and by subsequent sales reduced to about four acres, was laid out into lawns, walks and driveways, after the death of her mother in 1875. The pine grove still standing upon it is part of the original forest. The house was built by her grandfather, Colonel Ozias Buell, for his son Frederick, on the occasion of the son's marriage to Eliza Whelply Hickok, daughter of Samuel Hickok, which marriage took place August 16, 1820. The building was begun in 1818, and finished soon after the marriage.

Frederick Buell, father of Maria Buell and son of Ozias Buell, who was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, April 8, 1769, and of Abigail Cotten, was a merchant in company with his father Ozias, occupying a store on a part of the property of the father and at the corner of Pearl and Union streets. He died in July, 1835, leaving a son, Mortimer Catlin, who died at Brattleboro, Vermont, July 27, 1851; and the daughter Maria, who was reared under the care of her mother and the fondness of her grandfather.

Eliza Whelply Hickok Buell, the mother of Mrs. Hungerford, was the daughter of Samuel Hickok, who was born at Sheffield, Massachusetts, September 4, 1774, and of Hannah Collard, born at Barnstable, Devonshire, England, October 1, 1777. A woman of quiet tastes, of wide reading and strong religious tendencies, she spent her life, with rare and brief interruptions, in Burlington, where she was universally esteemed for her high character, benevolence, and activity in religious and charitable enterprises. In liberality she joined hands with her brother, Henry P. Hickok, often subscribing an equal amount with him for objects in which they were interested. With him she was one of the founders of College Street church, and an equal donor in the erection of its place of worship.

In her girlhood Maria Buell belonged to a narrow circle of intimates, which included names still well known and treasured in Burlington. She was sent for higher education to the celebrated Miss Dutton's school in New Haven, Connecticut, and when her uncle by marriage and the celebrated scholar the honorable George P. Marsh was elected to represent his district in the national Congress, she accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Marsh to Washington, and was a member of their household. When later Mr. Marsh became United States minister to Turkey, she was invited to be one of the ministerial household in Constantinople, and was thus brought in contact with the diplomatic circle of that capital. With Mr. and Mrs. Marsh she traveled up the Nile in a dakabeah as far as the second cataract, under conditions which gave her peculiar opportunities to meet and observe the people. She also made with them the journey by camel through the desert to Mt. Sinai and Palestine.

It was under the incumbency of Mr. Marsh that the famous Kossuth incident occurred, and the breaking out of the Crimean war. When Mr. Marsh was sent to Greece to settle with that government the mixed questions which arose over the missionary Dr. King, she spent the time with Mr. Marsh's family in Athens, and subsequently traveled with them through Sicily and Italy. These opportunities for travel under the most favorable conditions, and for contact with scholars and statesmen, as well as with the people of these countries, had a special educational value for Miss Buell in literature, art and social life. On her return from Europe she traveled with her uncle, Mr. James W. Hickok, and the then celebrated railroad king, William B. Ogden, through the northwest into Wisconsin, then in the beginning of its development. Since her marriage she has indulged strong domestic tastes, and devoted herself to her husband and children, encouraging their literary tendencies and their ambitions for usefulness.

The children of Edward and Maria B. Hungerford are: Caroline Marsh, born October 11, 1860, married Silas R. Mills, now head of the vocal department in the music school of Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts. Charlotte Eliza, born May 18, 1863, married William Zantzinger, of New York city, a lawyer. Frederic Buell, born December 2, 1864, married Mary Post, of New Britain, Connecticut, in which place

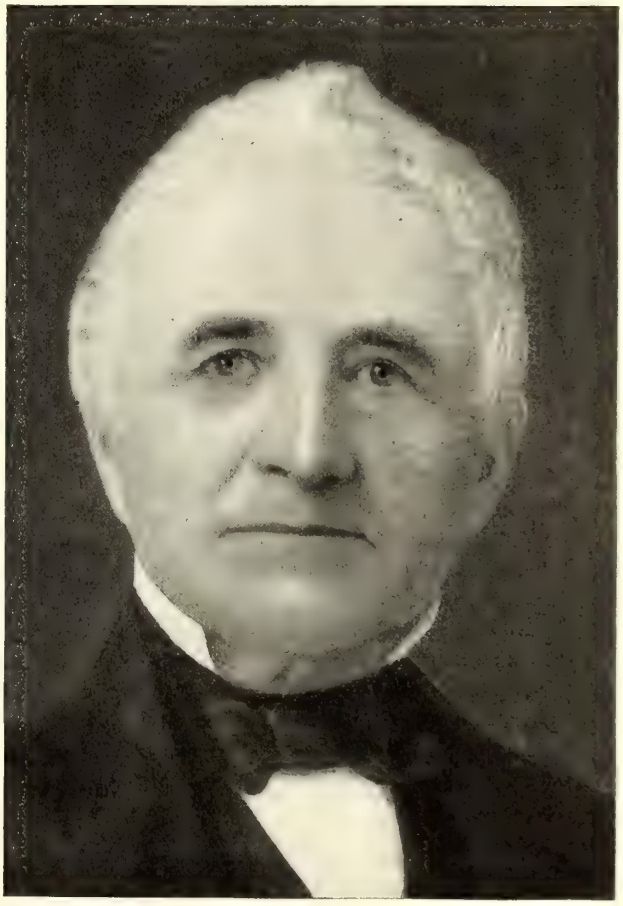
he is practicing law. Katharine Emma, born August 23, 1869, married John F. Herman, merchant of Boone, Iowa. Frank Edward, born November 15, 1870, died at Meriden, Connecticut, December 19, 1875.

GERTRUDE C. HUBBELL.

Among the old and honored families of Bennington, Vermont, is numbered the Hubbell family, who trace their ancestry back to "Hubba the Dane," A. D. 867. The surname Hubbell is of Danish origin, taken from Hubba's Hill, situated near Milford Haven in Pembrokeshire, Wales. The progenitor of the family in America was Richard Hubbell, a son of Francis. He was born in Plymouth, England, in 1627, and came to the new world about 1645, settling in the New Haven colony. On the 7th of March, 1647, he took the oath of fidelity to the government, which oath has always been faithfully kept, patriotism and loyal love of country having been marked characteristics among his numerous descendants. In 1650 he married Elizabeth Meigs, a daughter of John Meigs, and they became the parents of a large family of children, including James Hubbell, who was born in Fairfield, Fairfield county, Connecticut, in 1673. He married Patience Smith and made his home in what is now called Easton, Connecticut, where he died in October, 1777, at the extreme old age of one hundred and four years.

Elnathan Hubbell, a son of James, was born in Stratford, Fairfield county, Connecticut, September 22, 1717, and married Mehitable Sherwood. He removed to Bennington, Vermont, soon after the settlement of the town, and his name appeared on a petition to the king, among those of other inhabitants, in 1766. He was one of the ten rescuers of Remember Baker, who was captured by Monro and his party in the interests of the New York land claimants. He was a member of the first Congregational church of Bennington, which was the first church built in the state. He died at this place in 1788 and was buried in the family lot in the old historic cemetery, where his wife was also laid to rest.

Aaron Hubbell, a son of Elnathan, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, September 14, 1757, and accompanied his parents on their removal to this state. He was twenty years of age at the time of the battle of Bennington, in which he bore an active part, being a member of Captain Samuel Robinson's company of militia, and he afterward became lieutenant of the company. After the successful assault on Baum's redoubt, he was placed as one of the guards set over the prisoners captured in the action, numbering over six hundred, who were marched to the Bennington meeting-house. Many who were wounded died and were buried in the cemetery near the meeting-house. Lieutenant Hubbell held the office of justice of the peace for many years, and was greatly



E. D. HUBBELL.

respected for his integrity and good judgment. He was deacon of the old First Congregational church. He was twice married, his first wife being Sarah, daughter of Captain Elijah and Eunice (Brush) Dewey, and to them were born five children, one son and four daughters. His second wife bore the maiden name of Lucinda Moody. She was born in Woodbury, Connecticut, January 18, 1770, and retained vivid recollections of seeing General Washington, when as commander-in-chief of the American army he passed through Farmington on one occasion; she married Aaron Hubbell, March 11, 1798, and became the mother of one son and four daughters. The eight daughters of this family were remarkable for their intellectual gifts and earnest Christian principles. They were all married in the same room of the old homestead. Aaron Hubbell died on the 26th of December, 1844, and his wife Lucinda passed away October 3, 1864, when nearly ninety-five years of age, yet she retained al her faculties to the last. Her memory of early days was keen and her narratives were replete with interest.

Elijah Dewey Hubbell, son of Aaron and Sarah (Dewey) Hubbell, was born on the 8th of May, 1790, and spent his entire life in Bennington. In early manhood he was united in marriage to Miss Laura Squier, a daughter of Hon. Truman Squier, and to them were born five children, two sons and three daughters, the former being Elijah Dewey and Philip Tichener, neither of whom married. Elijah D. died when thirty-one years of age and Philip T. departed this life in December, 1901, aged sixty-nine years. After a useful and well spent life the father died February 3, 1864, honored and respected by all who knew him. Of a social disposition, he made hosts of warm friends, and he was highly esteemed by all who knew him, as a man of unblemished character and strict integrity. He was honored for many years with the office of first selectman in the town and with other important trusts, was twice elected to the state legislature, and his official duties were always most capably and satisfactorily performed. His daughter, Gertrude C., the only survivor of the family, is still living at the old homestead in Bennington Center, where she was born, the house having been built by her father in 1820.

GEORGE E. CROWELL.

George Emerson Crowell, editor and one of the founders of the well known periodical "The Household," originally and for a quarter of a century published in Brattleboro, Vermont, but now in New York City, possesses to a rare degree those qualities of mind, shrewd business insight and great literary tact, which are bound to win success for him in any publication he may undertake. When he, in company with Mr. Millikin, in 1868, started this journal, the outlook was anything but encouraging,—barely capital enough to issue the first number and just thirteen paid-up subscriptions, but from that extremely modest beginning it increased until its circulation numbered eighty thousand, including patrons in every state and territory in the Union and with thousands in foreign lands. It was Mr. Crowell alone who accomplished this great work, having after the first six months been the sole manager of the monthly. His unwavering courage and other sterling traits of character, undoubted promoters of his remarkable success, he has most assuredly inherited from his good English ancestors. He belongs to that numerous family which is traditionally descended from Oliver Cromwell, and it is a well established fact that when the descendants of that great leader of the commonwealth left England they decided to drop the "m" from the name, thus changing it to Crowell. Of this particular line one of the first to appear in this country did valiant service in the Colonial wars; another, Cheney Emerson, an uncle of Nathaniel Crowell, served as a soldier in the Revolution and subsequently located in Illinois. Nathaniel Crowell, the father of our subject, was a man of influence in his community. He resided for some time in Concord, New Hampshire, and later in the town of Hopkinton. Having in his youth learned the cabinet-maker's trade, he later followed that occupation for many years, and being an exceptionally skillful workman, his services were greatly in demand both in Concord and Hopkinton. During his young manhood he married Ester Stone Day, and they had three children, the eldest of whom, a son, died in infancy, and the second in order of birth is the subject of this review. The daughter of the family, Mary Rebecca, resided on a farm



Geo. Clarowell

in Fairlee, Vermont, and was the wife of Charles N. Wise, by whom she had four children, Charles M., Harriet E., Annie E., and Carrie M.

George Emerson Crowell was born in Massachusetts, at Manchester, on the 29th day of September, 1834, and was but two years old when he was taken by his parents to Concord, New Hampshire, while a short time afterward the family removed to a farm in Hopkinton, where he spent the greater part of his youth. In the district schools of the neighborhood he received his education, developing those quick perceptive powers and a taste for good literature which pre-eminently distinguished him in later years. At the early age of thirteen he left school and took up the active duties of life, working on the farm during the summer months and in a shoemaker's shop in the winters. He did not, however, abandon his interest in intellectual pursuits, but joining the Philomathic Club, an organization in his town patterned after the old Spectator Club which flourished in the days of Addison, he spent his spare moments in the preparation of work which had not a little to do with the development of his literary powers. He was still living on the farm at the opening of the Civil war, when, in response to the President's call for troops, he enlisted for nine months' service in the Sixteenth Infantry, Regiment of New Hampshire. Going with his company to the Gulf, he did valiant fighting in the Louisiana campaign. About this time, after the death of his father, he inherited the home farm and with it, unfortunately, a heavy mortgage. It was to remove this incumbrance that, after returning from the war, he decided to embark upon a literary career. Conscious of his ability, he came to Brattleboro in 1866 and readily secured a position on the editorial staff of the Vermont Record and Farmer, published by Daniel L. Millikin. With courage and determination he went to work, and on a salary of fifteen dollars a week was enabled to place in the bank fifty dollars a month toward paying off the mortgage. After two years' successful experience on this journal he received a proposition from his publisher to assist in the starting of a new periodical, which should be entirely devoted to household matters, and after due consideration accepted the offer, publishing the first number in January, 1868. The Household seemed in every way to meet the demands of the people as no other periodical had ever done before, and it met with encouragement from the start, but unfortunately, however, its growth was much retarded at first by want of ready capital. Mr. Millikin sold his interest to Mr. Crowell after the first issue, the latter thus becoming its sole owner. Strict economy, which he had become an adept at practicing, enabled him to keep the publication afloat, and shrewd devices in the course of time really made it a paying enterprise. The original journal numbered sixteen pages, and by the offer to add four more when the circulation should reach twelve thousand copies he greatly enlarged the number of subscriptions. Later he offered to every newly married couple a year's free subscription, and in this way received many thousand subscribers, who continued to take the paper thereafter. By similar methods Mr. Crowell succeeded in the course of five years in putting the paper on a firm foundation, and he consequently experienced no financial difficulties. In fact, the periodical paid far beyond the wildest dreams of the originators, securing the largest circulation of any similar journal in the country. As a wise business man Mr. Crowell invested his money in such a way as to bring in large dividends, and at the same time to benefit his fellow citizens. He still owns an interest in the Carpenter Organ Works, the Brattleboro Jelly Company, and originated and has control of the water works system of the city of Brattleboro, receiving a charter from the legislature with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, nearly all of which is owned in the family. He has also invested largely in real estate, and has greatly improved the west side of the town by purchasing one hundred and fifty acres there and putting up houses for people in moderate circumstances.

In 1875 Mr. Crowell married Mary Spencer, of Brattleboro, a refined woman, who has taken a sympathetic interest in all his undertakings. They have had six children, of whom three are now living, two sons and one daughter. The family reside in their elegant home on High street, which Mr. Crowell recently purchased

from a New York gentleman, but has remodeled and greatly improved it and filled it with works of art. It was formerly the home of the Confederate General Buckner, who built it. As a business man Mr. Crowell has ever kept before his mind a clear and steadfast purpose, from which he has never for a minute wavered. In literature he has distinguished himself by clearness of style, directness of expression and a remarkable talent in conceiving of popular taste. He is noted for his benevolence and public spirit, and Highland Park, a thirty-acre tract near the heart of Brattleboro, consisting of beautiful grounds and drive-ways, is open as a public resort. Here he has erected a cottage, which he has put at the disposal of Dr. Judson, of New York, and which has been occupied by numerous parties of poor children who are sent here for rest and recreation at the cost of the Fresh Air Fund of New York and Brooklyn. Mr. Crowell and his family are members of the Baptist church.

WILLIAM JAMES VAN PATTEN.

The Van Patten family of Vermont, represented in the present generation by William J. Van Patten, of Burlington, affords an example of the blending of two of the most vigorous and enterprising peoples—the Dutch and Scotch,—and the narrative is peculiarly interesting, presenting at various points the names of those who were conspicuous in colonial history, in times of war and times of peace, in all the region from that of the Massachusetts colony to New Amsterdam.

The family, the original form of whose name was Van Putten, originated in Holland. Its seat may have been in the town of Putten in the north of Holland, or the village of Putten near Rotterdam. In 1510 the Van Putten of that day was granted a coat of arms (as shown in the state library at Albany, New York,) for, as told by family traditions, services rendered to the reigning prince. But, as the story continues, "with the usual Dutch obituary," the Van Putten who was thus honored shortly afterwads fell out with the policy of the noble grantor, and his estates were confiscated to the use of the state, and are so held to the present day. It is surmised that a member of the Van Putten family was that Arent Zemmssen, who was killed in the Indian war of 1643, when his buildings and all houses but a few, in Pavonia, at Hoboken, West Jersey, were burned; for elsewhere in the records his name appears as Arent Zemmsen Van Petten, whose widow married Sibert Classen and whose farm was taken from them unlawfully by Governor Kieft.

The American progenitor of the present Van Patten family was Claas Frederickse Van Petten (as the name appears in his generation), who was born in Holland in 1641, son of Frederick Van Petten. He came to America in 1664, when twenty-three years of age, and settled at Schenectady, New York. He first worked on the farm of William Zellers, and in 1668 he bought of Martin Sesselsteyn a farm known as farm No. 8, and shown on the plat of "Farms of Schenectady in 1664," paying for it in installments of one hundred ten beaver skins. In 1703 he bought of S. L. Glen the greater part of farm No. 3, and a village lot which includes what are now lots 39, 40 and 41 on Washington street. At a subsequent time he also owned a farm on the Hudson river, toward Poughkeepsie. These large possessions attest his importance, and he was, besides, (in 1690) a justice of the peace under appointment of Governor Leisler. He married Aeffie, a daughter of Arent Bradt and Catalyntje. She died January 23, 1728, and he died October 3, same year, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. They were the parents of seven childrn, of whom the eldest was

Arent Van Petten (2), probably born in 1678. He was an enterprising man, a carpenter by trade, and he constructed forts under contract with Governor Hunter. With two others he received a patent for five hundred acres of land. He married, April 10, 1703, Jannetje Conyn, a daughter of Philip Conyn, of Albany. They were the parents of ten children, of whom the youngest was

Dirk Van Petten (3), who was born January 3, 1724. He married Rebecca Van Antwerpen, June 1, 1750, and of nine children born to them the fifth was

Frederick Van Patten (4), who was born March 23, 1761. He was living in Glenville in 1839, when he was seventy-eight years old. The Van Petten family was numerous by this time,

and forty-three of the name served during the Revolutionary war, and among the eleven whose Christian name was Frederick, it is presumable that this Frederick was one, although he would have been quite young. He married, in 1788, Jacomyntje Van Ryck, a daughter of Hendrick Van Ryck. They had eight children, of whom whom the eldest was

Nicholas Van Patten (5), who was born March 10, 1789, and died December 22, 1830. He married Elizabeth Van Valkenburgh, and of their eight children the seventh was

William Henry Van Patten (6), who was born March 8, 1824, and died January 16, 1850. He married Mary Vanderpool, who was born in May, 1827, and died October 25, 1865.

Mary Vanderpool was directly descended from John Douglas, who was born in Scotland, and who, as appears from the "Documentary History of New York," was enrolled as a "souldier," and "with all Cheerfulness and Readinesse," "took the oath of fidelity to their Majts William & Mary King & Queen of Engld," October 26, 1689. Further entries show that John Douglas (as the name now appears) received from the colonial government of New York pay for military service from November 18, 1697, to May 1, 1698, and that his regiment of three hundred men, commanded by Colonel Richard Ingolsby, was stationed "at the frontier of Albany." John Douglas married Catherine Lockhart, and to them were born five children, among whom was Isabella, who married John Vanderpool, son of Malachi and Margaret (Vanagen) Vanderpool. Of this marriage were born six children.

John Vanderpool, third child and second son of John and Isabella (Douglas) Vanderpool, enlisted in the Connecticut army when he was but sixteen years old. He served as a private in the campaign against Quebec, and was near the spot where fell the lamented General Montgomery. He was honorably discharged at the end of the war, and his name was borne upon the Revolutionary pension rolls so long as he lived. His cousin James Douglas also served in the army ranks and died in service.

William James Van Patten (7), son of William Henry and Mary (Vanderpool) Van Patten, was born September 9, 1848, in the village of Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, a suburb of Milwaukee. Upon the death of his father, which occurred a year or two later, his mother returned to her friends in the east, and since that time has been a resident of Vermont. During his boyhood days he lived with his mother in Bristol and Middlebury, where he received his education in the public schools.

In 1864 he located in Burlington, and entered the drug business as an employe of Mr. A. C. Spear, at that time the leading druggist of the city and region. He was so employed for four years, at the end of which time he was engaged by the wholesale drug firm of Henry & Company to take charge of their drug department. Henry & Company were the predecessors of the present business of Wells & Richardson Company, and Mr. Van Patten has therefore been in the business continually since that time. In 1872 he was admitted as a partner in the business, and in that year the name of the firm was changed to Wells, Richardson & Company. In 1883 the business was incorporated as Wells & Richardson Company, and Mr. Van Patten was made secretary, a position which he occupies at the present time. His active business career has been connected with this successful firm, and to his energy and ability no small part of its success is due.

A man of large affairs, Mr. Van Patten has long been identified with enterprises which form an important part of the commercial and financial interests of the city. In fact, it may be said that several of the principal manufacturing industries in all this region have been built up and are successfully continued in great measure through his energy and under his direction. These are the Champlain Manufacturing Company, the Malted Cereals Company, the Vermont Condensed Milk Company, and the Queen City Cotton Company. He is president of the two first named, and treasurer of the third.

With general appreciation of his public spirit and capability, in 1894 he was strongly solicited to lay aside his indisposition to enter upon public office, and he was elected to the mayoralty by a large majority, and the following year he was re-elected by what was all but equivalent to a unanimous vote. During his term of office many public improvements were made,

the more notable ones being the establishment of a paid fire department, and the improvement of the streets under the commission for permanent improvements, for which a fund of one hundred thousand dollars was voted. Much other work of public usefulness was accomplished during his administration. Since that time Mr. Van Patten has served on various public commissions, and always to the furtherance of public interests.

This narrative would not properly serve its purpose were we to omit mention of those services of Mr. Van Patten which have grown out of his genuine philanthropy and humanitarianism, for such records are potent agencies in assuring the continuance of good works when the task falls, as fall it must, into other hands. Without doubt one of the most useful institutions in all the state is the Adams Mission Home, with its excellent buildings on College street in Burlington, overlooking Lake Champlain. Erected by Judge Timothy Follett for a private residence at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars, the property was purchased by Mr. Van Patten, who devoted it to its present purpose. As president of the managing corporation, he has always taken a leading part in its conduct, and it is not too much to say that he affords it a vital inspiration and direction which is most sagacious.

Another institution which owes much to his deep sympathy for the unfortunate, is the Kurn Hattin Homes for the care and training of indigent children, located at Westminster, Vermont. He has been deeply interested in this since 1894, when he afforded his aid to its establisment, the gift of the large and substantial building which is the principal house and home for boys being but a share of his benefactions. He has also charged himself with its oversight and conduct, and continues to serve as president of the managing board, a position to which he was chosen when this commendable charity was inaugurated. He has also served for several years in the secretaryship of the Mary Fletcher Hospital.

It would be impossible to find where Mr. Van Patten does not touch and impress with his genial personality the life of the community, and ever on the side of that which is true and beautiful. When the Christian Endeavor movement was inaugurated, he became interested in it immediately, and was made the treasurer of the United Society of Christian Endeavor when it was first organized in 1883, and he has been a member of its board of trustees from that time to the present. In 1885 he was elected president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, which office he held for two years, and until Dr. Francis E. Clark resigned his pastorate to devote himself wholly to the work of that splendid organization. Mr. Van Patten was the presiding officer of four of the great national Christian Endeavor conventions—at Old Orchard in 1885, at Saratoga in 1886 and 1887, and at Chicago in 1888. He has also been active in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was the president of the organization for seven years, from 1882 to 1889. It was at this time, and largely through his efforts, that the substantial building was erected which is owned and occupied by the local association. In many ways he has shown his patriotic regard for the defenders of the Union, the members of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Sons of Veterans, and it was through his suggestion that the annual supper given to these organizations by the Women's Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association was first inaugurated. Whenever he has had opportunity he has shown his good will toward every man who ever went forth to the defense of his country.

In religion Mr. Van Patten is a Congregationalist, and he has been an officer in his church for a full quarter of a century. His political affiliations are with the Republican party. Loyally devoted to the state which is his home, to its eminent position in the history of the nation, and to his ancestry which bore so splendid a part in its making, he warmly cherishes his connection with three notable bodies, the Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of American Revolution, and the Vermont Antiquarian Society.

In 1874 Mr. Van Patten was married to Miss Harriet P. Lemon, a daughter of A. R. Lemon, Esq. Four children have been born to the union, of whom three, Mary, Charles and Elizabeth, are living. The family residence is at 386 Pearl street, one of the substantial places of the city, where he is surrounded with all which makes an ideal home.

URBAN ANDRAIN WOODBURY.

Governor Urban Andrain Woodbury, whose life of patriotic service and public prominence forms a most honorable chapter of Vermont history, is directly descended from two of the earliest families of the colonial period. In the paternal line he is eighth in lineal descent from John Woodbury, who came from Somersetshire, England, and landed at Cape Ann, Massachusetts, in 1624; and he is eighth in descent from Governor Simon Bradstreet, who landed in Massachusetts in 1630; ninth in descent from Governor Thomas Dudley, of Massachusetts, who also came in 1630; and fifth in descent from John Porter, who was adjutant in 1738. The parents of Urban A. Woodbury were Albert M. and Lucy L. (Wadleigh) Woodbury, the former a native of Cavendish, Vermont.

Urban A. Woodbury was born in Acworth, New Hampshire, July 11, 1838, and was two years old when his parents returned to Vermont from a temporary residence in the former state. He received a common school education in Morristown, Vermont, and completed his literary studies in the People's Academy in Morrisville. He then entered the medical department of the University of Vermont, from which he was graduated in 1859. However, circumstances turned him aside from the profession, and he never engaged in practice.

When the storm of Civil war broke, his patriotic ardor was aroused, and little more than a month after the firing upon Fort Sumter, he enlisted as a private in Company H, Second Regiment Vermont Volunteers, May 25, 1861, and shortly afterward was promoted to a sergeantcy. His regiment was a part of the force led toward Richmond by General McDowell and into the bloody and disastrous battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. Here Sergeant Woodbury lost his right arm by piece of a shell, and, lying prostrate on the field, was taken by the rebels. He was held prisoner at Richmond, Virginia, for more than two months, and was paroled October 5th, and two weeks later, being incapacitated for field service, was discharged. A year later the nation was in great need of additional troops, and Mr. Woodbury gave his effort to the recruiting of a company which became Company D, Eleventh Regiment, Vermont Volunteers, of which he was commissioned captain, November 17, 1862. He was transferred, June 17, 1863, to the Veteran Reserve Corps, a body of veteran soldiers who, like himself, unable to endure the hardships and exposure of the march, were capable of garrisoning important posts and supply depots, thus freeing thousands of able-bodied men for duty at the front. In March, 1865, when the Confederacy had been hammered to pieces, and peace was assured, Captain Woodbury resigned.

After the war Captain Woodbury made his permanent residence in Burlington, Vermont, and became general manager of the lumber business of J. R. Booth. His power of application, his keen sagacity, capable managerial powers and ability as a financier brought splendid success to the business, and enabled him to engage in other ventures, prominent among them being the Van Ness House, Burlington, one of the most completely equipped hotels in the state, of which he is yet the owner and proprietor, and he has also constantly conducted large real estate transactions, to the advancement of the material interests of the community and to his own advantage.

It is, however, the public career of Governor Woodbury that claims our greater attention, for it is in public service that he has been peculiarly active and useful. In 1881 he was elected alderman for a term of two years, and in his second year was called to the presidency of the board. In 1885 he was elected to the mayoralty, and was re-elected in the following year. He gave the same careful consideration to public interests that he did habitually to his own affairs, and his administration was marked by various advantageous innovations.

A Republican in politics, he was an earnest and capable exponent of party principles. In 1882 he was appointed aide on the staff of Governor John L. Barstow. In 1888 he was elected lieutenant governor on the same ticket with Governor William P. Dillingham, and, presiding over the senate, he displayed all the qualifications of a parliamentarian. In 1894 he was elected governor, and during his two years' administration he added to his high reputation as a director of large affairs. In 1898 he was called to a position for which he was eminently fitted, and the appointment was also a splendid personal compli-

ment, that of membership on the commission appointed by President McKinley to investigate the conduct of the war department in the war with Spain. The duties committed to this body were of the most trying and delicate character. Public clamor was loud against the department, and to properly deal with the subject in controversy required great sagacity and a high degree of moral courage. How well the commission acquitted itself is a matter of history which will stand for all time. In the labors of procuring and weighing testimony and of formulating a judgment, Governor Woodbury bore a leading part, and the impress of his strong personality, judicial spirit and eminent fairness was felt at every stage of the proceedings. Yet his every duty was discharged with the same modesty that characterized him in all his previous bearings, in other official positions and in private life, his only and constant end being to faithfully execute every trust reposed in him.

Governor Woodbury is a member of various leading patriotic and fraternal associations. His principal interest attaches to the Society of the Colonial Wars and the Sons of the American Revolution, in both of which he derives membership through the services of distinguished ancestors, and to the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic, to which he belongs by virtue of his own patriotic effort and honorable battle scars. In Masonry he has attained to the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite, and is also affiliated with the local lodge of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. Captain Woodbury was married February 12, 1860, to Miss Paulina L., second daughter of Ira and Sarah Darling, of Elmore. Six children have been born of this marriage: Charles Lincoln, Minnie Stannard, Gertrude Frances, Edward Philo, Lila Darling and Mildred Dorothy.

JESSE SUMNER VILES, Jr.

The beautiful city of Montpelier numbers among its inhabitants no more useful citizen than Jesse S. Viles, Jr., whose life has been one of conspicuous personal success and vastly advantageous to the community. Mr. Viles is a descendant of one of the oldest and most entirely representative families of New England. Its progenitor was John Viles (Vyols, in the original form of the name), who was a native of England and came to America about 1630 or 1632, and settled in Boston, Massachusetts. He was twice married and reared a large family. He died about 1689, leaving a large estate for those days. His grandson, John Viles, was born in 1701, and was married in 1731, in Westertown, Massachusetts, to Sarah Bemis, who was born in 1703. John Viles, their son, was born June 12, 1750, and married, first, Hannah Warren, November 1, 1775. His second marriage was to Mary Warren, August 5, 1784. Jesse Viles, son of John and Mary (Warren) Viles, was born April 17, 1794. He married Sally Jones, May 18, 1818.

Jesse Sumner Viles, son of Jesse and Sally (Jones) Viles, was born in Weston, Massachusetts, March 28, 1819. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. He is a member of the Unitarian church, and in politics is a Republican. He has always followed agricultural pursuits and yet resides on the old homestead farm in the town of Weston. He married, April 27, 1847, Lany Ann Waldruff, who was born at Catskill, New York, April 7, 1821, and their children, all born in Weston, are named as follows: Mary Ann, born October 29, 1848, who married J. Albert Norris, December 29, 1870, and resides at Townsend, Massachusetts; Olive Robinson, born November 2, 1851, who resides with her parents; Elizabeth Jones, born November 4, 1853, who resides with her parents; Emma Frances, born June 21, 1855, who married George R. Steadman, and resides in Weston; Jesse Sumner, Jr., further named below, born March 5, 1858; Henry L. Dalton, born December 23, 1859, who married Myrtie Wyman, December 27, 1893, and resides in Weston; William Robinson, born July 12, 1861, who married Mary Bodkin, October 6, 1896, and resides in Denver, Colorado; Ella M., born February 18, 1864, who married Walter F. Baker and resides in Lincoln, Massachusetts; and George Albert, born December 11, 1867, resides in Boston, Massachusetts.

Jesse Sumner Viles, Jr., son of the parents named above, was educated in the public schools of his native town. When not quite sixteen years of age he took employment with a clothing firm in Boston, in February, 1874, with whom he remained for about three years, when he en-



J. Boiles

gaged as traveling salesman for the same firm, covering the states of New Hampshire, Vermont and northern New York. He followed this occupation for twelve years, and was known as one of the most successful salesmen on the road, and commanded a large salary.

September 1, 1886, he purchased the Pavilion Hotel in Montpelier, Vermont, and placed it under a manager, as his contract with his employers obliged him to remain with them yet two years. In 1888 he was released, and he took personal charge of his hotel property and busied himself energetically in its improvement. He added another story, making thirty-five additional rooms, rebuilt the kitchen entire, put in an elevator and improved the sanitary conditions by new plumbing. As a result of these and constantly succeeding improvements the hotel is as modern and complete in its appointments as means and skill could make possible, and is noted throughout all New England as a beautiful and restful home for the traveler and summer tourist. It contains one hundred and sixty large and airy rooms, each one with its steam radiator and electric light, bath rooms and closets are on every floor, and pure spring water for drinking and culinary purposes is piped in from four splendid springs on the summit of the mountain a mile distant. The culinary department is not surpassed in the state. Milk and cream are brought in daily from Mr. Viles' fine farms, one on the Northfield road, a part of the Tower estate, and the Junction farm, the one purchased in 1893, and the other in the following year. He also bought about one hundred acres on the hills to the rear of the hotel, and on this tract are located the springs which afford the hotel water supply. The hotel itself is delightfuly situated and commands a beautiful view of Capital Park, with its majestic elms surrounding the state buildings.

In 1895 Mr. Viles purchased the water privilege of a grist mill, sawmill and shingle mill in the town of Middlesex, this giving him control of the water power of that town. In connection with this he erected an electric plant of fifteen hundred horse power, which furnishes light and power to Middlesex, Montpelier and Barre, and in Montpelier and Barre the power is extensively used in the granite works and in running stone dressing machinery. The Viles electric plant has proved a remarkable success, and has been one of the most important factors in developing the granite business in this part of the state.

In all Mr. Viles' business career is a striking example of success attained throughout industry and well directed effort. Beginning life as boy in a store, he advanced himself by sheer force of character and the development of his natural abilities entirely unaided by capital inherited from any source. Mr. Viles is of a quiet, reserved disposition, and deliberate, but of unconquerable resolution when he has once decided upon a course of conduct. He is altogether destitute of political ambition, and his connection with public concerns is confined to those purposes which are of advantage to the community. He is a Republican in his views, but maintains an independent position. He is a member of the Monitor Lodge, F. & A. M., of Waltham, Massachusetts.

He married, November 29, 1899, Mrs. Florence Porter, widow of the late Hon. Charles Wacott Porter. She was born in Montpelier, Vermont, February 18, 1864, the daughter of Charles Wesley and Olive (Eaton) Bailey, of Montpelier. Mr. and Mrs. Viles have one daughter, Katharine Bailey, born in the city of Montpelier, Vermont, September 28, 1900. They reside on Western avenue, in one of the finest residences in the city.

HEMAN W. ALLEN.

The Allen family, represented in the present generation by Heman W. Allen, of Burlington, Vermont, is one of ancient and honorable New England ancestry, descended from Walter Allen, who came from England and was a resident of Newbury, Massachusetts, in and possibly before 1640. He died in Charlestown, Massachusetts, on the 8th of July, 1681, at the age of eighty years. His son, John Allen, who was probably born in England, lived in Newbury, Massachusetts, until 1662, whence he moved to Sudbury, that state, and there his death occurred on the 1st of December, 1711, when he had reached the age of eighty years. His name appears conspicuously in colonial annals, for when Sudbury was attacked by the Indians during King Philip's war

in 1676, he was one of the supporters, and his loss, as proved before the general court, was estimated at sixty pounds, a considerable sum in that day. In 1688 he was one of the number who took the public stock of ammunition, which would indicate that he was a militia or minute-man. It is probable that his son Thomas was killed during one of the French and Indian wars, in 1689. In the records of that event it is presumable that John Allen, the father, was he whose name appears among others on a petition setting forth that "some of us for ourselves, others for our children and servants who were last winter impressed into dreadful service, where, by reason of cold and hunger and in tedious marches many scores of miles in snow and water, and lying on the snow by night, having no provisions but what they could carry on their backs, besides side arms and ammunition, it cost many of them their lives."

Benjamin Allen, a son of John Allen, was born January 30, 1662, and died August 12, 1721, at Weston, Massachusetts. Zebadiah, a son of Benjamin Allen, was born January 19, 1702, in Weston, and died of smallpox, January 2, 1777, at the age of seventy-five years. Zebadiah, a son of Zebadiah Allen, Sr., was born March 12, 1734. He served during the Revolutionary war, and in 1776 was commissioned first lieutenant of the First Company, Seventh Regiment, and was credited to Worcester county, Massachusetts. John Allen, a son of Zebadiah Allen, Jr., was born in Barre, Massachusetts, May 5, 1764, and died on the 11th of October, 1811. He married Hannah Robinson, who was a lineal descendant of the Rev. John Robinson of Puritan memory.

John Allen, a son of John, Sr., and Hannah (Robinson) Allen, was born on the 24th of September, 1798, at Barre, Massachusetts. In 1820 he removed to Chittenden county, Vermont, where he was for some time a school teacher, having among his pupils the young lady who afterward became his wife. In the following year he purchased land, and soon afterward was joined by three of his brothers, Artemas, Horatio and Denison, all of whom became prosperous farmers and highly respected citizens. John Allen was a man of high character and great ability, and was prominent in public affairs during the formative period of the commonwealth, having represented his town in the legislature for four years, also represented his county in the senate for one year, and was assistant judge for two years. In the year following his arrival in Vermont, he was united in marriage to Clarissa Rice, one of the nine children of Samuel Rice, who had come from Barre, Massachusetts, some years previously. At one time all of the Rice family were members of the Congregational church, Mr. and Mrs. Rice and nine children. Mr. Allen died at Westford, Vermont, on the 23d of August, 1856.

Heman W. Allen, a son of John and Clarissa (Rice) Allen, was born in Westford, Vermont, on the 3d of April, 1844, and received his early education in its public schools. Entering upon his business career at the age of fifteen years as a clerk in a country store in Westford, he gained the practical knowledge and experience of business methods which eventually enabled him to become a successful merchant. His future was accordingly assured, but the Civil war broke out and his patriotic spirit moved him to join the ranks of the volunteers who were called upon by the immortal Lincoln to aid in maintaining the Union. Early in the year 1862, when eighteen years of age, he enlisted in Company A, Thirteenth Vermont Infantry, in which he served in the notable campaign of the Army of the Potomac in Virginia in 1862 and 1863, and also, with General Stannard's brigade, took part in the three days' fight at Gettysburg. When his term of enlistment expired, in 1863, he was anxious to reenlist for further service, but at the earnest solicitation of his mother he went to Eastman's College at Poughkeepsie, and completed his schooling, which had been interrupted by his entering the army, and after completing the course there was retained for some months as an instructor.

Coming to Burlington on the 29th of March, 1864, Mr. Allen entered the employ of Edward Lyman, proprietor of the leading dry-goods house in this city. In 1848 Edward joined Elias Lyman, then a dry-goods merchant in Burlington, and three years later Edward Lyman became sole owner and manager. To this accomplished merchant and noble man came young Allen, who by intelligent and industrious application to his duties so won his way into the confidence and trust of his employer that in the fall of 1868 he was admitted to a partnership, the firm name

becoming Lyman & Allen. This connection was continued until the death of Mr. Lyman in 1890, and through this period of more than a quarter of a century the most pleasant and harmonious relations existed between them. Success has attended the enterprise, their capable management, unquestioned reliability and energy having secured for them a very liberal patronage. After the death of Mr. Lyman Mr. Allen purchased his interest in the store, and associated with him Frank D. Abernathy, who had been a junior partner in the firm of Lyman & Allen since 1885, and these gentlemen formed the firm of H. W. Allen & Company, which conducts to-day, as it has for years, the leading retail and jobbing dry-goods house in all this region, its trade extending throughout the state and over northern New York. The firm has fully maintained the high reputation which was enjoyed by the one which it succeeded, besides steadily increasing its field of operations in times of more strenuous effort and sharper competition. It may also be said of Mr. Allen that he has been an active factor in the work of development along modern lines, for the period of his entering the firm was conincident with the death of the old system of a mercantile house being sought for by its customers, and the inauguration of those new methods which made it necessary for merchants to work their trading territory as a farmer tills his grain fields. How successful this arduous effort has been, is attested by the high place the firm of H. W. Allen & Company occupy in the mercantile world. Besides giving close personal attention to the conduct of the large mercantile business with which he is connected, Mr. Allen has also been long identified with other enterprises which form an important part of the commercial and financial life of Burlington, and in whose inception and development he has been a leading spirit. He has been a member of the directorate of the Vermont Electric Company from the time of its organization, and in the Merchants National Bank he succeeded the late Edward Lyman as a director in 1890, and the late Judge Wales as vice president in 1902.

Mr. Allen has been twice married. On the 19th of May, 1869, he wedded Miss Jeannie D. Dods, of Burlington, who died on the 30th of August, 1875. In 1881, on the 30th of June, he was united in marriage to Miss Juliette W. Keeler, a daughter of William and Orissa (Chamberlain) Keeler, of South Hero, Grand Isle county, Vermont. One son, Edward Lyman Allen, was born of this marriage on the 3d of November, 1886, and he is now attending St. Paul's School at Garden City, Long Island, where he is preparing for college. Mr. and Mrs. Allen are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, and he has been a member of the vestry of St. Paul's church of Burlington for more than twenty years and a junior warden for more than ten years. He is a member of the board of trade; also of the Sons of the American Revolution, in which his membership is derived from his honored ancestors; of the Society of Colonial Wars; of the Algonquin Club, of which he was president in 1901; and of the Nineteenth Century Club of Burlington. He maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades by his membership in Stannard Post No. 20, G. A. R. After returning from army service he gave his aid to military establishment in the state, and from 1864 until 1867 served as first lieutenant of Company I, Second Regiment of Vermont Militia, while from 1894 until 1896 he served on the staff of Governor Woodbury as inspector of rifle practice of the Vermont National Guard, with the rank of colonel. A Republican in his political affiliations, he has always been an earnest exponent of the principles of the party and a recognized leader in its councils. In 1896 he was elected to the state senate, in which body his ability found instant recognition, and he was appointed to the chairmanship of the committee on corporations and to membership on the committees on banks, claims, military affairs, and game and fisheries. In all the relations of life he is regarded with real affection for his fine personal qualities and with confidence for his sterling ability and integrity.

FRANK D. ABERNETHY.

Frank D. Abernethy, of the well known mercantile firm of H. W. Allen & Company, Burlington, Vermont, is a native of the state, born in New Haven, December 26, 1858. His paternal grandfather came from Connecticut in 1786 to the Berkshire Hills, as a farmer, and passed his

last days in New Haven, Vermont, where he and his wife, by remarkable coincidence, both died on the same day, and of the same age, forty-seven years. Their children were four in number, all sons, and all are deceased.

Of the family mentioned, Ira Abernethy was born in New Haven, Vermont, in 1804. He was a prosperous farmer, and he owned one of the largest farming tracts in all that region. From 1850 to 1865 he was an extensive and successful wool dealer. He was a man of high character, and was called to various positions of honor and trust, serving as captain of militia and in all the local offices. He married Mary Lawrence, who was born in Monkton, Vermont, in 1832. Her father came from Bennington, Vermont, and was an early settler at Monkton, where he was a man of influence and prominence, and where he died at the age of seventy-six years. Ira and Mary (Lawrence) Abernethy were both members of the Congregational church. To them were born two children.

Dr. Julian W. Abernethy, eldest child of the parents last named, was graduated from Middlebury College and Yale College, and is now principal of the Berkley Institute, Brooklyn, New York. He possesses acknowledged literary ability, and is author of a standard work treating upon "English Literature in America," a department in which he is a recognized authority. His widowed mother makes her home with him.

Frank D. Abernethy, the other child of Ira and Mary (Lawrence) Abernethy, was reared in New Haven, Vermont, his native town. He was a student in Bristol Academy, where he was fitted for college, but preferred a business career and took up his residence in Burlington, Vermont, where he entered the dry goods house of Lyman & Allen in the capacity of clerk, in October, 1880. Devoting his unremitting attention to the business, he manifested such ability and enthusiasm that in 1885 he was admitted to partnership in the firm, the name, however, remaining unchanged. This association continued until the death of Mr. Lyman in 1890, when Mr. Abernethy became equal partner with Mr. Allen, under the firm name of H. W. Allen & Company.

As is to be said of Mr. Allen, his partner, Mr. Abernethy had grown up in the business, and he had borne a full share in all the work of its development. In his time, the business had quadrupled in volume, and the premises have been greatly extended. The buiding, the most attractive of mercantile edifices in the city, with its three entrances, has a frontage of one hundred and twenty-five feet and a depth of one hundred feet, with three floors, the interior specially fitted with all modern appliances for the rapid and correct dispatch of business. The sales force numbers sixty-three people, who handle everything desirable in dry-goods, including the most desirable novelties from foreign as well as domestic looms. In all the conduct of the business, the personality of Mr. Abernethy is felt in every department, his oversight extending to every department, and, in addition, to him is mainly committed the personal purchase of goods in markets abroad.

Mr. Abernethy is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, and his political affiliations are with the Republican party. He is a leading member of the Burlington board of trade, and his aid is afforded to every enterprise advantageous to the community, whether in commercial, moral or educational lines. Possessing fine social qualities, he is a highly esteemed member of various literary and social bodies—the Young Men's Christian Association, in which he is a cheerful and efficient worker; the Algonquin Club, the Ethan Allen Club, the Masonic fraternity, and several golf clubs.

CYRUS WARREN WYMAN.

Cyrus W. Wyman, of Brattleboro, has for the the past forty-six years prominently identified himself with the business interests of his city. First as a merchant, later as a banker and railroad investor, he has been especially influential. Being now rather advanced in years, he has somewhat relinquished his strenuous activities in business and is enjoying the quiet of his pleasant home, which he erected in 1864, and which was, by the way, the first residence built on Oak street.

Mr. Wyman comes of a family of an irreproachable record, and, in fact of many excellent attainments. His grandfather, Uziah Wyman, a man of great intellectual strength, inherited from his forefathers a talent for music. Born



C. W. Wyman

in Walpole, New Hampshire, he resided in that place for some time. Intellectually ambitious, he received an education far superior to the average man of his day, obtaining special instruction in music. When the Revolutionary war broke out he enlisted and did some valiant service for his country. For a regular occupation he engaged in farming, which he carried on rather extensively, and, exercising both skill and science in his labors, met with unusual success. At the same time he gave not a little time to the profession of music. He did considerable work in composition, was an expert player, and in both branches of his art won for himself a wide and excellent reputation. He spent his last days in the town of Rockingham. He had six children, Uziah, John, Lydia, Rhoda, Sibyl and Thomas.

Thomas Wyman, father of Cyrus W., was for many years a successful agriculturist of Walpole and was also interested in public affairs. Born in that place, February 17, 1791, he spent his early days there, and upon reaching manhood settled upon a Walpole farm and engaged in agriculture with much success. During the war of 1812 he served in the infantry as a volunteer substitute for his employer, who was a man in mature life and of large family. Later he returned to his farm, which he continued to manage with his usual good results for many years. He spent his last days in the town of Grafton and died in 1879 at the advanced age of eighty-eight. During his early manhood he married Hulda Gilbert, who was born May 7, 1800, and they had nine children: Cyrus W., is mentioned below; Hiram, born January 8, 1826, was a machinist at Springfield, Vermont; he married Lucy Wilson and they had one child, Ella, who married H. H. Slack, an ex-representative. Eli never married and died while attending Chester Academy. Judge Asa A., was an assistant to the county judge for some time, was also state senator, representative and a lawyer who did an extensive business in the way of settling estates, acting as guardian and filling other positions of trust; he died suddenly at Montpelier, Vermont, November 9, 1894, at the age of sixty-four years; he married Martha Eastman, and, after her death, Abby Wellman, a teacher of excellent repute. Chauncey married Jennie Alexander, of Athens; as a vocalist he was the first to travel with Moody, the noted evangelist, and was credited by that great preacher with more than doubling the attendance at meetings. Martha died at the age of ten years. Sophia married a Methodist Episcopal minister, who was pastor of a church in the town of Townsend for several years, but who is now residing in and postmaster of the town of Athens, Vermont; they have two children, Charles and a daughter who died in childhood. One died in infancy in 1842. Edwin born May 27, 1844, died August 27, 1898.

Thomas Wyman was a man of force of character, who won the esteem of all who knew him. As a person keenly interested in public affairs he served his town as selectman and surveyor of the highways for some time, exercising both fidelity and marked ability in the performance of his duties.

Cyrus W. Wyman possessed those natural gifts and attainments which fitted him for following either a professional or a business career. In the Saxon River Seminary he secured an education quite sufficient to prepare him for teaching and as a schoolmaster he embarked upon life for himself. He taught for one term in the town of Grafton, another in Stratton, receiving part of his salary by the arduous "boarding around" practice, which was then in vogue. Later he secured a position as clerk in a country store, and remaining there for four years became sufficiently well grounded in business methods to engage in store-keeping for himself. Going to Cambridgeport he opened a shop with a large stock of general goods. He had no difficulty in securing custom, and greatly enlarged his trade by contracting to supply goods to the workmen on the Valley Railroad, which was then being built. His business proving highly profitable, he remained here for five years. Then, in 1856, he came to Brattleboro and opened a similar establishment. In this larger town he was even more successful in his business, and for eighteen years carried on a highly profitable trade. Mr. Wyman was one of the incorporators (1870) of the Brattleboro Savings Bank, of which he became treasurer and filled his position with marked efficiency for sixteen years. He is now serving both as trustee and as a member of the investment committee. Besides attending to his

banking business he has become largely interested in railroads, has purchased considerable stock in two prominent lines, and served as secretary and treasurer of the Northampton & Amherst Railroad up to 1902, and as a trustee of the Springfield line. Because of his wise and shrewd business ability Mr. Wyman is often given the management of property for large corporations, and he is also called upon to act as administrator. One estate which he recently settled was valued at ninety thousand dollars, and so thorough was the confidence placed in him that he was not required to give a bond.

Mr. Wyman married Charlotte Bruce, a most estimable woman and they have had three children: Emma, who married Edward C. Crosby; Helen, now the wife of Nathan D. Allen, who has for eight years been warden of the state prison at Charlestown, Massachusetts; and Annie, who married Frederick J. Coudrey, of Weathersfield, Connecticut, and the head steward of the state prison of Connecticut, and they have two children, Wyman Coudrey and Charlotte A. As a business man Mr. Wyman is well known throughout the state, and for many years served as trustee of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montpelier. In social and religious circles he stands high in his town, and he is one of the substantial members of the Congregational church.

HARLAN WESLEY KEMP.

Harlan Wesley Kemp, of Montpelier, is actively identified with the business interests of the city as secretary of two of its leading insurance companies. He was born April 5, 1858, at Worcester, Vermont, a son of Phineas Allen Kemp, and grandson of Aaron Kemp. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Kemp, a life-long resident of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, married Judith Reed.

Aaron Kemp was born January 1, 1784, in Fitchburg, Massachusetts. Removing to Acworth, New Hampshire, in his earlier life, he worked at his trade many years, moving to Worcester in 1839, and died October 3, 1864, at Cornish, New Hampshire. He was an active member of the Congregational church. On March 8, 1806, he married Dolly Allen, daughter of Phineas and Abigail (Danforth) Allen. She died June 27, 1851, aged seventy-seven years. Of their union eleven children were born, nine of whom grew to years of maturity.

Phineas Allen Kemp was born in Acworth, New Hampshire, December 18, 1815, and was there reared and educated. Under his father's instruction he learned the cooper's trade, also becoming familiar with the labors incidental to farm life. Removing to Vermont in 1840, he purchased land on Hampshire Hill, Worcester, and was successfully engaged in general farming until 1892, when he retired from active pursuits. Since that time he and his wife have lived with their son, Harlan W. Kemp, in Montpelier. While living in Worcester he was quite prominent in public affairs, serving as selectman, and represented the town in the state legislature in 1853, 1869 and 1870. He was an old-line Whig in his early days, casting his first presidential vote for William Henry Harrison. He married, October 13, 1840, Betsey Blanchard, a daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Witherspoon) Blanchard, and who was born in Acworth, New Hampshire, June 20, 1820. Her father, Lemuel Blanchard, born January 23, 1763, at Shutesbury, Massachusetts, a son of Nathaniel Blanchard, was a farmer by occupation, and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, enlisting July 25, 1779, in Captain Elihu Lyman's company, Colonel Elisha Porter's (Hampshire county) regiment, and was discharged August 31, 1779; he was in service at New London, Connecticut. He died September 2, 1855. He settled on a farm in Acworth, New Hampshire, living there until the death of his wife, May 6, 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Phineas Allen Kemp are the parents of five children, as follows: Dean Gustavus, born November 8, 1841, was for many years a prominent physician of Montpelier, where his death occurred September 3, 1898; Solon Merritt, born July 21, 1843, died in 1852; Clara Adrienne, born February 26, 1845, died December 8, 1862; Lenette Alena, born April 10, 1857, wife of Leroy A. Flint, of Montpelier, Vermont; and Harlan Wesley.

Harlan Wesley Kemp received his education at the Washington county grammar school and the Montpelier Seminary. Subsequently studying law with S. C. Shurtleff, he was admitted to

the bar in September, 1880, at Montpelier, where he at once began the practice of his profession. From 1885 until 1890 he was in partnership with John H. Senter, but since that time has carried on business alone. In 1885 Mr. Kemp became identified with the Union Mutual Fire Insurance Company as its treasurer, continuing as such until 1896, when he was made both secretary and treasurer, positions which he has since filled. He is also secretary of the American Fidelity Company of Montpelier. Mr. Kemp has served the public in many official capacities, being state's attorney for Washington county from 1884 until 1886; national bank examiner from 1890 until 1893; and a representative to the state legislature in 1898. He was captain of Company H, First Vermont Militia, for three years. He is a Republican in politics, and a supporter of the Congregational church. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Aurora Lodge, No. 22, F. & A. M.; to King Solomon Chapter, No. 7; to Mt. Zion Commandery No. 9, K. T.; and to the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Kemp married, December 13, 1881, Sarah A., daughter of Christopher C. and Elizabeth (Stone) Putnam. They have two children, namely: Margie Belle, born September 27, 1882; and Bessie Eliza, born March 28, 1885.

MRS. EDGAR S. POWELL.

Mrs. Edgar S. Powell, daughter of Homer and Alvira (Baldwin) Clark, was born at Charlotte, Vermont. Homer Clark was born in Connecticut, and at the age of twenty-one years accompanied his uncle Amos Clark to Charlotte, Vermont, whither they went as pioneers. They cleared a tract of land and commenced the cultivation of the soil, which occupation they followed together. Amos Clark was prominently identified with every movement instituted for the advancement of the town, which had gradually grown to some proportions since he became a settler there; naturally his deep interest was rewarded by his being selected to fill many important public offices. Besides these, he served as deacon in the Baptist church for over thirty years. Upon his death, which occurred in his sixty-fifth year, his nephew, Homer Clark, became the owner of the farm, which he conducted successfully for the remainder of his life. His wife, Alvira Baldwin, was born in Connecticut and came to reside in Charlotte with an aunt. Their family consisted of thirteen children, eight of whom are still living, namely: Mrs. Edgar S. Powell; Mrs. V. M. Reed, of Addison, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this work; Harriet, wife of Frederick Lyman, of Hinesburg; Mrs. George Foote, of Charlotte, elsewhere mentioned in this book; George A., of Charlotte; Jennie, wife of Louis Prindle, of Charlton, Massachusetts; J. Clark, of Hinesburg; and Braton, of Charlotte. The father of these children died in his seventy-six year, his wife at the age of seventy-nine years; they were both faithful members of the Baptist church, of which he acted as deacon for forty years.

Mrs. Edgar S. Powell was married in 1849; her six children are as follows: Mrs. George E. Prindle, of Charlotte, who had two sons, Edwin, who married Carrie Clark, and Harris Prindle. Mrs. O. P. Reed, of Charlotte, was the mother of four children, namely: Orrin B., Edith, George and Ina Reed. Mrs. John W. Bradley, widow of John W. Bradley, of Burlington, has two children, Florence, of Burlington, and John Bradley, of Hartford, Connecticut. Mrs. William Kellogg, of Charlotte, had four children: Luna, wife of George Walston, of Monkton, Vermont; Lewis, William and Carlotta Kellogg. Wesley, of Charlotte, married Addella Bassett, of New Haven, Connecticut; their two children are Irene and Niles. Mrs. Cyrus E. Gove has one son, Elmer E. Gove. Both Mr. and Mrs. Powell are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was steward. Mrs. Powell at present resides in South Burlington, Vermont.

NORMAN A. BAILEY.

Norman A. Bailey, of Readsboro, is a substantial member of the farming community, and a highly respected citizen. He was born May 30, 1849, on what is known as the Stearns homestead, a son of Apollos Bailey, and a grandson of Caleb Bailey, both life-long residents of this town. He is of English ancestry, and comes of sturdy pioneer stock, his great-grandfather, James Bailey, having come to Readsboro at a

time when settlers were few and far between. From a tract of unbroken land he cleared and improved a good farm, residing here until his death.

Caleb Bailey was born at Douglass, Massachusetts, and came with his parents to Readsboro, Vermont, when fourteen years old. He was prominent in town affairs, serving as selectman, and representing the town in the state legislature three years. He was one of the founders of the Methodist Reform church, of which he and his wife were active members. He married Mercy Stearns, whose brother was the original owner of the farm on which Mr. Bailey now resides, and they reared a large family of children, of whom but one, Michael Bailey, is now living. The grandfather died at the age of eighty-seven years, and the grandmother in the ninety-sixth year of her age.

Apollos Bailey was born on the old Bailey homestead in Readsboro, September 23, 1813, and there grew to years of maturity, obtaining his early education in the district schools. Settling as a farmer on the Stearns homestead, which had belonged to his mother's brother, he was there successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, when seventy-seven years old. A citizen of sterling worth, public-spirited, and of sound judgment, he took great interest in advancing the welfare of the town, and served as selectman twelve years, as overseer of the poor fifteen years, and as a representative to the state legislature three years. He married, first, Belinda Dalrymple, who was born in Whitingham, daughter of James and Belinda (Davis) Dalrymple, who reared six children, namely: Shepherd; Nathaniel; James; Saloma, second wife of Apollos Bailey; Belinda, first wife of Mr. Bailey; and Sally. He married, second, as above stated, Saloma Dalrymple, sister of his first wife, and to this union two children were born, the only living one being Norman A., the subject of this sketch. The mother lived to the advanced age of ninety-two years.

Norman A. Bailey was educated in the common and select schools of Readsboro, on the home farm being trained to habits of industry and thrift. He assisted his father in his agricultural pursuits, subsequently taking control of a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, and later buying two farms of one hundred acres each, having now three hundred and fifty acres of land devoted to general farming, although he makes a specialty of dairying, running a retail milk route to the village. On one of his farms Moses Brown discovered the first gold found in this locality, and one plant is now in active operation. Mr. Bailey is a Republican in politics, but has persistently declined all official honors. He is one of the stockholders of the Brown Mining Company, and attends the Universalist church.

Mr. Bailey married, in 1869, Julia A. Whitney, a native of Halifax, Vermont. Her father, Jotham Whitney, a son of Philip Whitney, was born in Halifax, and was there engaged in farming and as a tanner, until his retirement from the active pursuits of business. Mr. Whitney married Fanny M. Fairbanks, who was born in Heath, Massachusetts, and they became the parents of six children, of whom four are living, namely: Julia A., now Mrs. Bailey; Alice, wife of Lysander Blanchard; Jennie, wife of George Gould; and Charles Whitney, of Readsboro. Both Mr. and Mrs. Whitney are living, and Mrs. Whitney is a member of the Baptist church.

WILLARD HUNTINGTON ALEXANDER.

Willard Huntington Alexander, for many years a prominent and highly esteemed citizen of Brattleboro, Vermont, was born in Montague, Massachusetts, September 14, 1806, and died at his home in Brattleboro, November 10, 1891. His father, Ebenezer Alexander, was born in 1760 in Winchester, New Hampshire, where he wes a prominent agriculturist. He spent the latter years of his life in Boston, where he died. Of his union with Rhoda Scott, ten children were born, namely: Emery, Eusebia, Oliver, Mary B., Henry F., Octavia, Merab, Ebenezer H., Miriam S., and Willard H., the immediate subject of this memoir.

Willard H. Alexander settled in Chesterfield, New Hampshire in early manhood, and there carried on general farming on a somewhat extended scale until 1852, being one of the most intelligent and thrifty agriculturists of his neighborhood. Coming then to Brattleboro, he soon became identified with the highest interests of the place, occupying a prominent position in



William W. Alexander

political and church affairs. In early manhood he was one of the leading members of the Orthodox Congregational church. Politically he was a steadfast Democrat, with independent tendencies, voting always with the courage of his convictions. In his earlier years he took a lively interest in local military affairs, serving as captain of a company of militia.

Mr. Alexander married Eunice Lawrence Scott, daughter of Elijah Scott, of Chesterfield, New Hampshire. She survived him several years, dying September 1, 1901, at the venerable age of eighty-nine years. Seven children were born of their union, as follows: Charles E., a resident of Chesterfield, New Hampshire, married Ellen A. Harris; Serotia; Elijah S., was for several years in business in Chicago, Illinois, as a merchant, and later in the manufacture of paint and a patent rail splice, in the latter occupation acquiring great wealth; Henry W., a resident of Brookline, Massachusetts, and a business man of Boston, married Mary Jane Clark; John F., married Mary Perry; Emma Augusta, deceased; and Edward Francis, who died at the age of forty-five years.

WALTER BEACH RANDALL.

Walter Beach Randall is one of the public-spirited citizens of Shaftsbury, Vermont, to whose energy and foresight the locality is indebted for many improvements. While, as a prosperous business man, he has given close attention to his private affairs, he has never forgotten or ignored the bond of common interest which should unite the people of every community, and he is always ready to promote progress in every line.

A native of the Green Mountain state, he was born in Sandgate, February 22, 1833, a son of Walter and Eunice (Sherman) Randall, both natives of Connecticut. His paternal grandfather, Asa N. Randall, came to Vermont from Connecticut about 1800 and settled at Sandgate, where he took up a large tract of land, spending the remainder of his life near the center of the town. There he died at the age of fifty-five years, but his wife, who bore the maiden name of Hannah Baldwin, survived him many years, being eighty years old at the time of her death. Their other children, besides the father of our subject, were Levi, Flora, Sophia and Norman. The last named was born at the removal of the family to Sandgate.

Walter Randall, our subject's father, was a lad of nine years when he came with his parents to Vermont, and he was reared and educated at Sandgate. After reaching man's estate he became a clothier, having a factory for making cloth, and he turned out some very fine work. He was a leading and prominent citizen of his town, and was called upon to fill the offices of town clerk and treasurer for about a quarter of a century. His political support was always given to the Republican party. After a useful and well spent life he died at the age of eighty-two years, and his wife passed away at the age of seventy-eight.

In the family of this worthy couple were the following named children: Flora S., born December 28, 1819, married Daniel P. Walker, who resided in Manchester, Vermont, until 1871, when they removed to Illinois and there died: their children were Herbert; Mrs. Alida Munson; Albert, a resident of Illinois; and Sherman, a resident of Washington. Evi S., born September 7, 1821, is deceased, leaving one daughter Ella. Miriam M., born October 17, 1823, is also deceased. She married J. S. Thomas and left two children, Alida and Clara. Rhoda A., born January 6, 1827, married C. J. Hurd, of Sandgate, and is now a widow living in Cambridge; she has four children: Juan L., a resident of Chicago, Illinois; Albert J., of Eagle Bridge, New York; Florence, who married J. C. Barnett and lives in North Adams, Massachusetts; and C. Jarvis, a resident of Cambridge, New York. Murray N., born May 24, 1829, is deceased. Walter Beach, of this review, is the youngest of the family.

Walter Beach Randall attended the common schools of his native town, and for a portion of two terms was a student in the Burr & Burton Seminary at Manchester, Vermont, going ten miles over the mountains on his way to and from that institution. While in school there his father made an engagement for him to teach in district No. 8, Sandgate, the compensation for four months' service being thirty-six dollars, or nine dollars per month, but the young man had the

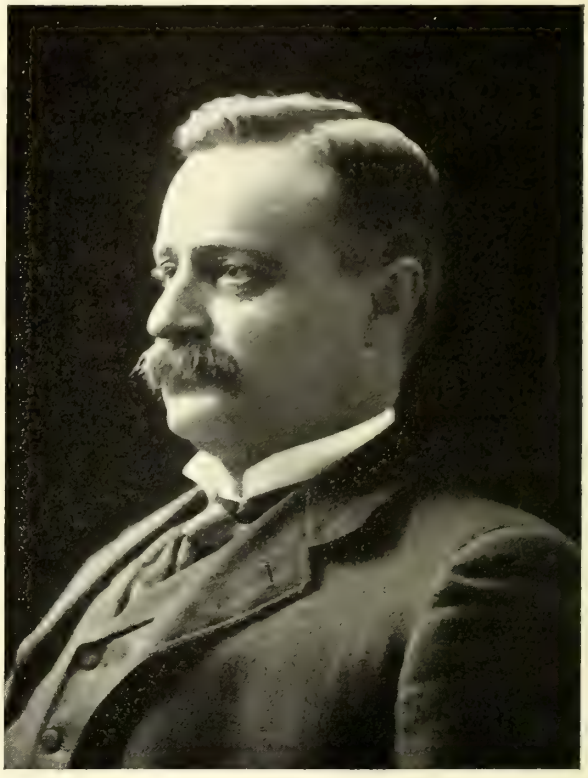
privilege of "boarding around," which in those days was regarded by many as a treat. He was early thrown upon his own resources, and, owing to his father's infirm health, was obliged to contribute very largely to the support of the family from the time he was eighteen years of age. At first he engaged in farming, pursuing that calling for about thirty years, but in 1883 moved to Shaftsbury and accepted the position of station agent for the Rutland Railroad, serving in that capacity six years. He was also postmaster of the place for eight years, and while in charge of the office also conducted a general store, which he still carries on with good success, his son being the present postmaster.

On the 19th day of January, 1858, Mr. Randall was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte A. Peck, the only child of the union of Smith and Aveline (Brownell) Peck. When quite young she lost her mother, who was a native of Sandgate and the first wife of Smith Peck, a farmer of that town. He is still living in 1902 at the advanced age of ninety-three years. To Mr. and Mrs. Randall were born three children, as follows: Evi S., born May 15, 1859, is now a merchant of Cambridge, New York; he married Anna Palmer, of English descent, and they have one child, Harry. Jessie S., born March 3, 1867, died January 8, 1871. Farrand B., the present popular postmaster of Shaftsbury, was born April 12, 1870, and has spent his life in this section with his father, his education being acquired in the common schools of North Bennington. He is a member of the Masonic order and is now filling the office of school director in his district. He married Alice Buck, of Shaftsbury, a daughter of David Buck, and they have two children, Walter Beach and Marjorie.

Mr. Randall has always taken a very active and prominent part in public affairs, and his fellow citizens recognizing his worth and ability have honored him with several important official positions, the duties of which he always faithfully and satisfactorily performed. In 1856 he served as superintendent of schools in Sandgate; represented his town in the legislature in 1863, 1864 and 1865; was lister in 1871 and again in 1881 and 1882; second selectman from 1865 to 1874; justice of the peace for ten years subsequent to 1868; town clerk and treasurer from 1800 to 1882; and assistant judge of the county court in 1880 and 1882. Since moving to Shaftsbury he has served as selectman, being elected to that office unknown to himself, and serving in that capacity in 1893 and 1894. His public as well as his private life has been above reproach and he retired from office as he entered it with the respect and confidence of his constituents and those he represented.

CHARLES SUMNER CHASE.

Charles Sumner Chase, of Whitingham, is an attorney-at-law and court stenographer of Bennington and Windham counties. He was born in Whitingham, May 13, 1855, a son of Abraham Chase, and a lineal descendant of Aquilla Chase, the immigrant, who came to America from England in 1640, settling in Massachusetts. The Chase family is among the oldest in the history



CHARLES SUMNER CHASE.

of England, its ancestry being traced through records as far back as the twelfth century.

Benjamin Chase, the grandfather of Charles S., was born in Sutton, Massachusetts, and came with his father, David Chase, to Whitingham, Vermont, in 1810. He earned his living by the sweat of his brow, being an industrious and thrifty farmer. He married Sarah Sprague, who was born in Uxbridge, Massachusetts, and they reared the following named children: Sumner; Jemima; Merrick; Abraham, the only one now living; Royal and Luana. The grandfather was active in political matters, holding many of the town offices, and both he and his wife were members of the Universalist church.

Abraham Chase was born on the paternal homestead in Whitingham, educated in the district schools, and became one of the most extensive farmers and large landholders of the town owning several valuable estates. Since retiring from active pursuits he has lived in the village, being now eighty-two years of age. A man of public spirit and enterprise, he has contributed his full share towards advancing the interests of Whitingham, and has never shirked official responsibilities, having served as lister, selectman, etc. He married Catharine Reed, daughter of Jason and Catharine (Eames) Reed, who reared a large family, of whom Catharine, now Mrs. Chase, is the only surviver. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Reed is living, the former having died at the age of fifty years, and the latter, who was a woman of scholarly attainments and a brilliant conversationalist, lived to the age of eighty-eight years. Abraham and Catharine (Reed) Chase became the parents of five children, as follows: Oscar R., of Readsboro, a farmer; Augustus L., formerly a prominent physician of Boston, now a resident of Randolph, Massachusetts, was president of the State Medical Society, and is now on the Massachusetts medical examining board; Augusta L., wife of G. A. Boyd, of Readsboro, a sketch of whom may be found on another page of this work; Charles S., with whom this sketch is chiefly concerned; and Frank L., who died at the age of four years.

Charles Sumner Chase completed his general education in the public schools and in private study at Whitingham, and read law with the late H. N. Hicks, later studying with H. W. Brigham, of Whitingham, and was admitted to the bar in 1880. He immediately began the practice of his profession, making a specialty of land law, and is now one of the oldest lawyers in practice in Bennington and Windham counties. In 1876 Mr. Chase was appointed court stenographer for Bennington and Windham counties, in 1878 for Rutland and Bennington counties, and in 1883 again for Bennington and Windham counties. During all of this time he has been in attendance upon all trials as court stenographer, among the thousands of cases in which he has taken testimony being sixteen celebrated murder trials. He has been justice of the peace since his admission to the bar, and for ten years was attorney for the Hoosac Tunnel & Wilmington railroad, in the building of which he took an active part. He was one of the managers and directors of the Moses Newton Shoe Company from its incorporation until the burning of the factory, and is an extensive real estate dealer, having owned a number of farms in this and adjoining towns. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of Unity Lodge, F. & A. M., of Jacksonville, and of Pearl Chapter of Eastern Star, of which he is now patron.

Mr. Chase married, January 19, 1881, Carrie E. Brigham, who was born in Boston, a daughter of John A. Brigham, formerly a baker in Whitingham, but now living retired in South Braintree, Massachusetts. Mr. Brigham married, first, Emily Parmalee, who bore him four children, of whom Mrs. Chase is the only living one. Mrs. Emily Brigham died at the age of thirty-nine years, and Mr. Brigham married Olivia Harvey, by whom he had one child, Ethel. Mr. and Mrs. Chase have three children, namely: Robert M., a student at Mount Hermon, Massachusetts; Harry B., a student at Wilmington high school, and Paul A. Chase.

ROSWELL K. PECK.

Prominent among the business men of Montpelier stands Roswell K. Peck, who is now proprietor of the leading hardware store and plumbing and heating establishment of this city. He is one of the native residents of Montpelier, his birth having occurred here March 26, 1850. He is a son of William Nelson and Julia Ann

(Clark) Peck. His father was born in Montpelier in 1811, and was a son of Ichabod Peck, who came from Connecticut to the Green Mountain state with two brothers prior to the year 1800. A farmer by occupation, he devoted the greater part of his life to that pursuit, but during the war of 1812 he served as a sutler of the army. He was the father of two sons and three daughters; John Quincy Adams; William Nelson; Emily, the wife of Silas Fisher; Clarissa, the wife of John Folsom; and Maria, the wife of A. L. Page.

At the age of sixteen years William Nelson Peck, who had hitherto remained under the parental roof, left home in order to learn the tanner's trade, and early in life he engaged in that business for himself, following it successfully in Montpelier for more than a half century. During the latter part of his life he carried on agricultural pursuits for a few years. As a companion and helpmeet for life's journey he chose Julia Ann Clark, a daughter of Oliver Clark, a native of New Hampshire. Mrs. Peck was born in Moretown, Vermont, and by her marriage became the mother of four sons: James S., who was born in 1839, served throughout the Civil war and at the close of the war received the title of adjutant general, became a lawyer by profession and filled the office of postmaster of Montpelier under the appointment of President Garfield; he wedded Mary Blake, of Chelsea, Vermont, and died in the year 1884. George A. is now a business man of this city. Roswell K. and John W. are associated in business as hardware dealers. The father died in 1899, while his wife passed away in 1882.

Roswell K. Peck at the usual age entered the public schools, and continued his studies until he completed the high school course by graduation. After putting aside his text books he entered his father's tannery and learned the trade, which he followed continuously until 1874, when he engaged in business for himself as a member of the firm of Peck & Cummins. In 1884 the father, W. Nelson Peck, retired, and the firm name then became Peck & Cummins, the partner of our subject being A. O. Cummins. This relationship was maintained until 1894, when they closed out the business. In that year Mr. Peck purchased the stove and tinware business of D. Dewey & Son, and with his brother John W. Peck, who was engaged in the plumbing business, established the firm of Peck Brothers; they now conduct the principal business in their line in Montpelier, having a liberal patronage, so that their growing trade brings to them an excellent financial return.

On the 12th of December, 1876, Mr. Peck was united in marriage to Miss Ada N. Pettingill, a native of Richmond, McHenry county, Illinois, and a daughter of A. M. and Emily (Johonnott) Pettingill, who had moved from Barre, Vermont, to Illinois. Two children grace the union of Mr. and Mrs. Peck: Julia Emily, born May 5, 1879; and Martin W., born on the 14th of December, 1881. The former is a graduate of Smith College and the latter of Dartmouth College, with the class of 1902. The family attend the Unitarian church, and in his political affiliations Mr. Peck is a Republican.

JAMES MEAD BOUTWELL

James Mead Boutwell, mayor of Montpelier, is a typical representative of the self-made men of Vermont, who have achieved success in life through honest effort, thrift and good judgment. A native of Montpelier, he was born May 6, 1856. His father, Harry S. Boutwell, a son of Colonel Levi Boutwell, was born in Lebanon, New Hampshire, in 1824. In early life he was employed as a stage driver, later becoming a conductor on the Vermont Central Railroad, after which he was the first conductor on the Montpelier & Wells River Railway. On leaving that position he established himself in the livery business in Montpelier, continuing until 1873, when he resumed work on the railroad, with which he was identified until his retirement from active pursuits. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Aurora Lodge No. 22, and King Solomon Chapter No. 7, R. A. M. He married Lucy E. Mead, daughter of Joel and Lucy (Langdon) Mead. She was born in Montpelier and died November 2, 1892. Two children were born of their union, namely: Levi, who died at the age of eight years, of diphtheria, being the first victim of that dread disease in Washington county; and James M., with whom this brief sketch is chiefly concerned.



R. W. W. Boutwell

James Mead Boutwell was educated in the public schools of Montpelier, after which he learned the machinist's trade, entering a shop at the age of sixteen years. Shortly after this he became fireman on the Montpelier & Wells River Railroad, a year later being made engineer, a position which he retained until 1888, when he was appointed assistant superintendent of the Barre Railroad. Resigning that office on May 10, 1890, he turned his attention to the granite industry, accepting the position of manager of the Langdon granite quarries, which he purchased in 1895, and has since operated, these being among the most valuable quarries in Vermont. He is also manager of the Wetmore & Morse Company quarries, and is carrying on an extensive and lucrative business, being one of the leading quarrymen of the state.

Politically Mr. Boutwell is a stanch Republican, and has served the municipality as alderman. In the spring of 1902 he received the Republican nomination for mayor of the city, and was elected without opposition, having the largest vote ever received by any man for any office in the city, a fact proving his popularity with both parties. Fraternally he is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Aurora Lodge No. 22, F. & A. M.; to King Solomon Chapter No. 7, R. A. M.; to Montpelier Council No. 4, R. & S. M.; to Mount Zion Commandery No. 9, K. T.; and to the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Boutwell married, April 29, 1880, Jennie E. Rumsey, a daughter of Charles Rumsey, of Wells River, Vermont. No children have been born to them. In 1902 Mayor Boutwell was appointed a member of the railroad commission by Governor McCollough.

HOMER WALLACE HEATON.

This distinguished lawyer, splendid citizen and general philanthropist, whose beauty of character and useful life work are held in affectionate remembrance by the people of Montpelier, was a descendant of an ancient and honored English family. His patronymic is borne by several parishes in the counties of Lancaster, York and Northumberland, England. Eaton, the name of another New England family, and also that of parishes in the counties of Leicester, Chester, Notts and Salop, in England, is another form of the same family designation. It also appears to be the primary form in the ancestry of Homer W. Heaton, which is the form in which the name usually appears in the United States as well as in the mother country.

Nathaniel Heaton, the first American ancestor of whom full and authentic records have been preserved, was born in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, about 1752. He was a farmer by occupation, and removed from his native place to Swanzey, New Hampshire, and after residing there some years went thence to Hanover, in the same state, where he died. Gershom, his son, was born in Swanzey, May 10, 1772, and removed in 1795 to Berlin, Vermont. He was a physician, and he successfully practiced his profession for nearly thirty years. He then retired, and devoted himself to agriculture, for which he had always cherished a fondness, and in which he was eminently successful. He married, June 19, 1803, Polly, a daughter of Mathew Wallace, formerly of Peterboro, New Hampshire, whose forefathers were settlers from Scotland, established in the north of Ireland. The children born of this marriage were: an infant, born May 4, 1804, who lived only eighteen days; Volney Proctor, born March 25, 1805, and died July 14, 1813; Homer Wallace, born August 25, 1811; a daughter, born February 2, 1813, who died when but a few days old; Rosamond Penfield, born January 8, 1814; and Volney Thomas, born November 3, 1816.

Homer Wallace Heaton, son of Gershom and Polly (Wallace) Heaton, was born in Berlin, Vermont, where he was reared and received his preliminary education. He subsequently studied for a year in the St. Lawrence Academy, at Potsdam, New York, and for two years in the Washington county grammar school in Montpelier, Vermont. Having determined upon the law as his profession, he then entered upon its study with Colonel Jonathan P. Miller and Nicholas Baylies, Jr., of Montpelier, and he was admitted to the bar of Washington county in November, 1835. In the same year occurred the dissolution of the law firm of Miller & Baylies, and the establishment of that of Miller & Heaton, Mr. Heaton becoming the junior member as successor of his old instructor. This association was con-

tinued until 1830, when the failing health of Colonel Miller obliged his retirement from active practice, and in September of that year Mr. Heaton formed a partnership with Charles Reed, under the style of Heaton & Reed. The latter named firm existed until the decease of Mr. Reed in 1873, after which time Mr. Heaton continued in practice alone. He was numbered with those of the highest rank of his profession in the state. In commercial and real estate affairs he particularly excelled. Cautious, conservative and comprehensive in the management of his cases, he was successful in their prosecution, and he was in great request as a safe and judicious counsellor.

Throughout his life Mr. Heaton was identified with the Democratic party. In early manhood he cast his first presidential vote for the re-election of Andrew Jackson, and he shared to the full the anti-nullification and anti-secession principles and utterances of that great leader. When the "irrepressible conflict" broke into actual hostilities at Fort Sumter, he promptly accepted the issue raised by the south. An earnest and patriotic war Democrat, he delivered many powerful speeches in support of the government and the prosecution of the war for the maintenance of the Union. Communities of pronounced Democratic sentiments were particularly honored by his presence and addresses. He exerted his every power to promote enlistments in the Union army. "Country first and party second," was the maxim upon which he acted. Many of his former political associates allied themselves then and thenceforth with the Republicans, but Mr. Heaton, as a staunch partisan of the Jeffersonian school, while equally antagonistic to slavery and secession, yet held allegiance to the Democratic party as the exponent of political principles having nothing in common with the evils which he felt called upon to combat. This manly and high principled course commanded the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens, however they might differ with him in opinion. His sterling honesty, stainless probity and political consistency found such recognition that, notwithstanding the fact that the party of which he was so active and conspicuous a member was in perpetual minority in the state, he was frequently called to important public positions. In 1839, 1841, 1860 and in 1861 he was state's attorney for Washington county. He held this position during the first two terms under election by the legislature, and during the last two terms by popular vote. When Joshua Y. Vail, the old county clerk, resigned his office, Judge Isaac F. Redfield and the county judges tendered the vacant place to Mr. Heaton, who declined the proffer. In 1848 Mr. Heaton represented Montpelier in the state legislature, and was candidate of his party for the speakership of the house, but was defeated through a combination of the Whigs and Free-Soilers. At the annual election in 1869 he was candidate of his party for the chief magistracy of the state. In 1870, at the first biennial election, he again occupied the same position. On neither occasion was there the slightest prospect of success, but he preferred the courage of his convictions to that advancement which surely would have come to him had he seen fit, in the party changes, to act with the majority. In both elections he led his ticket by thousands of votes, and this was doubtless due to his patriotic efforts during the Civil war period. In 1872 and 1874 he was the Democratic nominee for Congress from the first congressional district. In 1872 he was also a candidate for presidential elector. In the same year he was a delegate in the national Democratic convention at Baltimore which nominated Horace Greeley for the presidency.

During his legislative service Mr. Heaton favored the charter for the National Life Insurance Company of Vermont, and he was a member of the select committee of three to whom the bill was referred, and he made to the house favorable report upon the same. He was afterward chosen a director of the corporation, and served upon its finance committee for several years. In the same legislative session he introduced a bill for the incorporation of the Vermont Bank, and secured its passage. He was subsequently chosen a director of the institution, and served for two years as its president. When the Montpelier Savings Bank and Trust Company was organized in 1871, he was chosen a trustee, and was at the same time elected president. Beginning business with a capital of $50,000, the institution was successful from the outset, and came to hold deposits amounting to $2,438,851.98 (July 1, 1902). This success was attributable in considerable degree

to the careful and conservative guidance of Mr. Heaton, aided by an able board of trustees. Mr. Heaton's experience and knowledge of general financial principles and relations, combined with his careful scrutiny of the smallest details of business, were always apparent in the management of the institution.

A few years previous to his death, Mr. Heaton conferred a lasting benefit upon his community and upon suffering humanity by the creation of the Heaton Hospital at Montpelier. His appreciation of the need for such an asylum had come to him out of his own observation and experiences. His father, who was a physician, had found it necessary to travel to Hanover, New Hampshire, to submit to a difficult surgical operation. He himself, in 1877, while in the performance of a professional duty, had fallen upon a rock and sustained a fracture of the femur which made him a cripple. There were then but two hospitals in Vermont. In 1895 he bought ten acres of land near Seminary Hill, Montpelier, upon which he erected a hospital building, and he procured the incorporation of the Heaton Hospital (public and non-sectarian), to which he conveyed the property by deed of gift. In 1898 he contributed four thousand dollars toward the erection of a second building, bringing his donations to the institution up to the munificent sum of thirty thousand dollars. The average number of patients annually cared for is eighty-five, and the annual expenditures are upwards of eighteen thousand dollars. The institution is as completely equipped as any metropolitan hospital, and has performed a truly beneficent work, amply fulfilling the hopes of the venerable humanitarian, who was its founder, and who, at the opening (seated while he spoke, because of his infirmities), said:

"Now, then, why is it that all these people take so large an interest in this institution? On some other matters there are differences of opinion now existing in regard to the things that are interesting the people of this city; differences more or less sharp, not to say acrimonious; but here they are united. Now, is it from a mere whim? Is it because it is fashionable to do this? Now, I submit, is it not from a higher motive? It is from a Heaven-inspired incentive, from the Father and Son, our Savior, and the people are led to believe that it is for the amelioration of the physical suffering of humanity itself, a high and religious motive, and no other could so act upon a community and a people as this has."

In 1896 a Ladies Aid Association was formed to assist in providing furniture, table and kitchen ware, delicacies and comforts for the sick, reading matter, etc., and the presiding officer from the beginning has been Mrs. Charles H. Heaton, a daughter-in-law of the founder of the hospital.

July 1, 1841, Mr. Heaton was married to Miss Harriet Stearns, a daughter of John Stearns, of Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. Stearns was of an old New England family, and was prominent as a man of affairs; he was the first president of the Montpelier Bank. Four children were born of this marriage, of whom only Charles H. is living. Mrs. Heaton died April 26, 1859, aged forty-two years, and her husband died January 28, 1899. Of their children Homer W. died December 16, 1894, aged thirty-six years; James S. died November 17, 1901, aged fifty-five years; John H. died in infancy.

Charles H. Heaton was born in Montpelier, Vermont, November 2, 1844. He received a liberal education, after the fashion of his state, where the people have built school houses and raised men and women of whom, through successive generations, the American nation has been justly proud. Mr. Heaton has taken a very prominent position in fraternal matters and in the Masonic order he has been especially so. He is grand treasurer of the general grand council of R. & S. M. for the United States, elected at Minneapolis in 1891. He is grand junior warden of the Grand Commandery, K. T., of Vermont; recorder of Mt. Zion Commandery No. 9, K. T., of Montpelier, Vermont; present recorder and potentate (1889) of Mt. Sinai Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Montpelier Council No. 4, R. & S. M.; has received all the degrees in Scottish rite Masonry, including the thirty-third degree. He is past lieutenant commander of the Vermont Consistory, thirty-second degree; past grand sovereign of the Red Cross of Constantine, and appended orders in the state of Vermont; is a member of Aurora Lodge and King Solomon's Chapter, R. A. M.; and was secretary of both bodies for several years in Montpelier; he was a representative of the Imperial Council of the A.

O. N. M. S. from Mt. Sinai Temple, Montpelier, for two years and was chairman of the location committee at Chicago in 1889. In 1891 he received the appointment of second provincial grand marshal of the order of Scotland, H. R. M., for the United States, August 25, by Ill. Josiah H. Drummond, of Maine; he is also an honorary member of Medinah Temple, Chicago, Illinois, and a member of the Masonic Veterans' Association of Vermont, and an honorary member of Islam Temple of San Francisco. In politics Mr. Heaton has always been a consistent Democrat and is chairman of the town committee of his native city and one of the commissioners of Green Mountain cemetery; was a member of the board of selectmen of Montpelier for four years. In the Scottish Rite bodies in his native city Mr. Heaton holds an honorary position as charter member of them all, and has attended every session of the supreme council of the northern jurisdiction since he received the thirty-third degree grade in 1885 at Boston, Massachusetts.

Charles H. married Sarah L. Morse, only daughter of Edward R. Morse, of Montpelier. Two children have been born to them: Clifton M. and Ruby M.

NORMAN FRANKLIN CABOT.

The Cabots are of Norman origin. Among the names on "The Ancient Role," given by Stow (Chronicles of England, John Stow, London, 1632, page 107), of "the Chief Noblemen and Gentlemen Which Came into England with William the Conqueror," is that of Cabot. Men of that name settled in the island of Jersey at a very early period, and were large landowners. Notice of the family in Jersey in 1273 is to be found in the public records office in London, and of houses built and occupied by them in the early part of the seventeenth century, when they were holding prominent positions in the community. There are still two parishes inhabited exclusively by Cabots, a race which in numbers and social customs is not unlike a Scottish clan.

Some time in the latter half of the seventeenth century Francois Cabot, of St. Trinity, Jersey, a large landowner and wealthy man, married Susanne Grouchy, who belonged to the same family which a century later gave to the world the famous Marshal Grouchy, whose military laurels were won on almost every battlefield of the republic, the empire and the restoration, but is chiefly known by the distinction which attended him as a commander in the army of Napoleon. The American branch of the family traces its descent through the following generations:

George and Jean Cabot (1), sons of Francois and Susanne (Grouchy) Cabot, emigrated to New England about the year 1670, the former becoming the ancestor of "the Connecticut River Cabots," as they have been called, and the descendants of Jean remaining in or near Boston. George Cabot married very advantageously, uniting himself with Abigail, daughter of Benjamin and Abigail (Veren) Marston, of Salem, Massachusetts. A son and a daughter survived him.

Marston Cabot (2), son of George and Abigail (Marston) Cabot, was graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1724, entered the ministry and took charge of a parish in Killingly, Connecticut, in 1729. He there married, in 1731, Mary, daughter of the Rev. Josiah and Mary (Partridge) Dwight, of Dedham, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Cabot were the parents of thirteen children. That the former attained to some distinction as a preacher seems to be indicated by the fact that some of his sermons were published. He died before reaching his fiftieth year.

Marston Cabot (3), son of Marston and Mary (Dwight) Cabot, migrated with his brother Sebastian to Hartland, Vermont, where the two followed the occupation of farmers. Marston Cabot owned a tract of four thousand acres. He married Mary Levina, daughter of Noah Sabin, of Pomfret, Connecticut, and was the father of five children, of whom four were named as follows: Marston, mentioned at length hereinafter; Levina, who became the wife of Alba Lull, of Hartland; Sophia, who married Thomas Boynton, of Windsor; and Calista, who married, first, David Smith, of Windsor, and second, Samuel Patrick.

Marston Cabot (4), son of Marston and Mary Levina (Sabin) Cabot, inherited a considerable farm as his share of the paternal estate. From the fact that he held the office of county surveyor, it is presumable that he was a man of some scientific knowledge, and as he is mentioned in



Norman F. Gabon

the record as Captain Marston Cabot, it is evident that he rendered, at some period of his life, military service. He married Mary, daughter of Jonathan and Polly (Maes) Rogers, living at Springfield, Vermont, who were of the Scotch-Irish emigration that settled in Londonderry, New Hampshire, between 1718 and 1730. Captain and Mrs. Cabot passed their lives on their farm in Hartland, where nine children were born to them, all of whom removed from New England in early life, going westward or to the south, except the seventh son, Norman Franklin, who finally returned to his native state.

Norman Franklin Cabot (5), seventh son of Marston and Mary (Rogers) Cabot, was born January 20, 1821, in Hartland, Vermont. He was a very energetic and ambitious boy, both in work and play. At the age of nine he lived for a year with his uncle, Ephraim Rogers, in Springfield, Vermont, doing a man's work on his farm. Later he was at school in Woodstock, and from there, in 1836, went south—a long journey in those days for a boy of fifteen to take alone—to Mr. Bailey, a native of Woodstock, who was of the firm of Bailey & Hamilton, merchants at Elberton, Georgia. Mr. Bailey made him one of his own household, treating him as a son, and in return young Cabot worked for Bailey & Hamilton in any capacity that tended to the promotion of their interests. The first year he rode on horseback a thousand miles through the gulf states. Messrs. Bailey & Hamilton said he was the best clerk they ever had in their employ, and when, in 1839, he decided to go to Wetumpka, Alabama, on the Coosa river, fourteen miles from Montgomery, in order that he might be at the head of a business of his own, they made every possible effort to keep him in Elberton, recommending him to a fine position in the bank of the place. In Wetumpka he led a mercantile life for seventeen years, under five different partnerships. The merchants of those days in the south had an extensive field for operations, being the medium of supply and exchange for the surrounding plantation country. In 1844 Francis W. Brooks, son of Captain William S. Brooks (retired from the sea; of the Medford, Massachusetts, Brooks family), of Chesterfield, New Hampshire, and Brattleboro, Vermont, went to Alabama to settle a business claim, and remained there. He soon entered into a business relationship with Mr. Cabot, under the name, Cabot, Tullis & Company. This was the beginning of a life-long connection with the Brooks family. The firm dissolved in 1850, when Mr. Cabot decided to try his chances in California, whither he went with George J. Brooks in 1851, the year following the gold excitement. On this trip they crossed the Isthmus of Panama on foot. Mr. Cabot entered with his usual zeal into the rough mining and camping life of the California of that period, but returned to Wetumpka the following year, and, on December 13, 1853, married Miss Lucy T. Brooks, who had joined her brother Francis in Alabama after the death of their mother. His business in Wetumpka was checked at one time by fire, and again by flood, but he started afresh with as much courage as if nothing of serious import had occurred, displaying on these occasions the remarkable recuperative power and cheerfulness in the face of disasters which distinguished him through the whole course of his life. His last partnership, that of Houghton, Allen & Company, included Mr. Albert F. Houghton, one of the founders of the publishing house of Houghton, Osgood & Company.

Mr. Cabot had a great love for the southern people, with whom his best years had been spent, and where his deepest attachments had been formed, although his political sympathies were altogether with the north. He was never a slaveholder. He at no time concealed his views concerning the evil of slavery, or his belief in the Union, but, while consistently and fearlessly holding the attitude of a Union man in the bitter ante-bellum days, he succeeded, where most failed, in keeping secure his friendships with men and women of the south.

Realizing the need of change from continual business activity in a warm climate, Mr. Cabot decided to return to Vermont in 1857, and settled in Brattleboro, the home of Mrs. Cabot's family, where he built his present residence at 6 Terrace street, and where he bought the land in the Connecticut river opposite, known as "the island." This land he purchased for a farm. He lost heavily through unpaid debts in the south, consequent upon the opening of the war. In 1861 a flood washed away his farm, and in 1862 he was glad to accept an offer to manage the whole-

sale paper house of his three brothers in law, doing business under the firm name of George J. Brooks & Company. This firm, which had its establishment in San Francisco, was the largest house in its line of business on the Pacific coast, and steadily controlled, by methods of sound enterprise and strict integrity, the trade in paper as far west as the Sandwich islands. The fortunes of the three Brooks brothers had been gained through this business. Mr. Cabot made such a success of his undertaking that he retired again, in 1865, to Brattleboro, and led there a life of leisure for seven years. But further losses in investments in insurance companies, following the great fires in Chicago and Boston, brought about his acceptance of the treasurership of the Vermont Savings Bank in the autumn of 1872. This position he held until January 1, 1902, when he resigned on account of advancing years, his eighty-first birthday coming at the end of the same month. Under his guidance the bank grew from one of $1,200,000 to an institution of more than $3,500,000, deposits, eventually becoming the second largest in the state. This growth was maintained through all panics elsewhere, and in spite of the multiplication of eleven other banks in the immediate vicinity of Brattleboro, and was due to Mr. Cabot's judgment, faithfulness and high ideal of his responsibilities to an institution of trust.

Whatever success has been attained by Mr. Cabot as a business man has been largely owing to the unusual concentration of mind which he brought to bear upon it, and also to the amount of time which he devoted to it. During the twenty-nine years he was treasurer of the Vermont Savings Bank he took only one vacation of three days, for the purpose of attending the funeral of his mother. He was always in the bank half an hour before the time of opening, and remained in his office long after its closing hours. His heart was always in his work. His remarkable memory was also a great element in his success.

His love of family has been ardent. He cared for his mother for forty years, and assisted at the business ventures of brother and sisters, nieces and nephews. He has been the executor of six estates of the Brooks family, his judgment and time being ever ready to assist friends and all who came within his interest. His chief recreations have been in horses and gardening and in his social life, the circle of which was illuminated by the keenest wit and gaiety. In politics Mr. Cabot is an ardent Republican, and, although deafness in later years has debarred him fram being an active participant in the political world, he has kept in touch with, and felt the deepest concern in, all the movements of his time.

ALLEN FAMILY.

Allen is the name of an ancient family in the county of Durham, England, and of another family in the county of Essex, England. In a book entitled "The Allen Family" from 1568 to 1882, compiled by Hon. William Allen and revised by Joshua Allen, it says, "George Allen, born in England about 1568, under the reign of Queen Elizabeth, is the ancestor of the family that settled in Martha's Vineyard. In 1635, when the Puritans were emigrating in great numbers, to escape the persecution of Archbishop Laud, under Charles I, George Allen and his family came to America, and settled in Saugus Lynn. Three years previous, Samuel Allen, with his two brothers, Matthew Allen and Thomas Allyn—as he spelled his name,—came fram Braintree, Essex county, England, and settled first in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Subsequently all three of the brothers removed to Connecticut. In 1637 George Allen joined with Edmund Freeman and others in the purchase of the township of Sandwich. When this town was incorporated George Allen was chosen deputy—the first officer in the town,—and served in that capacity for several years. He was a conscientious Puritan, and a member of the Baptist church. He had ten sons, some of whom emigrated to this country before he came, and settled in the vicinity of Boston. After the purchase of Sandwich, several of his children removed to that town with their families.

George Allen died in Sandwich, May 2, 1648. In his will he named his five sons, Matthew, Henry, Samuel, George and William, and also made provision for his "five least children," without naming them.

Samuel Allen (1), one of the sons of George, was born in England. He came to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1628. On July 6,

1635, it is recorded that he was a freeman in Braintree. He married, first, Ann ——, who died September 29, 1641. Their children were Samuel; Joseph; James; Sarah, married Lieutenant Josiah Standish, son of Miles; and Mary, married Nathaniel Greenwood. Samuel married, second, Margaret Lamb, widow of Edward Lamb. They had one child, Abigal, who married John Cary.

SAMUEL ALLEN (2), was born in Braintree or Duxbury, November 10, 1632. He married Sarah Partridge, daughter of George Partridge, of Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1658. He settled in East Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1660. He was a deacon, town clerk and representative. His children were Samuel, Ezriel, Mehitable, who married Isaac Alden, grandson of John Alden; Sarah, who married Jonathan Cary; Bethiah, who married John Pryer; Nathaniel; Ebenezer; Josiah; Elisha and Nehemiah.

SAMUEL ALLEN (3), was born December 4, 1660, married, first, Rebecca Cary, granddaughter of Miles Standish. She died in 1697. Their children were Samuel, Ephriam, Timothy, Joseph, died young, and Mehitable. He married, second, Mary Alden, granddaughter of John Alden. Their children were Joseph, Benjamin, Mary, Rebecca, Matthew, Seth and Abigal.

TIMOTHY ALLEN (4), was born in Bridgwater, Massachusetts, February 22, 1691. He removed to Norwich, now Lisbon, Connecticut, and married, October 11, 1714, Rachel Bushnell, of Norwich, Connecticut. Their children were Timothy, born 1715, who graduated at Yale College in 1736; Daniel, Rachel, Rebecca, Seth, Ebenezer, Thankful, Hezekiah, and Phinehas, born in 1731.

PHINEHAS ALLEN (5), was born at Windham, Connecticut, July 24, 1731. He died December 21, 1776. He married, first, Alice Cady, who died May 13, 1764. Their children were Asher, Phinehas, Cady, Diarca and Comfort. He married, second, Elizabeth (Sargent) Johnson, a widow, February 5, 1765. Their children were Alice, Elizabeth, Experience (died in infancy), Experience and Epenetus.

PHINEHAS ALLEN (6), was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, October 29, 1758. In May, 1777, he enlisted for three years in the Revolutionary army; served under General McDougal at Germantown, Pennsylvania; wintered at Valley Forge, was in the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, and at the storming of Stony Point, New York, July 16, 1779, and along the Hudson in 1780, when he was discharged. He married Sibbel Bicknell, of Enfield, New Hampshire, March 9, 1785, and settled at Poland, New York, where he died September 6, 1851, in his ninety-third year. His wife died December 21, 1846, aged eighty years. Their children were Sibbel, Jason, Horace, Delia, Polly, Phinehas, Lucia, Joseph Dana, Alice and Sumner.

JOSEPH DANA ALLEN (7), was born October 16, 1799, at Burlington, Otsego county, New York. He died at Burlington, Vermont, October 12, 1878.

CHARLES EDWIN ALLEN (8), was born November 28, 1838, at Burlington, Vermont.

JOSEPH DANA ALLEN.

Joseph Dana Allen, a highly accomplished civil engineer, and a prominent pioneer in railway and canal construction in New England, New York and the west, was born October 16, 1799, at Burlington, Otsego county, New York. He was early thrown upon his own resources, and after a thorough preparation enterer Norwich Military University in 1821, then presided over by Captain Alden Partridge, late commandant at West Point, and an able instructor in civil engineering, the profession which Mr. Allen had adopted. For two years after his graduation in 1825 he was assistant professor of civil engineering in the university, and then resigned to accept the position of engineer of the Connecticut River Navigation Company, a corporation organized for the improvement of the navigation of that river from Barnet, Vermont, to Hartford, Connecticut. In the year following he entered into an engagement with a company of New York capitalists to prepare a plan for a system of public works, then projected, by which the waters on the south shore of Long Island were to be connected so as to form an unbroken inland channel for ocean vessels from the eastern end of Long Island to New York harbor. After com-

pleting these surveys and making his report thereon, he took charge of the Worcester division of the Blackstone Canal, then constructing, to connect the interior of Massachusetts with Long Island Sound. His next work was the laying out and building of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal, to communicate between the lumber regions of Maine and the sea at Portland. In 1830 Mr. Allen's services were demanded by the New York Canal Board, to aid in planning and perfecting the elaborate system then under consideration to connect the new west with the sea board. As chief engineer he constructed the Black River and Chemung Canals, after which he took charge of the building of the northern division of the Chenango Canal, between Binghampton and Utica. In 1836 the construction of railroads began to be considered, and, by reason of his recognized ability, Mr. Allen was chosen to determine the route and plan the construction of the first road leading out of New York city, connecting with the junction of the canal and river at Albany, and now known as the New York & Harlem Railroad. He also directed the laying out of the Utica & Oswego Railroad, the completion of which was prevented by the financial panic of 1837. In 1838 he was appointed engineer of the Erie Railroad from Binghamton westward, then under the presidency of the eminent banker Jonas G. King, of New York, and directed the course of construction of that line. Notwithstanding the fact that railroad construction was then in its infancy, Mr. Allen's methods in his work at this early day have since been adopted throughout the country, a fact which abundantly testifies to his skill and efficiency.

He subsequently directed the course and construction of the Chenango Canal from Binghamton to Tioga Point, New York, and also the Chemung Canal from Elmira to the same place. During the four years then following he was in charge as engineer in chief of the enlargement of the Erie Canal west from Little Falls; but his incessant and responsible labors for about sixteen years had greatly impaired his health, and, in the hope that a change of occupation might be a benefit to him, he purchased an interest in the Onondaga salt works at Syracuse, New York. Disappointed in the hoped for health, he sought his end by an entire abandonment of business for a time, and removed to Burlington, Vermont, where he ever after lived. In 1845 he organized the Winooski Cotton Mill Company, and for two years was its president. This office he relinquished in the belief that his improved health would permit him to renew the practice of his profession. He accordingly accepted the position of consulting engineer of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and directed the laying out of that line in Wisconsin. He was at the same time appointed chief engineer of the Erie Canal; but ill health again overtook him, and he practically retired permanently from the active duties of the profession. He afterward, in the same capacity of chief engineer of the Albany & Northern Railroad, directed its plan and construction, and still later laid out the northern extension of the Rutland railroad line. He prepared the complete and accurate surveys of the city of Burlington, together with the maps and data, upon which was based the system of street improvements afterward carried into effect. In 1856, at the request of the government of the United States, he took charge of the erection of the government buildings, postoffice, custom-house and marine hospital, in Burlington, and completed them with his usual painstaking skill. He was for a long time director of the Merchants' Bank at Burlington, and was frequently in requisition to perform other private and public trusts.

As has been said, his active life in his chosen pursuit covered a period of but a little more than sixteen years, and yet few have accomplished such prodigious and gratifying results in a much longer lifetime. His enforced retirement from activity was especially irksome to his energetic nature, which sought and found a partial alleviation in those liberal studies which enlighten and elevate the character. He was a man of modest and retiring disposition, of a liberal culture, and of rare moral qualifications and sterling sense and judgment. His integrity and purity of character were particularly marked. In all that he did he was conscientious to a remarkable degree, and the minutest details of his public and official work, as well as of the minor and personal concerns of his life, invite the most

critical scrutiny. His mind was a storehouse of facts and principles always ready for use, while his systematic thoroughness and clear perceptions of the questions with which he had to do, made his advice often sought and highly valued. He was for many years a consistent member of the Episcopal church.

Mr. Allen was married January 22, 1836, to Miss Eliza R. Johnson. She was the eldest daughter of John and Rachel (Ferry) Johnson. One daughter and two sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Charlotte Augusta, who died in infancy; Charles E. Allen, of Burlington, Vermont; and John J. Allen, of Brooklyn, New York. Mr. Allen died on the 12th of October, 1878, leaving his widow and the sons, before mentioned, surviving. His widow died May 18, 1890, aged ninety years.

John Johnson and his wife Susanna came from Hern Hill, in Kent county, England. He was probably among those who went to Agawam (now Ipswich), Essex county, Massachusetts, in 1632, or among the emigrants who came in 1630. He is first named among the "Earliest Settlers" of Ipswich in 1635. He was one of the proprietors of that town, as is shown by a deed given by his son Thomas, in 1715. He removed with his family to Andover, and became one of the proprietors in 1657. He took the oath of allegiance February 11, 1678, and his name appears on the list of taxpayers in 1679. His wife died in Andover, September 12, 1683, and he did not long survive her. Among his children was Timothy Johnson (1), born about 1644. He married December 15, 1674, Rebecca, daughter of John and Rebecca Aslett, born in Andover, May 6, 1652. He was a constable in 1676. He died in Andover, March 15, 1688. He had six children, John, Timothy, Mary, Samuel, Peter and Mercy.

Captain Timothy Johnson (2), was the second child, born March 25, 1679, married May 3, 1705, Catherine Sprague, born in 1682. She died February 22, 1758, in Andover, where they lived and all the children were born. He was selectman nine years and representative in the general court three years. He died in the King's service at Louisburg, Cape Breton Island, December 16, 1746. Among his seven children was Asa Johnson (3), who was born March 27, 1716, married about 1736, Anne ———, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, who was born 1719, and died April 10, 1792. He died in Andover, March 2, 1749, where all his children, except the eldest, were born. His children were Anne, Asa, James, Timothy, Benjamin, William and "Nabe."

Benjamin Johnson (4), was born May 24, 1744. He married Elizabeth Boardman, of Preston, Connecticut, born September 29, 1746, and soon after removed from Andover, Massachusetts, to Canterbury, New Hampshire. He was a corporal in Colonel Stickney's regiment, in General Stark's brigade and distinguished himself at the battle of Bennington, and was a member of Major Benjamin Whitcomb's Independent Company of Rangers. After his discharge, February 1, 1781, he returned to his farm. He had twelve children, the third of whom was John Johnson (5), who was born at Canterbury, New Hampshire, December 2, 1771. He married, first, in 1799, Rachel Ferry, of Granby, Massachusetts. She died at Essex, Vermont, August 20, 1806, leaving two children living, Eliza Rachel, who married Joseph D. Allen; and Edwin Ferry, the distinguished civil engineer and projector of the Northern Pacific Railroad. John Johnson married, second, Lurinda Smith, of Richmond, Vermont. They had five children. She died at Williston, Vermont, March 21, 1866. Mr. Johnson was well known throughout Vermont as a land surveyor, and designer and builder of bridges, dams and mills. In 1812 he was appointed surveyor general of the state of Vermont, and held the office for ten years. In 1817 he was selected by the commissioners, under the treaty of Ghent, to superintend, on the part of the United States government, the survey of our northeastern boundary, and his final report, made in 1820, was the basis of the treaty of 1842. He was highly esteemed for his upright character and professional ability. Young men frequently studied with him to qualify themselves for the profession of engineering. He died at his residence in Burlington, Vermont, April 30, 1842.

CHARLES EDWIN ALLEN.

Charles Edwin Allen, a well known lawyer and leading citizen of Burlington, Vermont, was

born November 28, 1838, in the city of which he is a resident, and is the son of Joseph Dana and Eliza R. (Johnson) Allen. Mr. Allen received his early education in the public and high schools of his native city, and in August, 1859, was graduated from the University of Vermont. During the year 1861 he studied law with the Hon. Isaac F. Redfield, at Windsor, and in 1862 and 1863 with Hon. Milo L. Bennett, in Burlington. In September of the latter year he entered the Albany Law School (Union College), from which institution he was graduated in June, 1864. For three years he practiced his profession in the New York courts, and in the spring of 1867 returned to Burlington, where he opened an office, making a specialty of patent law. In 1867 and 1868 he was local editor of the Burlington *Free Press*, and also reported for New York papers. In politics Mr. Allen is a Republican, and has received repeated proofs of the confidence and esteem with which he is regarded by his party and his fellow citizens. In 1878 he was elected alderman from the first ward for two years, and re-elected in 1880. In 1882 he was elected city assessor, and in 1883 school commissioner, to which office he was re-elected in the following year, and successively chosen for terms of two years until 1896, when he declined a re-election. During this period, with the exception of one year, he served as clerk of the school board, and his annual reports of the census and condition of the city schools are highly estemed for their accuracy and completeness. In September, 1886, he was elected city clerk, which position he has held by continuous re-elections until 1903.

In 1870 Mr. Allen was chosen secretary of the Alumni Association of the University of Vermont, and has held the office since that time. He is a member of the Algonquin Club, of the Vermont Press Association, and has published in pamphlet form statistics of the town and city of Burlington from 1763, including complete meteorological observations since 1840, and is the author of several historical papers connected with his native town. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, in which he holds the office of vestryman, and is also superintendent of the Sunday school. He has frequently served as delegate to diocesan conventions.

Mr. Allen married, October 31, 1867, Ellen C., daughter of Elias and Cornelia (Hall) Lyman. They have three children: Joseph Dana, Lyman and Florence Lyman.

Richard Lyman was born in High Ongar, Essex county, England, in 1580, embarked with his family in the ship Lyon, from Bristol, England for New England, in August, 1631, and arrived at Boston, Massachusetts, November 4. He first settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts. He became a freeman of the general court, June 11, 1635, and removed to Hartford, Connecticut, in October of that year. His will is in the Trumbull collection at Hartford. He died in August, 1640. He was one of the original proprietors of Hartford in 1636. His wife Sarah died in 1641. Among his five children was Lieutenant John Lyman, who was born in High Ongar, September, 1623, and came to Boston with his father's family. He married Dorcas Plumb, of Branford, Connecticut, and settled in Northampton, Massachusetts in 1654, and died there August 20, 1690. He commanded the Northampton soldiers in the Falls fight above Deerfield, May 18, 1676. He had ten children, of whom the eldest son was Captain John Lyman (2), who was born August 1, 1660, lived at South Farms, and died there November 8, 1740. He married Mindwell (Sheldon) Pomeroy, widow of John Pomeroy. She died April 8, 1735. Their third son was Elias Lyman (3). He was born May 15, 1710, at South Farms, Northampton. He was among those called out for the defense of Bennington in the Revolutionary war. He married Hannah Allen, of Northampton, April 8, 1736. Their eldest son was Elias Lyman (4), born August 18, 1740, at Northampton. He was a farmer, and also kept public house. He married Hannah Clapp, of Easthampton, October, 1764. She died August, 1813. He died March 2, 1816. His second son was Elias Lyman (5), born February 23, 1768. He first established himself in trade in Weathersfield, Vermont, and subsequently in White River Junction, Vermont, where he engaged in cotton manufacture with his elder brother Justin, of New York, and was very successful. He married Anna White, of Hatfield, Massachusetts, December 30, 1790. He died November 22, 1830. She died February 11, 1844. Of their nine children, the sixth was Elias Lyman (6).

Elias Lyman was born July 8, 1800, at Hartford, Vermont. He first commenced business in Norwich, Vermont and represented that town in the legislature in 1831. Three years later he removed to Burlington, Vermont, where he became a successful merchant. On April 14, 1842, he married Cornelia J. Hall, of Troy, New York. They had three children; a son, who died in infancy; a daughter, Elien C., who married Charles E. Allen, of Burlington, Vermont, October 31, 1867; and a son Elias, who married Harriet E. Phelps, of Burlington, October 20, 1880. In 1850 Mr. Lyman was compelled to retire from active business on account of ill health, but he continued to manifest his interest in various important enterprises as long as he lived. He was a man of sound judgment and scrupulous honesty, and posessed the respect and confidence of all who knew him. He died September 5, 1870, his wife died February 7, 1882.

LEWIS B. HUNTINGTON.

For forty-nine years Lewis B. Huntington was a well known figure in business circles of Montpelier. Throughout that entire period he conducted a restaurant, and his capable management of his business interests brought to him a handsome competence that now enables him to live retired in the enjoyment of a well earned rest. He is numbered among the native sons of the Green Mountain state, for his birth occurred in the town of Washington, on the 16th of December, 1829. He is a son of William M. and Nancy (Calef) Huntington.

The ancestral line is follows: William M., the father of our subject, was the son of William, born in Lebanon, Connecticut, May 26, 1775, and married, March 22, 1795, Elizabeth Derby, who was born October 22, 1778; she died in 1826. He was a farmer and died in Washington. He represented the town in the state legislature twice, and was a man of public note and prominence. He was the son of James Huntington, who was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, April 25, 1728. He married Hannah, daughter of Jonathan Marsh. He was for several summers the town shepherd. He was so conscientious that he refused taking care of his sheep on the Sabbath, and a boy was employed by the town for this service. He died December 10, 1812. His wife died in 1795. He was the son of Caleb Huntington, who was born in Norwich, Connecticut, February 8, 1693-4. He married, January 28, 1720, Lydia Griswold, who was born May 28, 1696. They lived in Lebanon, Connecticut. He was the son of Samuel Huntington, born in Norwich, Connecticut, March 1, 1665, where he married Mary, probably daughter of William Clark, ofWethersfield. He removed to Lebanon in 1700. He took an active part in public affairs in Norwich. He was a large land owner in Norwich and Lebanon, and took an active part in military affairs, holding the title of lieutenant. He died in Lebanon, May 10, 1717, and his wife, October 5, 1743. He was the son of Simon Huntington, who was born in England in 1629, and was not far from four years old when his parents came to America, where they located in Saybrook, Connecticut. There he married Sarah, daughter of Joseph Clark, of Windsor, and later of Saybrook, Connecticut. In 1660 he joined the colonists who settled Norwich. He was deacon of the church and a prominent man. He died June 28, 1706, and his wife in 1721.

William M. Huntington, father of Lewis B., also born in Washington, was a farmer by occupation, and as a partner and helpmeet for life's journey he chose Nancy Calef. They became the parents of six children: Cynthia Amelia, the wife of William Freeman; an infant; Lewis B.; William Lawson, who is living in Barre, Vermont, near the town of Washington; Porter is a blacksmith in Washington; Lester, who was a member of Company C, of the Twelfth Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, but did not go to war, as he died soon after enlistment. The parents were members of the Congregational church, and were earnest and consistent Christian people, who commanded the good will and the esteem of all with whom they came in contact. The father was called to his final rest at the age of eighty-two years, and the mother died when eighty-six years of age.

Lewis B. Huntington was reared upon the home farm, where he early became familiar with the work of field and meadow, being engaged in this way during the summer months, while during the winter seasons he attended the public

schools. About the time he attained his majority he became a resident of Montpelier, and here established a small restaurant in May, 1852. By close application to business, by an earnest desire to please his customers and by his reasonable prices and business foresight, he gradually secured a large patronage, and for forty-nine years conducted his restaurant, meeting with excellent success in his undertaking, until, with a handsome competence acquired for the evening of life, he put aside business cares and is now living retired.

In October, 1852, Mr. Huntington was united in marriage to Miss Alma J. Parker, daughter of E. P. Parker, of Washington, Vermont. They have become the parents of four children: Wilder, who died at the age of forty years; Charles E., also deceased; Frank, who is engaged in business in Montpelier; and Florence, the deceased wife of Albert W. Ferrin. Mr. Huntington exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, and for two years he served as alderman elected on that ticket. He has a very wide acquaintance in the city, and enjoys the friendship of many with whom he has come in contact because of the possession of sterling characteristics which have made him popular with those whom he has met.

ALBERT L. NOYES.

The Noyes family of Vermont, of which Albert L. Noyes, now deceased, was a representative member, holding a prominent and conspicuous position for more than a quarter of a century in business and political circles of northern Vermont, where he was chiefly distinguished as a banker and financier, trace their ancestry to the Rev. William Noyes, who acted in the capacity of rector of the parish Choulderton, Wiltshire, England, from 1602 to 1621; he was united in marriage to a sister of the Rev. Robert Parker, a learned Puritan divine.

The progenitor of the American branch of the family was the Rev. James Noyes, a son of the Rev. William Noyes; he came to New England in 1634, preached first at Medford, later at Watertown, and at the time of his death, which occurred in 1656, was the pastor of a church at Newbury, Massachusetts. The Rev. James Noyes married Sarah Brown, a native of England, who accompanied her husband and his brother Nicholas Noyes and cousin Thomas Parker, to this country, sailing in the ship Mary and John.

Rev. James Noyes, son of the Rev. James and Sarah (Brown) Noyes, officiated as the pastor of a church at Stonington, Connecticut, for over fifty years. He was united in marriage to Dorothy Stanton, a daughter of Thomas Stanton, one of the original proprietors of Hartford. Among their children was a son named John Noyes, who married Mercy Breed, and among the children born to them was a son, Deacon John Noyes, who was engaged in agricultural pursuits in the town of Stonington, Connecticut, where his death occurred. He was twice married, and one of his sons, Oliver Noyes, who was born in Stonington, Connecticut, May 9, 1755, later became one of the pioneers of the town of Hyde Park, Vermont; he married for his first wife Thankful Clark, and the following named children were born to them: Oliver, Breed, Rebekah, David Prentiss and Joseph Clark Noyes; Mr. Noyes chose for his second wife, Eunice Babcock, and they were the parents of Jesse Billings, Gilbert and Eunice Noyes. The father of these children died in Hyde Park, Vermont, December 6, 1829, aged seventy-five years.

Breed Noyes, second son of Oliver and Thankful Noyes, was born in 1786, married Sarah Keeler, who was born in 1791, and their children were: Breed, Caroline, Lucius Hubbell, Carlos Sanford, Mary, Edgar, Morillo, Carolus, and Kimetia. Mr. Noyes died at Hyde Park, Vermont, December 28, 1834, survived by his widow, whose death occurred October 10, 1852.

Lucius Hubbell Noyes, second son of Breed and Sarah Noyes, was born in Hyde Park, Vermont, April 24, 1811. He became a successful merchant and was one of the representative citizens of the town, filling a responsible place in its business and financial affairs. He was largely instrumental in the formation of the Lamoille County Bank, in 1855, and served as its first president; his brother, Carlos S. Noyes, also served in the same capacity for a number of years. His three other brothers, Edgar, Morillo and Carolus, were successful and prominent men,

the two latter for many years residing in Burlington, Vermont. Lucius H. Noyes married, in Hyde Park, June 5, 1836, Diadamia J. Smalley, who was born in Hyde Park, August 1, 1816, the daughter of Francis and Martha P. (Hyde) Smalley, and the granddaughter of Jedediah Hyde, who served as captain in the war of 1812. Their children, who were all born in Hyde Park, Vermont, were: (1) Lucia Helen, wife of Waldo Brigham, son of Asa and Sally Brigham, and their children were: Julia, wife of Henry Moses McFarland; Mary, wife of James Buckham, of Melrose, Massachusetts; and Blanche Brigham. (2) Albert Leigh, of whom mention is made in the latter part of this sketch. (3) Henry Morillo was born in 1846 at Hyde Park, where he resided throughout his life. He received his education in the Lamoille Central Academy. At the age of fifteen he entered his father's store and remained in his employ until he was twenty-three years old, when, in company with his brother, Edward Lucius Noyes, they purchased the stock of goods and conducted the store for a short period of time. He then engaged extensively in the produce business, and was esteemed as a reliable and competent business man by his townsmen. In 1877 he was elected town clerk, and held that office thirteen consecutive years, and for several years he served as lister. He was a member of the Lamoille county Democratic state committee from 1888 to 1894, when he was appointed postmaster. In 1870 Mr. Noyes married Melora Kelley, daughter of the Hon. A. M. Kelley, of Elmore, and two sons and three daughters have been born to them. (4) Edward Lucius, born at Hyde Park in 1849, was educated at the Lamoille Central Academy and at Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. He began his business career in company with his brother, Henry M. Noyes, but the panic of 1873 involved them in financial embarrassment. In 1875 he went to Nevada, and later to California, where he held a clerkship until the year 1878, when he returned to the New England states. In 1880 he became actively associated with the National Bank, and for nearly a decade of years has acted in the capacity of cashier. He was postmaster of the town of Hyde Park during the first administration of President Cleveland, and as the Democratic candidate for representative, in 1892, polled more than the entire vote of his party. In 1873 he married Josette F. Blanchard, and three children have been born to them: Grace Alice, Isadore D. and Albert Leigh Noyes. (5) Ammi Barber, of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, further written of below. (6) Mabel Julia, wife of Roger William Hulburd, a son of Benjamin Franklin Hulburd, who is a practicing attorney at Hyde Park. (7) Milo. (8) George. (9) Julia Emma. (10) Grace Melvina. The four last named died in childhood or early youth.

Ammi Barber Noyes was born at Hyde Park, January 13, 1857. He was educated at the academies at Hyde Park and Morrisville, being fitted for college at the age of sixteen. After a year with his brother Albert, in the Lamoille County National Bank, he left Hyde Park to take a position in the wholesale flour and grain office of Joel Fletcher, at St. Johnsbury, resigning in 1879 to take the position of assistant cashier of the First National Bank of St. Johnsbury, from which position he was called to the office of the E. & T. Fairbanks Company in 1883, and remained with them until 1887, when he entered the heavy hardware business in company with the late Arthur Wilder. He continued in that enterprise for ten years, when failing health necessitated the settling up of the business. During the last five years his time has been devoted to insurance and loans, and such business as would give active out-of-door employment. He has been a trustee of the Passumpsic Savings Bank since 1887, and a member of the investing board, and was for a time director of the Merchants' National Bank. June 12, 1879, he married Emily J. Bowles, and five children have been born of the marriage: Leigh, midshipman at Annapolis; Isabel and Noel, two little girls; Barbara and Agnes, dying the same week in 1882 of diphtheria, aged three and a half years and twenty months respectively. Mr. Noyes has always been an active Republican, being the exception in the family. He has never aspired to office, although frequently urged to accept candidacy.

Albert Leigh Noyes, eldest son of Lucius H. and Diadamia Noyes, was born January 18, 1840, attended the Bakersfield and Morrisville academies and Johnston Normal School, where he acquired a liberal education. He began his busi-

ness career as cashier of the Hyde Park National Bank, then the only bank in the county, and his long and faithful service in this highly responsible position was characterized throughout with such care and ability that at the time of his death, it may be said the bank never suffered the loss of a single dollar. His whole mind and energies were centered in the bank, of which he was for twenty-five years the practical head and ruling spirit. His name became a synonym, in business transactions, for honesty and integrity, and to his earnest effort and personal attention to all the duties of the banking business may be attributed, in a great measure, the good name of the institution he so successfully managed. He possessed a fine discriminating judgment, and was able to measure correctly the abilities of men with reference to their financial qualifications.

In addition to his duties at the bank, Mr. Noyes was associated for several years with ex-Governor Carroll S. Page in the lumber business, operating as many as thirty-five mills at one time throughout Lamoille county, and this was the largest business of its kind ever conducted by a single firm in the state. Mr. Noyes was a Democrat in politics, a member of the state committee, and although never an aspirant for political office he took a keen interest in the affairs of his state, and his counsel was frequently sought by party leaders. He was a liberal and public-spirited man, and gave freely to all worthy, charitable and religious objects.

Mr. Noyes was united in marriage to Ellen C. Boardman, daughter of Almond Boardman, of Morristown. She was a woman of more than usual ability, always well informed as to current events, and taking an active interest in all local affairs. She was especially interested in all charitable undertakings, for the furtherance of which her work and aid were freely extended. Her kindness to the sick and afflicted was especially well known.

In January, 1887, Mr. Noyes, who had for a number of years been a sufferer from asthma, undertook a journey to southern California in hopes that the climate there might be of benefit to him. The journey proved too much for him. He had overestimated his strength, and, after reaching his destination, lived only a few days. He died at Pasadena, California, February 16, 1887, at the age of forty seven years. His wife, Ellen C. Noyes, survived him about ten years, dying October 7, 1897, at Hyde Park, Vermont, where she had continuously resided since her marriage.

Harry A. Noyes, the only child of Albert L. and Ellen C. Noyes, was born June 4, 1871, at Hyde Park. He received his preliminary education at the Lamoille Central Academy, and was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and from the New York Law School in 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the New York bar the same year, and thereupon located in practice at Elmira, New York. He remained there three or four years, returning in 1902 to Hyde Park. He is a director in the Lamoille County National Bank.

On November 2, 1898, Harry A. Noyes married Lillian Valleau, daughter of Andrew Z. Valleau, of Napanee, Ontario, whose ancestors were French Huguenots, emigrating to America in 1685. They have one daughter, Natalie Noyes.

BOARDMAN.

Ozias Boardman, of Morristown, Vermont, was born in Canaan, Connecticut. When only nineteen years of age, in the year 1793, he went to Morristown, Vermont, where he began clearing up land purchased by his father eight years previous and shortly before his death. He built a log house on the land, which was located on the Lamoille river, just south of the Hyde Park town line, and two years later brought his mother and two brothers from Connecticut to their new home in Vermont. Ozias married Lydia Whitney, and their children were Almond (1); Lorinda (2), who married Harry Davis, and they soon after moved to Iowa; Elisha (3), who became an extensive wool merchant in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Norman (4), who was a prominent lawyer in Lyons, Iowa; Fidelia (5), who married Curtis Merriam, a farmer in South Dakota.

Almond Boardman was born May 16, 1807, and died January 21, 1891. Until his marriage he lived on the home farm with his father Ozias. In 1830 he married Jemima Goodale, of Morristown, and they moved to Hyde Park, where he purchased a farm. He remained in Hyde Park twelve years, when with his wife and three chil-



L. S. Small

dren he returned to the old home in Morristown to assist his father in carrying on the farm. Here he lived until within a few years of his death. The children of Almond and Jemima Boardman were: Cornelia M., Henry A., Charles C., Alma F. and Ellen C. Cornelia married Leander S. Small, of Morristown; Henry went to California, where he died at the age of forty-two years: Charles and Alma died young; Ellen married Albert L. Noyes, of Hyde Park.

Mr. Boardman was known as a well-to-do farmer, always interested in his occupation, which he considered most honorable. As a young man he was a successful school teacher, having received a very good education for his day. He served his town in various official capacities, being justice of the peace, and selectman for many years. He represented both Hyde Park and Morristown two years each in the state legislature, where his services were often sought on important committees. He often alluded to the fact that in the many times he was called to serve on justice and petit juries, he was never "objected off," a record in which he felt considerable pride. He desired the good opinion of his townsmen, and his life was such that he gained it, and he had the respect of the entire community. He was public-spirited and generous. In his religious belief he was a Universalist. He led a most honorable and upright life, and died at the age of eighty-four years.

SMALL.

George Small, father of Leander S. Small, was born at Amherst, New Hampshire, July 1, 1789, removing to Morristown in 1818, where he resided in the same neighborhood until his death. He married Orpha Wilkins, of Amherst, and they had five sons and five daughters: Lucinda (1), Leander S. (2), George F. (3), Joseph B.(4), Lydia (5), Hiram M. (6), Harriet (7), Vernon W. (8), Nancy (9), Mary (10).

Mr. Small was a strictly honest man, always conscientious, but ever active, genial and social, and had the respect and esteem of all who knew him. To illustrate one trait of his character, his father, a soldier in the Revolutionary war and the father of fourteen children, found it rather hard to keep even with the world, and had accumulated debts before his death. George, as a matter of course, went to work to pay up his father's creditors, which he did to the last penny. At this time he was employed as stage-driver, and as such became a very popular and notable character. A ride with him was an event to be remembered, and to his sayings was attached almost oracular importance. After coming to Morristown he engaged in farming, and was honored by various public offices, having served two terms in the legislature, and many times as justice of the peace, selectman and lister. Although conservative and a Democrat, he was an admirer and follower of Lincoln and his administration, and an advocate of the conduct of the war. He died May 27, 1875.

A brief account of the children of George and Orpha Small follows: Lucinda married Alvinza Rand, of Morristown; Leander S. is the subject of the sketch below; George F. married Caroline Keeler, and became a farmer in Morristown; Joseph B. married Sarah L. Chittenden, of Williston, and was for many years a successful merchant in Winooski, later became treasurer and is now vice-president of the Winooski Savings Bank; Lydia A. married W. Herrich, a merchant in Winooski; Hiram M. married Laura Edson, of Randolph, and became a well-to-do farmer in Morristown; Harriet and Vernon both died young; Nancy married Chandler Parsons, of St. Albans; Mary married Eliab Blossom, a merchant of Winooski.

Hon. Leander S. Small was born at Morristown, December 3, 1820. He was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools. At twenty-one he took up the study of law in the office of Butler & Wilkins, at Stowe, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He then, as partner, entered the office of the late Hon. George Wilkins at Stowe, where he remained for three years, when, owing to ill health, he gave up for a time the practice of law and devoted his attention to teaching. In 1852 he came to Hyde Park, opened a law office and there practiced his profession for many years. In 1853 he married Cornelia M., daughter of Almond Boardman, of Morristown. In 1861 he was elected county clerk and served for seven years. In 1878 he was elected second assistant judge, and in 1880 first assistant. He was a successful practitioner, well versed in the

law, of which he was always a close student, and his knowledge of elementary law was considered remarkable. He was, too, an untiring worker in behalf of his clients, and would labor as faithfully to effect an amicable settlement when he believed it for their interests as in his preparation for trial. He was frequently called upon to act as referee, which position his impartial judgment and sound legal training enabled him always to fill very satisfactorily. He began the practice of law in ill health, and at a time when he was obliged to compete with some of the strongest legal talent of the state, but soon proved himself a good lawyer, and at the time of his death was the oldest member of the bar in the county, both in years of service and age, except his former partner Mr. Wilkins.

Judge Small was a man of cheerful disposition, kind and neighborly to all, and a decided humorist. He enjoyed a good story, usually had one appropriate to the occasion, and delighted in telling it, in which art he was a master. His stock of wit and anecdotes was inexhaustible. During the last few years of his life, when, through paralysis of the limbs, he was confined to his chair, this trait of character did not desert him. His stories were not forgotten, and he was always cheerful and hopeful. He died March 22, 1896.

JAMES EDWARD WALBRIDGE.

The name borne by the subject of this review is one which has been long and conspicuously identified with the annals of Vermont history, and the family record, from the colonial epoch down to the present time, has been one which reflects credit on the commonwealth. It is a well attested maxim that the greatness of a state or nation lies not in the machinery of government, nor even in its institutions, but in the sterling qualities of its individual citizens, in their capacity for high and unselfish effort and their devotion to the public good. In these particulars those who have borne the name of Walbridge have conferred honor and dignity upon the nation.

James Edward Walbridge, one of the representative citizens and influential business men of Bennington, is a native son of the county, having been born in Bennington Falls on the 14th of December, 1855, being a son of Henry Stebbins Walbridge, who was born in Bennington on the 13th of November, 1829. The original American progenitor was Henry Walbridge, who emigrated to the new world from Dorsetshire, England, and became numbered among the early settlers in Connecticut, as is



JAMES EDWARD WALBRIDGE.

evident from records extant, the same showing that at Preston, that state, on Christmas day of the year 1688, he married Anna Amos, while his death occurred at Norwich, Connecticut, July 25, 1729. From him the line of direct descent to J. E. Walbridge is traced through Ebenezer, son of Henry and Anna Walbridge, his birth having occurred in Norwich, Connecticut, on the 15th of May, 1705. His son, Ebenezer, was born in the same town, December 20, 1738, and became the father of Stebbins Walbridge, who was born in Bennington, Ver-

mont, August 10, 1770, where also occurred the birth of his son, Stebbins D. Walbridge, on the 25th of March, 1801, he being the grandfather of our subject. Ebenezer Walbridge, Sr., married Mary Durkee, and she died at Norwich, Connecticut, May 19, 1794, having become the mother of seven children. Ebenezer Walbridge subsequently married Elizabeth Leffingwell Hyde, who bore him four children.

Ebenezer, son of Ebenezer, Sr., died in Bennington, Vermont, on the 3d of October, 1819. In 1760, at Northfield, Washington county, he married Elizabeth Stebbins, who was born October 8, 1736, and who died September 24, 1822, their children having been ten in number. He was an original grantee of the town of Georgia, Franklin county, Vermont, on the 17th of August, 1763, and his name appears on the town records of Bennington in 1770. He rendered distinguished service as a patriot soldier in the war of the Revolution. March 3d, 1776, he was a lieutenant and adjutant in Colonel Warner's regiment of "Green Mountain Boys," while on July 5th following, he was found enrolled in the company of Captain Brown. In October, 1776, he was commissioned first lieutenant of Colonel Seth Warner's regiment, and at Fort Ticonderoga he held this office in the company of Captain Elijah Dewey. As adjutant he participated in the battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777, and here his brother Henry was killed. On the 12th of the following November Ebenezer Walbridge was made brigade major, while on the 23d of April, 1778, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Second Regiment Vermont militia. In September of that year he was elected a representative in the legislature of Vermont, and on the 8th of November, 1780, was appointed to the office of state auditor. In April of the following year he was one of a committee of three who signed the only letters of credit ever issued by the state of Vermont. On April 2, 1782, he was chosen commander of a company of one hundred and fifty men who were to march to Windham county to assist in defending the boundary line. He was a member of the state council from 1786 until 1795, and was one of the most honored and influential men of his time in the state. For more than half a century he was a prominent and devoted member of the Congregational church.

Stebbins Walbridge, son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Stebbins) Walbridge, married Betsy Denio, who was born October 30, 1769, at Greenfield, Massachusetts, and who died at Bennington, March 26, 1836. He subsequently married Fanny Walbridge, who died in Rochester, New York. Of the first marriage eight children were born, there being no issue of the second union. Mr. Walbridge was grand juror of Vermont from 1834 to 1837, inclusive. He was an extensive farmer at Bennington Falls and also owned the paper mill which had been established and operated by his father, this being the first paper mill in the state. Later he transformed this into a woolen mill, this being likewise the first enterprise of the sort to be established in the state. About the mill had grown up a settlement, and this became known as Paper Mill Village. There his father had erected in 1786 a fine mansion, and the same is still standing, in an excellent state of preservation. Stebbins Walbridge took an active interest in public affairs and did much to further the growth and material prosperity of the community. He died in the old homestead, June 19, 1850.

Stebbins D. Walbridge, son of Stebbins Walbridge, was born in the Paper Mill Village, and his death occurred August 27, 1885. September 22, 1824, he married Harriet Hicks, who was born in Bennington on the 20th of March, 1803, and who died August 31, 1832. She was a daughter of James Hicks, who was born May 7, 1765, and who died December 14, 1837. On the 26th of April, 1835, Stebbins D. Walbridge married Eliza Ann Skinner, who was born on the 18th of April, 1816. By his first wife Stebbins D. Walbridge was the father of eleven children, of whom only three are living at the present time, Colonel James Hicks Walbridge, who was born in North Bennington in 1825; Henry S.; and Edward, who was born August 13, 1831. To the second wife were born three children, of whom but one survives, Warren S. Walbridge, of Des Moines, Iowa.

Henry Stebbins Walbridge was born at Bennington Falls, on the 13th of November, 1829, and on Christmas day, 1854, he married Maria

Woodward, of Woodford, this county, and they have four children: James Edward; Herbert S., a resident of North Bennington; Flora Letitia, the wife of Rev. William L. Bailey, of Colorado; and Effie M., the wife of Walter R. White, of North Bennington. Henry S. Walbridge was for a number of years engaged in the carriage business, but in 1870 came to North Bennington, where he established himself in the manufacturing of stereoscopes, in which he has ever since successfully continued operations.

James E. Walbridge passed his early years in North Bennington, in whose public schools he received his educational training. At the age of sixteen years he became associated with his father in business and remained with him in charge of the manufacturing of stereoscope lens, of which the younger man was the projector, while his father conducted carriage manufacturing. At the age of twenty-one he secured control of the carriage business which had been conducted by his father, and conducted the same for several years, finally disposing of the business to some of his employes. He then, in 1883, came to Bennington, where he had previously opened for his brother a small general store, and to this he gave his personal attention until the following year, when he purchased his present large and substantial business block, which has a frontage of fifty feet and a depth of seventy-five feet, comprising a large double store and being three stories in height. In connection with his now extensive business operations, Mr. Walbridge not only utilizes this large building but also four warehouses, his stock and business being the largest of the sort in the state. The house handles furniture, stoves, ranges, lamps, crockery, glassware, tinware, etc., and in connection Mr. Walbridge conducts an undertaking business, his equipments being of the best in every particular and including two fine hearses. The establishment draws its trade from a wide radius of country, and the enormous volume of business speaks in no equivocal way of the executive ability of our subject and his upright and honorable methods.

Mr. Walbridge gives allegiance to the Republican party and takes a proper interest in public affairs of a local nature, though he has never sought the honors of political office. He served as a member of the school board in Bennington for a period of four years. Fraternally he has completed the circle of the York Rite degrees in Freemasonry, and has held the official chairs in the lodge, chapter, council and commandery, while he is also a member of both the lodge and canton of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is a charter member of the local lodge of Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and the Foresters of America. His beautiful residence, which he erected in 1893, is one of the finest homes in the city, being located so as to command a magnificent view of the surrounding country. He has also erected in Bennington three other dwelling houses.

In North Bennington, on the 3rd of October, 1876, Mr. Walbridge was united in marriage to Miss Idella J. Blood, who is a native of Grafton, Vermont, and the daughter of David S. and Mary (Farnham) Blood. Of this union seven children have been born, namely: Fanny M., a successful and popular teacher in the public schools of Bennington, she having been graduated in Bishop Hopkins' Hall, an excellent institution in Burlington; Florence A., also a successful teacher, and who is a graduate of the normal school at North Adams, Massachusetts; Edith V., a Poultney, Vermont, graduate and now teaching; Mary, Edna, Henry B., and Harriet Elizabeth.

WILLARD CRANE.

Willard Crane, an enterprising and successful lumber dealer and also manufacturer of Burlington, Vermont, was born in Washington, New Hampshire, May 9, 1830, a son of Ziba and Roxanna (Proctor) Crane. The origin of the family is not definitely known, but it is thought that the American branch was founded by emigrants from Suffolk, England, who located in Milton, Massachusetts, about the year 1648. Joseph Crane, grandfather of Willard Crane, was born in Milton, New Hampshire, in 1758, and removed from there to Washington, New Hampshire, in 1782 or 1783. He was then twenty-five years of age, and he at once set about to clear up a tract of land; the country at that time was nothing but a wilderness. He spent the remainder of his life there and died at the age of eighty-five years.

Ziba Crane, father of Willard Crane, was



Willard Crane

born November 19, 1796, at Washington, New Hampshire, and was one of eight children. He obtained the limited education that was afforded by the village school, and after completing his studies learned the trade of blacksmith, which he worked at for many years, and in addition he followed agricultural pursuits. In 1845 he purchased a farm of his own, and his diligent attention to his work insured him good crops; his profits were judiciously invested so that he was able to spend his last days in comfort and plenty. He was generous and sympathetic, made friends easily, and he justly deserved the high regard in which he was uniformly held. He married Roxanna Proctor, who was born in Washington, New Hampshire, August 15, 1800. Four children were born to them, three of whom are now living: Roxanna M. married Henry Smith, of East Washington, New Hampshire; Willard; David G. There is one half-sister, Mrs. Fletcher. The mother of these children was the first wife of Mr. Crane; her death occurred April 27, 1844; she was an earnest and consistent member of the Baptist church. Mr. Crane's death occurred October 21, 1885, when he had attained the age of eighty-nine years.

Willard Crane spent his boyhood and youth in a manner similar to most boys. The common schools afforded him his early educational privileges, and later he found it possible to attend an academy for a few years. He then entered upon his business career, and receiving some temporary assistance from his father he began the manufacture of lumber in his native town, but his business ability soon brought him to the notice of Lawrence Barnes, then a resident of Nashua, New Hampshire, with whom he arranged to execute some important commissions, first in Nashua, then in New York city, in Three Rivers, province of Quebec, and lastly in Burlington. In the fall of 1858 he resumed business on his own account, entering into partnership with his younger brother, David G. Crane, in the control of a lumber yard, which they have conducted up to the present time (1903). The success which has attended their efforts has come to them through energy, determination and perseverance, directed by an evenly balanced mind and by honorable business principles. The firm of W. & D. G. Crane is now one of the oldest in Burlington; in connection with their yards in the latter named city, they were interested for several years in the wholesale lumber establishment of W. G. Watson & Company, of Muskegon, Michigan, and in the retail lumber business of O. Woods & Co., of Natick, Massachusetts. As his financial resources have increased Mr. Crane has made judicious investments in other directions, and is now a representative of many important enterprises, including the Queen Anne Screen Company, the Burlington Venetian Blind Company, and the Vermont Shade Roller Company, for which he acts in the capacity of president. He also occupies the presidency of the Lang & Goodhue Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of water works and other heavy iron work, and he had an interest in the Burlington Shoe Company, which was burnt out in 1902. His identification with the financial institutions of Burlington covers a period of over fifteen years' service as a trustee of the Burlington Savings Bank, and he is also a member of the directorate of the Vermont Electric Company, which supplies Burlington with both power and light. He has sold out his interest in the latter named corporation to parties who took possession January 1, 1903. Mr. Crane is a business man of prominence, and his masterful ability, keen discrimination and sound judgment are manifest in the successful conduct of his varied interests. He is a worthy example of the public-spirited American citizen, who, while promoting his individual prosperity, is not unmindful of the public good, having a deep and abiding interest in his fellow men, and his support is withheld from no measure or movement which he believes will prove of public benefit. In his political adherency he is a Democrat, but the honors or emoluments of public office have never allured him from the paths of business. He is a zealous and active member of the First Baptist church of Burlington, and in 1886 was one of the members of the board of trustees of the Vermont Academy at Saxtons River, which is conducted by the Baptist denomination of Vermont. He has served for twenty-one years on the Baptist state board, and for a number of these years he was connected with General Estey, of Brattleboro, Vermont.

On November 5, 1856, Mr. Crane was married to Miss Harriet P. Miller, of Lempster, New

Hampshire, a daughter of Aaron and Melissa (Wilder) Miller. Aaron Miller was born in Fetwilliam, New Hampshire, June 12, 1800; he spent his entire life in that section of the state and was prominently identified with the business and political affairs of the town. He married Melissa Wilder, who was born in Sullivan, New Hampshire, a daughter of Luther and Phœbe (Merrill) Wilder, the latter named having been born in Bath, Maine; she reared a family of six children, all of whom are now deceased.

Melissa (Wilder) Miller, mother of Mrs. Crane, had a family of eight children, two of whom are still living, J. Wesley and Mrs. Crane; Mrs. Miller died in the year 1849, at the age of forty-eight years. The two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Crane are: Arthur G., born May 5, 1858; he was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Richardson, and their two children are: Vernon H., born June 21, 1882; and May Harriet, born March 5, 1893. Stella H., born March 23, 1866, is now the wife of R. A. Arms; their two children are: Merton Hinsdale, born April 15, 1894; and Willard Crane Arms, born February 6, 1896.

EMORY GOLDSMITH HOOKER, M. D.

Emory Goldsmith Hooker, M. D., deceased, late of Waterbury, was a well known and prosperous physician. He was born in Cabot, Vermont, February 19, 1839, a son of Liberty Holmes Hooker. His paternal grandfather, Parker Hooker, was born and reared in Connecticut. Removing from there to Vermont, he became a pioneer settler of Peacham, where he redeemed a homestead from the wilderness, and was afterwards engaged in agriculutral purusits during the remainder of his active career. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Blanchard.

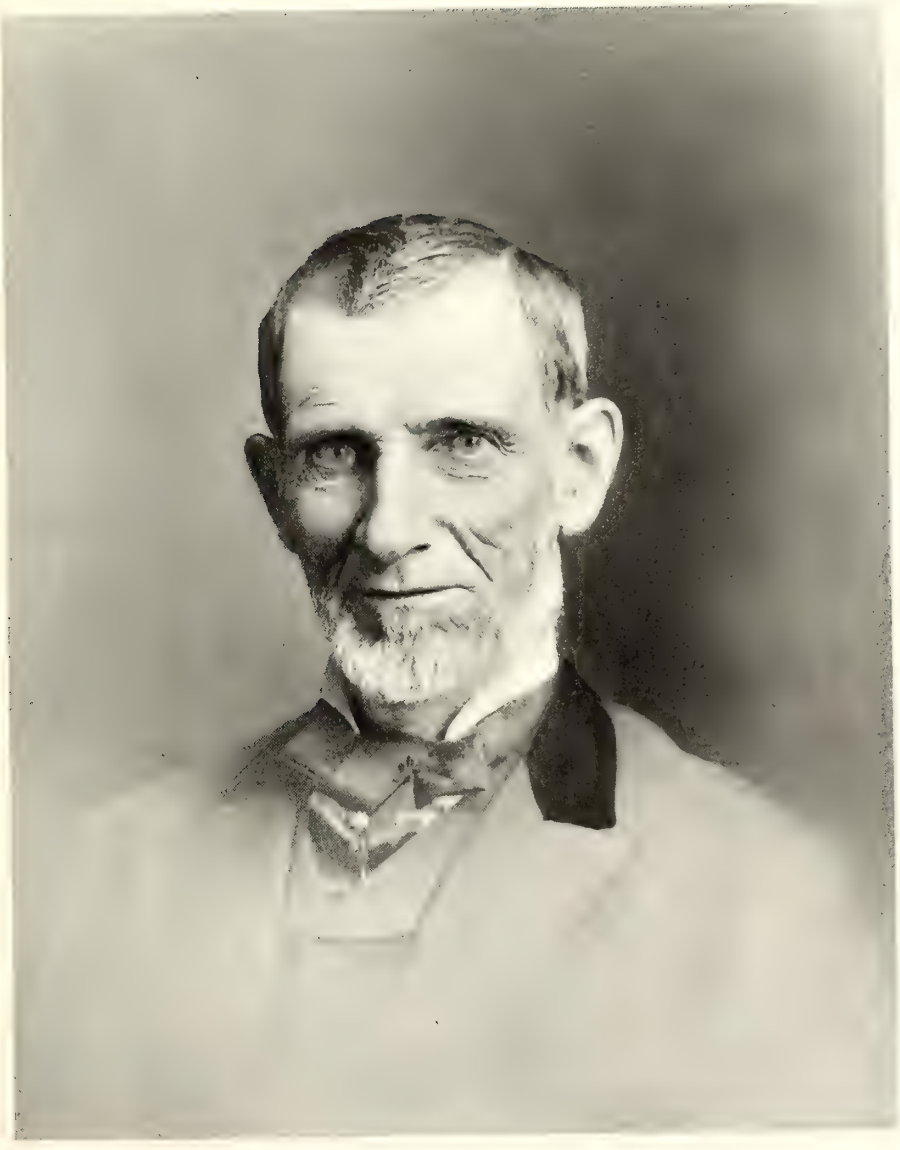
Liberty Holmes Hooker was born in Peacham, Vermont, but spent a large part of his life in Cabot, being engaged in general farming and lumbering. He married Eunice E. Blake, whose father, Enoch J. Blake, migrated to Vermont from Moultonboro, New Hampshire. Of the large family of children born of their union, ten grew to years of maturity, as follows: Lorenzo K., Flora Ann, Orman V., Emory G., Sanford O., Fannie, Amos L., Albert O., Lyman S. and Mary.

Emory G. Hooker completed his early education in the Barre Academy, afterwards studied medicine with Doctor Clark at Montpelier, then attended lectures at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city with the class of 1865. Being well equipped professionally, Dr. Hooker established himself as a physician in Waitsfield, Vermont, where he remained sixteen years. In 1880 he settled in Waterbury, where his medical knowledge and skill was recognized and appreciated by all, his practice having been extensive and lucrative. Politically he was a Republican; professionally he belonged to the Vermont State Medical Society; and fraternally was a member of Winooski Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, which he had served as master four years; also of the chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of which he had been high priest; was district deputy worshipful master of District No. 5; was a member of Mount Zion Commandery, Knights Templars; and of Vermont Consistory, thirty-second degree, being one of the most active and prominent Masons of the county.

On December 28, 1865, Doctor Hooker married Catherine L. Kneeland, daughter of Henry Kneeland, of Waterbury. Of their union two children have been born, namely: Harold Olin, who died at the age of six and one-half years; and Jessie Mary, who married B. F. Atherton, by whom she has one child, Beatrice Hooker. Dr. Hooker died August 13, 1902, having had a long and honorable career.

ALBERT C. SPAULDING.

Albert Clark Spaulding, an influential citizen and prominent man of affairs in Burlington, Vermont, is descended from an old Massachusetts family, the members of which have, in the different generations, occupied leading positions in the community. The date of the founding of the family on American soil was 1619, when Edward Spaulding came from England and settled in Virginia, but subsequently he removed to the Bermuda Islands, and about 1634 took up his abode in Braintree, Massachusetts. The line of descent is traced through his son Andrew, who was born



C M Spaulding

in 1652, to Andrew Spaulding, whose birth occurred in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, in 1678, and the latter's son, James, was born in that town in 1714. The next in the line of descent is James Spaulding, Jr., who was born in Westford, Massachusetts, in 1748, and he served as a soldier during the Revolutionary war, participating in the battle of Lexington. His son, Captain Jonathan Spaulding, became the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and was born in Ashby of the old Bay state on the 10th of August, 1770, and in 1819 he joined the company of sturdy pioneers who prepared the way for civilization in what was then the wilderness of Vermont, where, after his labors had met with merited success, he died in the town of Jericho. Hosea Spaulding, a son of Jonathan, was born December 27, 1794, in Ashby, Massachusetts, and followed the occupation of a saddler, in which he was so successful as to be able during the latter years of his life to retire from business. He married Lucy Kidder, who was born in Ashby, Massachusetts, in 1796, and they became the parents of three children. Mr. Spaulding died at the age of eighty years, and his wife survived almost to the limit of a century, passing away at the age of ninety-three years. He was actively engaged in business in Jericho, Vermont, to which town he had removed after his marriage and prior to 1820, until the time of his death, and during that time accumulated a modest fortune, filled all of the offices in the town and was regarded as one of the leading men of his community.

Cyrus M. Spaulding, the youngest child of Hosea and Lucy (Kidder) Spaulding, was born in Jericho, Vermont, in 1827, and in that town he received his education, after which he displayed his taste for a commercial career by employing the limited facilities for such a life which the time and his place of abode afforded him. As a country merchant and dealer in general produce his enterprise was such that after a time he removed to Burlington, and he became very active in the financial affairs of the town, becoming one of the organizers of three of the banks, the First National Bank, the Howard National Bank and the Burlington Trust Company. In the last named institution, as well as in the First National Bank, he was a director, while of the Howard National Bank he was vice-president, and was the first president of the Burlington Trust Company. He was a director in the Baldwin Refrigerator Company, and had business interests in Massachusetts, being in partnership with W. P. Clark, a produce merchant in Lawrence, that state. Nor were his commercial connections confined to New England, for he was also extensively engaged in a number of western enterprises. During the latter years of his life Mr. Spaulding made his home in Burlington, having sold his business to his son, Albert C., and during the entire period of his residence in this city he was a most prominent figure in business and financial circles. He was united in marriage to Abbie Gould, who was born in Chittenden county, Vermont, being a daughter of Daniel Gould, a miller of Winooski, this state. In their family were three children: Albert C., the immediate subject of this review; Helen M., who became the wife of H. E. Percival, of Burlington; and Ernest J., who is engaged in business with his brother. The family attended the College Street church. Mr. Spaulding died on the 8th of May, 1900, at the age of seventy-three years, having been actively engaged in business for more than half a century, but his widow is still living and now makes her home with her son Albert C. It is a significant fact and one well worthy of being called to the attention of those whose time is much absorbed by the demands of business, that the arduous nature of Mr. Spaulding's occupations, both as a merchant and financier, never caused him to become unmindful of the political duties of a citizen. He always took a keen interest in public affairs, and cheerfully assumed the responsibilities which his standing in the community necessarily involved. His fellow citizens manifested their appreciation of this trait in Mr. Spaulding's character by sending him, in 1876, to represent them in the state senate. In all respects, politically, commercially and socially, his whole career was that of an honorable and public-spirited citizen.

Albert Clark Spaulding, a son of Cyrus M. and Abbie (Gould) Spaulding, was born on the 10th of June, 1850, in Jericho, Vermont, where he received his education, after which he engaged in business with his father, in course of time succeeding him as the head of the firm. In 1886 he removed to Burlington, where, in company with John Van Sicklen, he bought out the business of

Van Sicklen, Seymour & Company, later reorganized under the name of Spaulding, Kimball & Company, the oldest firm engaged in the wholesale grocery business and the one having the most extensive connections throughout the state of Vermont. So great is Mr. Spaulding's energy that the demands of this business, absorbing as they are, do not furnish sufficient occupation for it, and various other large interests share the benefit of the impetus imparted by his ability and enthusiasm. He is prominent in financial circles, being a director of the Howard National Bank, the Baldwin Refrigerator Company and the Rutland Railroad. In addition to filling these positions he also discharges the duties of treasurer of the Lake George Steamboat Company and the Lake Champlain Transportation Company. His versatility is no less remarkable than his energy, which is shown not only in the many different directions in which his abilities are exerted, but by the fact that he finds time, amid all the cares which devolve upon him by reason of the onerous nature of his duties, to take an interest in agricultural pursuits. He is the owner of a large farm in Essex, Vermont, over the management of which he presides with all the ability, energy and enthusiasm which are so characteristically displayed in his other vocations.

Mr. Spaulding was married on the 17th of February, 1874, to Emma J. Douglass, a daughter of Milo Douglass, of Jericho, Vermont, but now a resident of Essex Junction. They are the parents of one son, Frank Douglass, who is a student at Princeton College and will graduate with the class of 1905. In politics Mr. Spaulding is a Republican, and gives a due portion of his attention to public affairs, but has always firmly resisted the solicitations of his friends to accept office. He is a member of the Algonquin and Ethan Allen Clubs, also of McDonough Lodge, F. & A. M., of Jericho, and the Knights of Pythias of Burlington.

FRANK ELLIOTT DAVIS.

Frank E. Davis, station agent at Whitingham and general baggage agent of the Hoosac Tunnel & Wilmington Railroad, and postmaster at Davis Bridge, is a native of Whitingham, born May 22, 1848, and a son of Freeborn Garrettson and Sarah (Brown) Davis. He comes of pioneer stock, his great-grandfather, Nathaniel Davis, having been an early settler of this section of Vermont, and the original owner of the land now occupied by Frank E. Davis, it having been in the family for four generations.

Ebenezer Davis, the grandfather of Frank E., was an itinerant preacher of the Methodist denomination, having an extensive circuit ride



FRANK ELLIOTT DAVIS.

throughout southern Vermont, and in the northwestern part of Massachusetts, going as far as Leyden. He died at the age of ninety-two years, loved and respected by all. His first wife, Hannah Dalrymple, bore him seven children, most of whom lived to a good old age. His second wife, Dorothy Adams, lived to the advanced age of ninety-one years; she had no children.

Freeborn G. Davis spent his entire life of seventy-six years in Whitingham, carrying on general farming on the ancestral homestead. He

was a staunch Republican in his political relations, and served as selectman for a number of terms. He married Sarah Brown, a daughter of Amos and Mary (Tarble) Brown, who reared a large family of children, of whom but one is now living, Elliott, a resident of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin; Amos Brown, who lived to the venerable age of ninety-five years, was one of the leading farmers of Whitingham, and a citizen of prominence, serving as selectman, justice of the peace, and as a representative to the state legislature. Sarah (Brown) Davis died when but thirty-five years old, leaving but one child, Frank E. Mr. Davis subsequently married for his second wife Charlotte Hurd, of Bennington, Vermont, who died at the age of eighty-one years, leaving one child, Sylvester Davis, of Charlemont, Massachusetts.

Frank E. Davis grew to manhood on the old homestead, remaining there until of age. Embarking in business on his own account in 1869, he was a general merchant in Readsboro for two years, then disposed of his store and went to Turners Falls, Massachusetts, where he was a photographer for eighteen months. Returning to Whitingham, he assisted in the management of the home farm until his health began to fail, when he entered the employ of E. J. Bullock, and for two and one half years assisted in the conduct of the latter's mercantile business at Readsboro. He subsequently had charge of a hotel at Sadawga for one season, after which he accepted his present position with the Hoosac Tunnel & Wilmington Railway Company, becoming station agent, baggage master, express agent, and telegraph operator. He was appointed postmaster by President McKinley, during his first administration.

Mr. Davis is a Republican of the stalwart type, and has rendered his town valuable service in many offices of importance. He was lister three years, being chairman of the board one year; was selectman eleven consecutive years, several times being unanimously elected to the office, and serving as chairman of that board; was a member of the school board six years, being chairman three years; was superintendent of schools a number of terms; was a trustee of the public library three years; and a justice of the peace eight years. Fraternally he belongs to Risley Lodge, formerly the Deerfield Valley Lodge, I. O. O. F., of which he was secretary three years; to the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Honor; to the Good Templars; and to the local Grange. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has served as trustee and steward.

Mr. Davis married, August 21, 1874, Ida Bullard, who was born in North Adams, Massachusetts, a daughter of J. Bullard, formerly an overseer in a cotton mill in that city, but who, since the death of his wife, Olive (Sweet) Bullard, has lived with his daughter, Mrs. Davis, the only survivor of his three children. Mrs. Davis was graduated from the Westfield Normal School, and subsequently taught school several terms, first in North Adams, and later in Turners Falls, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have three children: Rockwell, Sara and Elliott. Rockwell Davis, in business at Wilmington, Vermont, married Etta Thayer, of Charlemont, Massachusetts. Sara Davis married Ernest Faulkner, who was killed by the explosion of a locomotive boiler on the Hoosac Tunnel & Wilmington Railroad; she has one child, Ernestine Faulkner. Elliott Davis, the youngest child, now twenty years of age, is engaged in agricultural pursuits on the ancestral homestead, carrying on his father's farm most successfully.

CHARLES FREMONT BUSWELL.

Charles Fremont Buswell, proprietor of the Union Card Company and of a large book and stationery store, is one of Montpelier's most enterprising and successful business men. He was born July 14, 1856, in Worcester, Vermont, a son of George M. Buswell, and his paternal grandfather, Ebenezer Buswell, born October 17, 1789, married Jane Kemp. George M. Buswell was born in Acworth, New Hampshire, January 20, 1823, and grew to man's estate on the ancestral homestead. In his early life he learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed to some extent in his New Hampshire home. He subsequently removed to Vermont, locating first at Worcester, then residing in various towns in this state, eventually settling permanently in Montpelier, where he was engaged in the grocery business until his death, October 4, 1874. He mar-

ried Laura A. Cooper, on January 1, 1850. Her father, William H. Cooper, a native of Alstead, New Hampshire, married Abigail Kemp, and soon after removed to Worcester, Vermont, where he engaged in farming pursuits, becoming one of the leading farmers of the community, and a citizen of much prominence. Two children were born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Buswell: Charles F., and Lillie E. Lillie E. Buswell married Thomas J. Keegan, of Montpelier, and they have three children: Frederick A., Harold Cooper, and Laura Emma.

Charles F. Buswell is a self-made man in the highest sense implied by the term, developing from a very small beginning the largest printing plant in Vermont. During his boyhood days he attended the public schools of Montpelier, and assisted his father in the grocery store, in the meantime establishing quite a business as a dealer in old postage stamps, of which he had quite a collection. In connection with this industry, or pastime, he purchased a small printing press and some type, paying nineteen dollars for the entire outfit, and began printing cards and envelopes, thus inaugurating an industry that merged into a good business, which he called the Union Card Company. He subsequently opened an office at 30 Main street, but his business so increased that he had to have additional room, and he took the second floor of the building in which he was already occupying the first floor and basement. In 1897 the business had assumed such proportions that more commodious quarters were needed, and he moved to his present location on Main street, in the Golden Fleece building, where he has the first floor, fifty feet by one hundred and fifty feet, with basement. In his work Mr. Buswell keeps in use five job presses, four large cylinder presses, and an automatic press, having all the business he can attend to in this line, it being the most extensive of the kind in the state. In connection with this, he has one of the largest and finest equipped blank book and stationery stores in Vermont, his store being centrally located at 32 State street. The success which he has achieved as a manufacturer and merchant is due entirely to his own industry, foresight and practical judgment.

Notwithstanding that his private interests engross so much of his time, Mr. Buswell is actively identified with the material progress of the city in which he resides, and has served as village trustee, and, since its incorporation, three years as alderman of the first ward. Politically he is a Republican, and fraternally is an Odd Fellow, belonging to both lodge and encampment. In May, 1882, Mr. Buswell married Emma L. Murphy, of Northfield, Vermont, a daughter of William Murphy. Two children have been born of their union, George W., and Arthur, who died at the age of four years.

EDWARD WYATT BISBEE.

Thomas Bisbee (then written Besbedge), the common ancestor of the New England family of Bisbee, was one of those persons who came to New England soon after the landing of the Mayflower Pilgrims, in order that they might enjoy more perfect religious freedom. The records show that he sailed from Sandwich, Kent, England, in the ship Hercules, John Witherly, master, with his wife, six children and three servants, and they landed at Scituate Harbor (Massachusetts) in the spring of 1634. There are many circumstances which tend to show that he was a man of some wealth and position in the old country, and a man of influence in Plymouth colony. He brought certificates from Thomas Warren, rector of St. Peter's at Sandwich, and from Thomas Harmon, vicar of Hedcorn of his conversion and conformity to the orders and discipline of the church, and that he had taken the oaths of allegiance and supremacy. He became a member of Lothrop's church, the first gathered at Scituate, and was chosen one of its first deacons.

In 1638 he bought a house in Duxbury, and moved there. In 1843 he was chosen representative from Duxbury to the general court. He was one of the grantees of Seipicon (now Rochester), but the grant was not accepted, and Mr. Bisbee subsequently moved to Marshfield, where his name appears on a petition to the general court. He afterwards moved to Sudbury, Massachusetts, where he lived several years and died March 9, 1674. The only children of Thomas Bisbee, whose names appear upon the record, are as follows: Elisha, m. Alice, m. Mary, m. The name of the wife of Thomas



Edward W. Bickers

Bisbee does not appear upon the records of Plymouth colony, which are equally silent respecting three of his children.

Elisha Bisbee, son of Thomas the settler, in 1644 kept a ferry in Scituate, where Union Bridge now stands. His house was a tavern. Children: Hopestill, John, Mary, Elisha and Hannah.

John Bisbee, the second son of Elisha, born in 1647, at Scituate; married Joanna Brooks, at Marshfield, September 13, 1687. He moved to Pembroke and died there September 24, 1726. His wife died August 21, 1726. Children: Martha, John, Elijah, Mary, Moses, Elisha, Aaron and Hopestill.

John Bisbee, the eldest son, born September 15, 1690, at Pembroke, was married to Mary Oldham, of Marshfield, 1710-11; but moved soon after to Pembroke, and died there August 2, 1772. He must have had two wives, as the records of Pembroke give the name of his wife Rebecca, and make Rebecca mother of the children: Abner, Mary, Elizabeth, Sarah and John.

Abner Bisbee, the eldest son, born July 31, 1734, at Pembroke, is the founder of the Bisbee family in Vermont. He enlisted in the French and Indian war from Massachusetts, under General Amherst, became captain of a company of rangers, and often traversed the wilds of Vermont. In 1763 he settled six miles from Fort No. 4, in what is now Springfield, Vermont. Several years thereafter he married Miss Hall, daughter of Captain Hall. During the Revolutionary war he was captain of a scouting party, and held two commissions that are now in possession of his descendants, one signed by Governor Clinton or New York, the other by Governor Chittenden. In 1772 he owned six hundred acres of land in Springfield. He held important offices there, represented that town in the general assembly, and died there in 1805. Children: Elizabeth, Abner, John, Elisha, Sally, Elijah and Gad. The children all lived and died in Vermont.

John Bisbee, the second son, born in Springfield, married Nancy Chamberlain, of Weathersfield, December 1, 1801. He was a farmer by occupation. He moved to Waitsfield, Vermont, in the spring of 1836, and previous to that time had lived in Springfield. Children: Elizabeth (died in 1828), Nancy, Arathusa, Mary J., John B., Elijah W. and Elizabeth.

Elijah Wyatt Bisbee, son of John and Nancy (Chamberlain) Bisbee, was born in Springfield, Vermont, August 17, 1816. He received a good common school education, and successfully taught district schools several years previous to his marriage. He moved with his parents to Waitsfield in 1836, and there married Lydia D. Brown on January 31, 1845. He lived in Waitsfield until March, 1864, when the family moved to Moretown, and the father died there February 23, 1897. He was a farmer by occupation, a Republican in politics, and attended the Congregational church. During several years after 1864, and until the death of Mr. Merriam, he bought butter and farm produce for J. W. Merriam & Company of Faneuil Hall market, Boston. He held many town offices, and served several years as selectman of Moretown. He favored improved methods of farming, and was a friend and supporter of dairymen's meetings, where he freely participated in the discussions. He served as president of the Agricultural Society in the community in which he lived, "Mad River Valley;" also as president of Washington County Agricultural Society. Children: Edward Wyatt, died in infancy; Lucy Jane, died in infancy; Burton Dewey; Edward Wyatt; Arthur Brown; John Chamberlin; and Daniel Ralph. According to the desire of both father and mother all of the sons received an academical education, and what the children have accomplished in life is due to the efforts of their parents.

Lydia Dewey Brown, born in Royalton, Vermont, December 23, 1821, was a daughter of Artemas and Eunice (Dewey) Brown. She was educated in the public schools of Hanover, New Hampshire, and at Thetford Academy, and is a member of the Congregational church. The parents of Artemas Brown moved from Connecticut to Guilford, Vermont, where he was born December 31, 1879. Eunice Dewey was of the eighth generation of descendants from Thomas Dewey, founder of the Dewey family in this country:

Thomas Dewey (then written Deawy) emigrated to America from Sandwich, Kent, England, as one of the early settlers under Governor Winthrop and Rev. John Warham. Some think Thomas came in the Lyon, which arrived at

Salem in February from Bristol, England; but this could not be, as the records of the colony show he was here on August 26, 1633; others think he came in the Griffin, which arrived September 4, 1633. He married Frances Clark, relict of Joseph Clark, at Windsor, Connecticut, March 22, 1639. He died at Windsor in May, 1648. Children: Thomas, Josiah, Anna, Israel and Jedediah.

Josiah Dewey, deacon, sergeant, second son of Thomas the settler, baptized at Windsor, Connecticut, October 10, 1641, died at Lebanon, Connecticut, September 7, 1732. He learned the carpenter's trade and located at Northhampton, Massachusetts. In February, 1668, he was granted land in Westfield to pay him for building the minister's house, and moved there in 1670. On November 6, 1662, at Northampton, he married Hepzibah Lyman, daughter of Richard and Hepzibah Lyman, of Northampton. She died at Lebanon, Connecticut, June 4, 1732. Children: Hepzibah; Mary, died in infancy; Josiah: John; Ebenezer; Nathaniel; Joseph, died in infancy; Elizabeth; Joseph, died in infancy; Benjamin, died in infancy; and Experience.

Josiah Dewey, son of Josiah, born December 24, 1666, at Northampton, Massachusetts, died about 1750, at Lebanon, Connecticut. He was a farmer of Westfield, Massachusetts, until he removed to Lebanon, Connecticut, about 1696, as one of the first settlers; January 15, 1691, he married Methitable Miller, of Westfield, Massachusetts (daughter of William and Patience Miller), born at Northampton, Massachusetts, July 10, 1666. Children: William, Josiah, Joseph, John, Mary, Mehitable.

William Dewey, son of Josiah, born January, 1692, at Northampton, Massachusetts, died November 10, 1759, at Lebanon, Connecticut, of smallpox caught at Albany; married Mary Bailey, July 2, 1713. Children: Mercy; William, died in infancy; William, died in infancy; Simeon; Jerusha; Hannah; Zerviah; Elijah; and Ann.

Simeon Dewey, son of William, born May 1, 1718, at Lebanon, Connecticut, there died March 2, 1751, where he was a farmer, and married March 29, 1739, Anna Phelps, born August 6, 1719, died September 25, 1807, at Hanover, New Hampshire. She married again, November 27, 1765, Noah Smith, who died in February, 1776, and she moved to Hanover, New Hampshire, where all her children then living ultimately settled. Children: Theoda, died in infancy; William, died in infancy; Simeon; William; Amy and Benoni.

William Dewey, son of Simeon, born January 11, 1746, at Lebanon, Connecticut, died June 10, 1813, at Hanover, New Hampshire. He lived at Hebron, Connecticut, until 1776, when he located on Connecticut river, four miles above Dartmouth College, where he carried on farming and mechanical operations. He married, in 1768, Rebecca Currier, daughter of Andrew and Rebecca (Rockwell) Currier, of Colchester, Connecticut, and born March 19, 1747, died July 6, 1837. Children: Anna, Simeon, William, David, Asa, Israel, Lydia, Henry, Parthenia, Oliver, Eunice, Elias, Andrew and a son born August 9, and died August 11, 1791.

Eunice Dewey, born April 7, 1784, in Hanover, New Hampshire, died in Waitsfield, Vermont, September 27, 1851. Married Artemas Brown, October 21, 1819. He was a farmer in Royalton, Vermont. In 1827 he bought the old Dewey homestead at Hanover, New Hampshire. In 1842 he sold that farm, and moved to Waitsfield, Vermont. Children, born in Royalton: Lydia Dewey, Lucy Maria and Harriet Pinneo.

Edward Wyatt Bisbee, son of Elijah W. and Lydia D. (Brown) Bisbee, was born in Waitsfield, Vermont, February 27, 1856. His education was received in the district schools and at Barre Academy, from which he was graduated in June, 1875. At intervals during his attendance at the academy, and after he had registered as a law student, he successfully taught school in Warren, Roxbury, Waitsfield, Barre, West Fairlee, South Royalton, and in the grammar school of Claremont, New Hmapshire. He studied law at Montpelier in the offices of Heath & Carleton and of Joseph A. Wing. He was admitted to the Washington county bar at the September term of court, 1879, and located in Barre, in November, 1879. He has since practiced his profesion there. He has been an enterprising and successful young man of independent thought and action, prominently identified with the interests of Barre, and has held various offices there. Until he became personally interested in the

Barre Water Company, a corporation organized to supply the municipality and its inhabitants with water for fire, sanitary and domestic purposes, with the right of eminent domain, he was counsel for the town and village of Barre. He has taken to the supreme court several important cases of local interest. He was counsel for the town in litigation concerning the town hall, which involved the question, as a citizen who refused to pay his tax expressed it: "To see whether the town has the right to build a building with a stage in it for theatricals, heated with the steam engine, and lighted with lightning." The case is reported in 60 Vt. p. 530. His first case in the supreme court, where he appeared for the National Bank of Barre, reported in 56 Vt. p. 582, involved a question as to the extent national banking associations are subject to the laws of the state in which they are located. He was state's attorney for Washington county from 1866 to 1890. In 1892 he was one of the incorporators and commissioners to effect the organization of the Barre Savings Bank and Trust Company, and is one of the directors of, and counsel for, that bank. He is also one of the trustees named in the will of the late L. F. Aldrich, in which Mr. Aldrich bequeaths to seven trustees to serve during their lives about fifty thousand dollars, with few restrictions, for the establishment of a public library in Barre. He is a Republican in politics, and attends the Universalist church. In 1899 he was appointed, by President McKinley, postmaster in Barre, reappointed by President Roosevelt in 1903, which office he now holds. He is a member of the executive board of the New England Postmaster's Association.

Mr. Bisbee took the M. M. degree in Granite Lodge, F. & A. M., March 29, 1882. He is a member of the Granite Chapter No. 26; St. Aldemar Commandery No. 11; Vermont Consistory; and Mount Sinai Temple, Mystic Shrine. He is a zealous Mason and contributed his portion to have a chapter and commandery in Barre. When Granite Chapter was chartered in 1892, he was elected second officer, and was the second person to serve as its high priest. When St. Aldemar Commandery was constituted in 1896, he was elected its first eminent commander.

He was married January 20, 1886, at Montpelier, to Julia B., daughter of John and Maria (Wilson) Snow. Julia Bell Snow was born in Chelsea, Vermont, September 30, 1857, was educated in the public schools of her native town and in the graded schools of Montpelier. She is an accomplished pianist. John Snow, her father, was born in Royalton, Vermont, August 21, 1807, and died at the home of his daughter in Barre, January 19, 1893. Before the age of railroads he was well known as the owner of large stage routes in Vermont and Massachusetts. His ancestors settled along the south shore of Massachusetts Bay. He married Maria Wilson in Chelsea, Vermont, January 6, 1844. Maria Wilson was born in Chelsea, November 14, 1822, died in Montpelier, April 27, 1889; she was a daughter of William Wilson. William Wilson was born in Bradford, Vermont, May 25, 1797, died in Chelsea, October 19, 1872; married October 21, 1821, Mary Godfrey, born July 30, 1798, died April 15, 1871.

GEORGE W. PARMENTER.

The record of business activity forms a leading chapter in the history of every community in this present epoch of the world's progress. It is therefore meet that the leading business men should be mentioned in every volume purporting to give a pen picture of the life of any town or city. George W. Parmenter is engaged in dealing in ice, in Montpelier, and his straightforward business methods, his capable management and his enterprise, have made him a reliable and successful business man. He was born in East Montpelier, Vermont, August 26, 1841, and is a son of L. M. and Eunice (Barton) Parmenter. The father was also born in East Montpelier and was a son of Moses Parmenter, who removed from Sudbury, Massachusetts, to the Green Mountain state when a young man. Moses Parmenter served his country as a soldier in the war of 1812. By his marriage he became the father of three sons and three daughters: L. M., Edward, Harrison, Mary, Laura and Fanny. The father of these children passed away at the age of eighty-four years.

L. M. Parmenter was reared to farm life, early becoming familiar with all the duties that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. When old

enough to enter upon an independent business career, he chose the pursuits to which he had been reared. He wedded Eunice Barton, and they became the parents of seven children: Mary Jane, the wife of B. F. Buxton; Marcus, of Laconia, New Hampshire; George W.; John W., who is a resident of Manchester, New Hampshire; Milo, who is living in Lamar, Colorado; Eunice the wife of Charles Freeman; and Calvin, who resides in Montpelier. L. M. Parmenter filled some offices of public trust and responsibility, including those of selectman and justice of the peace, and he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, his life having been permeated by his Christian faith.

George W. Parmenter followed farming until he was twenty-five years of age. At that time he came to Montpelier and worked for R. H. Whittier in the meat business for fifteen years, on the expiration of which period he turned his attention to the ice trade, and now has control of that line of business in this city, because of his reliable methods, his careful management and his earnest desire to please his customers, combined with reasonable prices.

Mr. Parmenter was married in 1866 to Miss Jane F. Sanders, a daughter of Willard Sanders, of East Montpelier. By this union there are four children: George, who is a graduate of the medical department of the Vermont University, having completed the course in 1902; Fanny, the wife of J. F. Sheldon, of Springfield, Massachusetts, is a violinist and has gained considerable reputation because of her skill; Nellie, whose musical talent is manifested as a pianist, and who also plays the cornet and other instruments; and Walter, who died at the age of four and one half years. Mr. Parmenter is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He also belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church and is now serving as one of its stewards; for many years he led the choir in that church. The family possess exceptional musical ability and are a valued addition to the musical circles of this city.

HUGH J. M. JONES.

Hugh J. M. Jones, one of the enterprising young business men of Montpelier, Vermont, was born in Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1865, a son of Hugh and Eliza Jones. Hugh Jones, his father, was a native of Wales, where he was born in 1830, a son of Even and Ann Jones, who came to this country when Hugh was only two years of age. They settled in Ebensburg, Pennsylvania, and later they removed to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where they remained for the balance of thir lives. Hugh Jones was a pupil in the public schools of that town, and entered his mercantile career by engaging in the grocery business, at which he continued until 1864, when he enlisted as a private in the Two Hundred and Fourth Volunteer Pennsylvania Infantry. He was soon promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, then to acting captain. He participated in many battles of the Civil war, and was killed at the battle of Fort Steadman, March 25, 1865. Lieutenant Jones was survived by a widow and six small children, the eldest child being twelve years of age and the youngest six weeks old, at the time of his death. The mother was a native of Wales, and was brought to this country by her parents when she was two years of age. The children of Hugh and Eliza Jones were: Marshall W., now a member of the firm of Jones Brothers, and a resident of Winchester, Massachusetts; Annie E., wife of David E. Pritchard, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Seward W., a member of the firm of Jones Brothers and a resident of Newton Highlands, Massachusetts; Dayton E., a member of the firm of Jones Brothers up to the time of his death, which occurred August 15, 1902; Hugh J. M. Jones, hereinafter mentioned; and Maggie E., the wife of S. Heber England, of Zanesville, Ohio.

Hugh J. M. Jones removed in the spring of 1877 to Zanesville, Ohio, where he received his education in the high school, and in 1883 was engaged in the capacity of clerk in a mercantile business there; later he was employed in the granite trade in the firm of Jones Brothers. This firm was organized in 1883 by Marshall W. and Seward W. Jones, and in 1884 Dayton E. went with the firm, and later was taken in as partner, and a year later Hugh J. M. went into the firm as traveling salesman and in 1899 became a member of the firm. The business offices are located in Boston, Massachusetts, and the quarries and manufactories are situated at



Hugh J. McJones



Lewis Grout

Barre, Vermont. This is the most extensive plant of its kind in the world. Mr. Hugh J. M. Jones removed to Montpelier, Vermont, in the spring of 1896, and has complete charge of the quarry and manufactory department of the work, and he gives employment to three hundred men.

Mr. Jones has attained a high position in the Masonic fraternity, being a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Royal Arch Masons, Knights Templar, and is also a prominent member of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Jones holds membership in the United Commercial Travelers and the Apollo Club. He has served as a member of the school board and of the park commission, and he acts in the capacity of director of the Young Men's Christian Association and of the art gallery. He is also a consistent member and attendent of the Congregational church of Montpelier, Vermont.

On July 9, 1899, Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Dell B. Brandom, of Mt. Sterling, Ohio, a daughter of William B., and Julia A. (Simpson) Brandom. Four children have been born to them, namely: Robert B., born January 8, 1891; Marjory D., born May 2, 1894; Hugh Brandom Jones, born August 23, 1899; and George L., born February 17, 1892, and died August 10, 1892.

William B. Brandom, father of Mrs. Jones, was a son of Charles and Susan (Keiger) Brandom. Charles Brandom was the son of Ezekial Brandom, who came to this country from England, settled in Virginia and participated as a soldier during the Revolutionary war. His wife, Susan Brandom, was the daughter of John B. Keiger, who attained to the rank of lieutenant colonel during the Revolutionary war. Julia A. Simpson, the mother of Mrs. Jones, was the daughter of James W. and Sarah (Pickerel) Simpson, the former named being a son of James Simpson, of Virginia.

REV. LEWIS GROUT.

The Rev. Abner Morse, the distinguished genealogical historian, traces the lineage of the Grout family to Sir Richard Groutte, of Walton, in the county of Derby, England, who was knighted in 1587 and belonged to an ancient family that had its home at one time in Cornwall, in the western part of England. The family originated in Germany, where they bore the name of Grotius or Groot, *alias* Grote, and were believed to be the descendants of the Grudii or the "Great," of whom Caesar speaks as among the courageous and daring tribes of Belgic Gaul, upwards of fifty years previous to the Christian era. Captain John Grout, a son of Sir



RESIDENCE OF LEWIS GROUT.

Richard, came to this country about 1634 and settled in Watertown and Dudley, Massachusetts, whence his grandson, John, eventually came to Westminster, Vermont, where he had a son, also named John, who, in 1810, began to make his home on a new hill-top and heavily timbered farm in the southwestern part of Newfane. In 1811 he married Miss Azubah Dunklee, a daughter of Jonathan Dunklee, who came from Brimfield, Connecticut, to West Brattleboro among the earliest settlers of the town. Mr. and Mrs. Grout had nine children, eight sons and one daughter.

Lewis Grout, the eldest of the nine children, was born on the farm at Newfane on the 28th of January, 1815, and there began to drink in the beauty, fragrance and freshness of that natural scenery, the love of which grew with his years and eventually led to the writing of the two renowned sermons, "God in Nature" and "All Nature a Witness for God," which recently found their way into print. For the privilege of giving him his christening name, his grandfather Grout made him a small present, with the fruit of which, sixty dollars, together with a

strong faith in the grace of that God he had promised to give, he began after coming of age, to prepare for college, supplementing his slender means from time to time by teaching, first in a district school and afterward in a ladies' seminary at New Haven, and for two years after his graduation in a classical, mathematical and military school, a feeder of the academy at West Point. Entering Yale in 1838, the prizes he there won and the high appointments he held at the junior and senior exhibitions testified to his diligence and success in study, while his religious activity as a Christian worker in both the college and in the city, especially during that time of great spiritual awakening under the evangelistic labors of Elder Knapp and Dr. Kirk, whom he heard daily for two months and whom he tried to aid in their day by day overcrowded inquiry meetings, was a good preparation for his mission work in later years. For two years he pursued his theological studies at Yale, and for one year was a student at Andover, where he graduated in 1846.

After a few months of rest, or rather of change from study and teaching to business enterprises and preaching, on the 8th of October, 1846, Mr. Grout appeared before an ecclesiastical council in Springfield, Vermont, by which he was ordained as a missionary of the American board for America. At the close of the ordaining sermon, which was preached by Professor Park, of Andover, he was married to Miss Lydia Bates, of Springfield, with whom, after supper, he started on a bridal tour, their faces set toward the east. The next day brought them to Boston, and the following found them on board a gallant ship rushing their way in the van of a storm to the haven they sought beyond the sea. Two months of speedy sailing brought them to the Cape of Good Hope, where they remained for six weeks, during which time they formed the acquaintance of many people and learned much that proved helpful to them in after years in mission work. Finally landing at Natal after a rough and adventurous voyage, they there changed their ship for a tented wagon, the standard number of twelve oxen and the needed number of Zulus to man the team, to go to the home of another missionary, who, with his family, had come with a similar team to escort them to their abode, some forty miles distant. On account of heavy rains and swollen streams, the journey, usually made in two days, was prolonged to four, and during the trip they had a thrilling adventure in fording a stream. Having given a few months to the study of the Zulu language, and an exploration of the field, Mr. Grout made choice of a beautiful site for a mission station at the source of the Umsunduzi, about thirty miles north of Durban, to which the enterprising chieftain, Umusi, of the Amagabe tribe gave him a hearty welcome. The morning after his arrival the herder boys from the surrounding hills coming down to see him, hailed him as "white man, teacher, king," and inquired for the book they heard he would bring. Of these and their mates, boys and girls, he soon formed a school, which sometimes numbered twenty or thirty pupils. And from these and others he eventually organized a small church, to which additions were made from time to time during the years of his labors in that field, in which he was greatly aided from the first by his wife and eventually by his daughter.

When the American Zulu mission first entered upon work in Natal, the entire region was occupied and ruled, as it had been from time immemorial, by the natives, the aboriginal tribes and their chieftains. When the British government took possession of the district in 1842-3, directly from the Dutch, indirectly from the natives, they set apart large portions here and there as reserves, or permanent locations for natives, their word and honor being solemnly pledged to this permanence. But when the colonists, Dutch and English, became numerous, they began to study how they could get possession of these reserves by compelling the natives to abandon them and either leave the colony or enter the service of the white men on such terms as he might dictate, claiming that only about fourteen thousand of that people had any aboriginal right to the colony. Upon all this Mr. Grout looked as false, unjust, unwise and in every way wrong. He had already written an extended history of each and all of the tribes, proving that the natives in Natal, numbering about eighty-three thousand when the English took possession of the country, instead of being "foreigners, aliens and intruders," as the above colonists

called them, were *bona fide* aborigines of the district, fully entitled to a permanent abode in the colony, to a free and ample possession of the soil and to the blessings of personal liberty. But, in a commission appointed by he lieutenant governor of the colony to take evidence, this report was thrown out. However, this gentleman was soon superceded by another, whose views, the result of minute inquiry, were identical with those given in Mr. Grout's report, and at a later date the Hon. D. Moodie, for many years the able and faithful colonial secretary of the Natal government and speaker of the legislative council, in a public lecture at the capital, speaking of the very important service the American missionaries had rendered the government, said: "It is true that when invited to give this evidence one of them gave more of the truth than was desired, and his evidence was specially condemned in the lieutenant governor's dispatch, as well as included in the general censure, as 'emulating from persons who saw but one side of the picture.' And yet these foreigners gave what their censors did not attempt to meet,—the true side of the picture,—and if they did not conceal their contempt for the conduct pursued in ignoring our just obligations, no honest Englishman will blame them." While Dr. Colenso was considering accepting the appointment as bishop of Natal, he made a vsit of ten weeks in the colony, during which time he spent some days with Mr. Grout. Returning to England, he published a book in which he criticised the American missionaries' rule not to admit of a man's having more than one wife in the church as "quite unanswerable and opposed to all the plain teachings of our Lord." After rutrning to Natal he published a pamphlet in the same strain, and the spirited discussions which followed between these two parties were sent to the New Englander, the editor of which wrote a careful review of them, among other things speaking of the Bishop as "too much of a theorist," and of Mr. Grout as knowing the Zulus thoroughly, further adding that "His ounce of mother wit is worth more than the Bishop's bushel of learning." After the public discussion was virtually ended, Mr. Grout received a courteous note from the Bishop, in which he sent him "his best thanks" for a copy of his sermon preached at the opening of the Congregational chapel, and concluded by saying: "Believe me to be, amidst all our little conflicts, ever your true brother in Christ Jesus."

The night before Mr. and Mrs. Grout sailed for Africa was passed at the home of one of the secretaries of the American board in Boston, who in the course of the evening expressed to Mr. Grout the hope that he would give his best attention to careful study of the Zulu language, analyze it and reduce its forms and principles to a grammatical system. No sooner had he set foot on African soil than he began to study the subject of which he had been put in charge,—a study which he kept steadily in view and in the investigations of which he was ever getting new facts, words, idioms, principles until he had completed his grammar of the language and had it printed a his station, Umsunduzi, in September, 1859. It would take too long to name the steps by which he advanced in the prosecution of this enterprise or the difficulties with which he had to contend, some of which are briefly sketched in the "Introduction" to the grammar, and some are briefly referred to in the South African papers. In analyzing the sounds of the Zulu language Mr. Grout found that the alphabet which had been used was neither sufficient nor in all respects appropriate, and moved that something more simple, ample and better fitted to the requirements of the language be made. He was appointed one of a committee to provide needed letters and make the needed changes, but upon finding that other missionaries in various parts of the wide field were discussing similar movements, he proposed that a general committee be appointed, made up of members in both Africa and other lands, to devise such new letters and a general standard alphabet as might be sufficient and appropriate for all newly written languages, and thus prepare the way for bringing in a general information. Such a committee was named by the American Zulu mission. Mr. Grout prepared an essay on the subject "A plan for effecting a reform orthography of the South African districts," which was published in the Journal of the American Oriental Society and widely circulated. He also wrote an essay for the same journal on the phonology and orthography of the Zulu and kindred districts in South Africa, to aid

the general committee in what they might attempt. The plan was generally approved by missionaries in Africa and by the ablest philological, literary and scientific scholars in other parts of the world with some of whom Mr. Grout had an interesting correspondence on the character and importance of the subject under consideration. At length a certain number of the general committee, secretaries of great missionary societies and eminent philologists united in calling Dr. Lepsius, professor of the university and members of the Royal Academy of Berlin, to their aid, and they kindly undertook the work here spoken of and finished the admirable treatise, the "Standard Alphabet." Nor was it long before the "Standard" came to have the hearty approval and high commendation of literary and missionary associations and of distinguished philologists in every part of the world.

In the meantime Mr. Grout wrote an elaborate essay on the nature, origin, growth and essential traits of the different families of language, together with the grounds on which they have been classified, all of which were eventually put into the form of two lectures and delivered before the literary and philological club of Maritzburg and other places, and then sent, by request, to Sir George Grey's magnificent library of African books, in Cape Town. At the request of the South African auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society of South Africa, Mr. Grout prepared an essay on the affinities of some of the African languages, in acknowledging the receipt of which the secretary of that society expressed his hearty thanks in well chosen words.

At a later date the Rev. Mr. Grout wrote a critique (which was published) on a work entitled "A Comparative Grammar of the South African Bantu Languages," by J. Torrend, S. J., of the Zambezi Mission. Of this work he remarks that, while in outward appearance it leaves nothing to be desired, as an authority on the subject of which it treats it is extremely unsatisfactory. He remarks, in the first place, that Mr. Torrend has been singularly unfortunate in his choice of a standard, having ignored the Zulus, together with the other better specimens of the Bantu, and selected the Tongas, in all respects a very insignificent people. Moreover, it appears that all his knowledge of the Tonga language has been derived from three boys whose very identity as Tongas was, to say the least, doubtful. It would seem that Mr. Torrend had not supplemented this very slender equipment for writing a grammar of the language, by a sojourn among the people by whom it is spoken, since all that he ever knew of the Tonga language he acquired in Cape Colony, and yet on the title-page of his grammar he puts himself down as "of the Zambezi Mission." Mr. Grout remarks that Mr. Torrend appears to be as uninformed in regard to their character as he is evidently ignorant of their language. He speaks of them as "a free, unbroken, independent race," whereas Dr. Livingston and other authorities describe them as "servile, inferior and degraded." While he says that he "equally considers the several groups of Tonga people in different parts of South Africa to represent the aborigines with respect to their neighbors," he really takes "the Tonga of the middle Zambezi" for all comparative purposes throughout his work. Dr. Livingston and others who follow the Tshuana pronunciation, changing *sg* into *k*, generally say *Batoka* instead of *Batonga.*

Mr. Grout remarks in conclusion, that the facts which show the degradation of the Tongas might be urged with great force in favor of mission work among that people, but that they can hardly be cited as arguments for the adoption of their language as a standard of linguistic authority. Neither can it be said that this work is calculated as it claims to be, to aid in the best of preparation for the best of mission work in South Africa by increasing the knowledge of historic truth and sound linguistic science, while as an effort in the interests of Bantu scholarship it must be regarded as a failure.

When Natal became settled as a British colony the Christian portion of the people began to form churches and other such institutions as they had in other lands whence they came, only modifying them according to their new environments, in all of which work Mr. Grout was ever ready to lend them such a helping hand as his special mission work would allow. At the dedicating of a Congregational chapel at Durban he preached a sermon in which he aimed to set forth the polity

and doctrines generally held by that denomination. The sermon was spoken of and printed in the local papers as an eloquent portrayal of the characteristics of true worship and a scriptural constitution of the Church of Christ, peculiarly appropriate to the occasion. In this work of daily teaching, together with preaching at the station and often at an out-station on the Sabbath, teaching architecture, agriculture, or how to train oxen, use the cart, plow, hoe, trying to serve as a magistrate, physician, dentist, to practice, indeed about every kind of profession, trade and pursuit, meantime making tours of observation in the surrounding regions, studying the language and writing a grammar, translating the Bible and printing books—in a word, trying to serve every interest of the natives and of the colonists, Mr. Grout found in time that he was drawing too heavily upon his vital forces, and by the time he had finished his grammar of the Zulu language he was obliged to rest, give up the field and return to his native land. Leaving Natal he arrived with his family in Boston June 7, 1862, and after a season of rest he preached a year at Saxtons River and for two years in Feeding Hills, Massachusetts, and while there he completed a valuable work which he had begun in Africa, entitled "Zululand," with maps and illustrations largely from original photographs. After a pleasant pastorate of two years at Feeding Hills an urgent call came to Mr. Grout from the American Missionary Association to serve that society in New England, especially in Vermont, and New Hampshire, together with an extended tour through the south, as agent for their work among the freedmen, the Indians and the Chinese. Entering upon this work at the close of the war, he continued therein until 1884, when he withdrew and gave a year to the collection of funds for Atlanta University. He rounded out twenty years, lacking five months, in diligent, faithful and successful service in behalf of the three most despised and needy races that were at that day calling for aid and instruction at our hands. June 14, 1885, he entered upon the duties of a parish at Sudbury, in western Vermont. The importance of the place was enhanced from its being a popular resort for great numbers of guests from the cities in the summer. Mr. Grout's ministrations were blessed there in many ways, especially in that the church, though small, was more than trebled in numbers and strength during his little more than three years' labor there.

The health of his family, however, made it necessary for him to be with them and he returned to his abode in West Brattleboro in September, 1888, and there gave himself to other forms of service in his Master's great vineyard. Among these was the writing of eighteen articles for the Funk & Wagnall's "Encyclopedia of Missions," such as sketches of the Soudan, sketches of most of the African races, and sketches of about ten of the different missions among the Zulus and neighboring tribes. Then came a call from Natal and the board in Boston to revise his Zulu grammar for a new edition, to which reference has already been made. In August, 1892, he had the honor of being appointed a member of the advisory council of the World's Congress auxiliary at the Columbia Exposition on African ethnology, where he was also honored with an invitation to address the same congress on "The place and power of each family of African languages as factors in the development of Africa." With this also came an urgent request from both secretary and chairman to "Be sure to come in person not only to present his own paper but also to take part in the deliberations." Not being able to do this, he sent in his essay, which was greatly complimented by the secretary. Mr. Grout now turned from his more direct missionary, parochial and philological labors, and resumed those historical studies which had reference to the origin, growth and experience of the West Brattleboro Congregational church, in which he had been previously interested, and went on to prepare a second discourse on that subject, which was published in 1876 and extended from the dawn of civilization in this region, or from 1724, though the church was not organized until about 1770. In 1876 he made Yale College a gift of a hundred volumes of African books, such as grammars and dictionaries, translations, African songs, tales, proverbs from tribes in almost every part of the continent, and in 1902 he made a similar donation of African books to the Smithsonian Institute. The part Mr. Grout took with his pen in defending the Boer cause in the late Anglo-Boer strife—in his opinion an effort to defend the cause of truth, right, justice and hu-

manity should not be forgotten. His address before the Brattleboro Professional Club, November 14, 1899, on the Boer and the British in South Africa, grew out of his having been a missionary of the American board for fifteen years among the natives. The address passed through three editions, had a wide circulation and brought the author many appreciative letters from all directions.

At Springfield, Vermont, October 8, 1846, Mr. Grout was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Bates. Their children were: Annie L., born at Umlazi Mission, Natal, July 28, 1847; and Lewis Paulinus, born at Umsunduzi Mission, Natal, November 5, 1858, died at the same place, January 2, 1859. On October 8, 1896, they celebrated their golden wedding, and on this occasion Mr. Grout was led to prepare "A Partial List of the Fruits of His Pen," for his many friends. Though not a native of Brattleboro, yet on account of his having come here to live at an early age and from the deep interest he has ever taken in the town, it was a pleasure for Mr. Grout to render it in his later years a pleasant service by writing two sermons on "The Early History of its First Church," and subsequently, in 1899, a monograph on the origin and early life of the town, which was sometimes called "The Olden Times of Brattleboro."

MRS. LYDIA B. GROUT.

Mrs. Grout, the youngest of Deacon Phineas Bates' twelve children, was born in Springfield, Vermont, August 16, 1818, and from her ancestors, the Lincolns of Lincolnshire, England, and John Rodgers, the martyr, she inherited an independence of thought and expression which she exercised for nearly eighty years. She acquired her early education in the district school, and this was supplemented by instruction in various higher schools, including a boarding school in Greenfield, taught by a daughter of Noah Webster. The following two years were spent as a governess in a slaveholder's family in Maryland, and they were to her years of valuable experience. The family was large, of high standing, one of the old, distinguished, historic families of the state, and, being members of the Episcopal church, her abode in this family naturally served to develop her social, intellectual and religious life, and prepared her to entertain several English bishops and other clerical dignitaries with grace and ease at her own home in Natal in after years. She was a strong anti-Mason, an abolitionist and a tectotaler, and her natural good sense, tact and wisdom, young as she was, found illustration in her ability to hold her situation and make herself



Mrs. Lydia B. Grout

desirably permanent as a governess, while at the same time she cherished and expressed the warmest sympathy to and for the slaves around her and in the family where she was teaching. In 1843, desiring a higher education, she entered Mount Holyoke Seminary, of which Mary Lyon was then principal, and joined the class of '46, which celebrated its semi-centennial by a reunion at the college in 1896. Miss Lyon's teaching, counsel, example and influence proved most help-

ful, and in all the after years of her life Mrs. Grout never failed to feel the marvelous, inspiring and uplifting momentum she received at that institution. A deep mutual interest in foreign missions, careful study and knowledge of the Bible, together with a mutual regard for its teachings as the only infallible guide in all matters of religious doctrine and duty, were strong bonds of attachment between her teacher and herself. Only a few months after bidding adieu to her alma mater Mrs. Grout accompanied her husband to the foreign field, and in the many peculiar and exhaustive toils and trials which she was forced to endure, found she had abundant need for all the endowments of her nature and for all her attainments in knowledge, wisdom, grace and strength. Some portions of the voyage were rough in the extreme, but the only apparent effect upon her was to bring out and strengthen her faith and prove her fitness for the work to which she had been appointed. She was always frail and of a delicate constitution, naturally timid and retiring, yet, in times of great difficulty and threatening danger, her perfectly calm, quiet, yet resolute and courageous spirit, together with the readiness and ease with which she would rise into the fullest measure of trust in God and an unqualified repose in His wisdom and love, were a cheer and marvel to all who knew her. In the very opening of the mission work to which she had given her life, when necessity seemed to be laid upon her to remain alone, save with her infant and two Zulu servants, for weeks, among a rude people and in a region infested with wild beasts, while her husbannd went inland to prepare a humble cottage in which to live, Mrs. Grout's uniform spirit of self-denial, her patience and courage, trust in God and zeal for His work, were truly and grandly heroic. One of her greatest deprivations was the lack of congenial society or opportunity for frequent communion with kindred spirits. There were months at a time when she saw no white face except those of her own family, and yet this privation was met in part and relieved in various ways. At one time she had with her the entire mission, parents and children, numbering nearly fifty, and, at other times, she would have as guests distinguished visitors on an outing from the capital of the colony or from the seaport, or from some English, Scotch or German mission, or Bishop Colenso with some of his helpers; or the Bishop of Cape Town with his traveling companions; or the governor of the colony with a retinue of associates or subordinates; or a group of military officers; or some African traveler, hunter, philologist, or other scientific explorer, any and all of whom found in Mrs. Grout an agreeable, generous and hearty hostess. She was a devoted student and lover of God's works in nature, and in her African life she found a rich field for such studies, which proved a delightful alleviation for some of the privations to which she was subjected. Mrs. Grout made the humble cottage in that strange country a refined home, learned the Zulu language, and came close to the natives in their every-day life, taught the women and children how to read and write, how to sew, how to make clothing, how to make bread and butter, and how to live clean and decent lives. She gathered them in Sunday schools and Bible classes, and did all that an earnest and devoted Christian woman could to aid her husband in the establishment and building up of a church, a school, pure Christian homes, a widely extended civilization and an enduring Christian community, at and around the beautiful station, Umsunduzi, where their mission lot was cast. Mrs. Grout retained to the last days of her life the love of study and of good books which characterized her youth; she was well read in natural science, and was especially proficient as a student in botany. She also had a natural taste for history, and knew the ways of living and the methods of government of many people of the earth, and she also took a keen interest in current literature and the general news of the day.

The illness that terminated her life began in December, 1896, and was doubtless due to the natural decline of her advancing years. She bore her sufferings with calmness and patient resignation, and her life ebbed away in peace and quietness at her home in West Brattleboro, Vermont, April 27, 1897. The funeral services were conducted April 29, 1897, and began with a prayer at the house by the Rev. F. S. Smith, of the West Brattleboro Baptist church; services in the Congregational church were as follows: Hymn, "I Heard the Voice of Jesus Say;" reading of the

Scriptures, remarks and prayer by Mrs. Grout's pastor, the Rev. J. H. Babbitt; hymn, "The King of Love My Shepherd is." The interment was in the West Brattleboro cemetery.

MISS ANNIE L. GROUT.

Annie L. Grout, only daughter of the Rev. Lewis and Lydia B. Grout, was born July 28, 1847, at Umlazi Mission station, in Natal, South



Miss Annie L. Grout.

Africa. Previous to leaving Natal, as she did, with her parents, March 12, 1862, for this country, she assisted her mother in her school for the natives. Shortly after arriving in this country she entered Professor Olcott's Glenwood Seminary, after which, in 1864, she went to Mount Holyoke Seminary, where she remained for two years, then returned to Glenwood for two years more, and in 1868 entered the Abbott Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, from which she was graduated in 1870. The following year she established a select boarding school, Belair Institute, in her father's house in West Brattleboro, Vermont. After being engaged in this work for four years she was obliged to abandon it on account of her mother's ill health. For one year she was a teacher in Philadelphia, and in September, 1875, she accepted a position as teacher in the Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia. At the end of two years impaired health compelled her to return home and take a complete rest, and after being partially restored to health she resumed her teaching for a short period of time, and then took a position as clerk in Mrs. George E. Crowell's "Household" printing and publishing office. When this work was transferred to Boston she went there with it and served as clerk until the enterprise was well established in its new quarters. She then returned to her home, where, in addition to social and domestic duties, she devoted herself in large measure to those nature studies in which she had begun to take a deep interest before she left Natal. It was in the prosecution of these studies that she discovered a fern, the *Asplenium trichomanes, var. Incisum,* not before known to have been found in this country. Miss Grout was a member of the Vermont Botanical Club, and at its second annual meeting in Burlington, in February, 1897, she read an essay on "Some Ferns that Grow in Brattleboro," which was reported in the papers as "one of the most delightful, interesting and instructive of the many valuable papers presented at the meeting. It was her work to show, as she did, that here in this corner we have some of the rarest plants of the state. Her paper was a revelation of the beauty that lies all about us for the eye trained to study nature in some of her sweetest tracings." Her garden, with its variety of flowers and fruit, all of her own planting, putting in a most welcome appearance each in its own time, testified to her love of the pure and beautiful, as well as to her skill and success in garden work. She made several large and choice herbariums, which, in accordance with a memorandum found among her effects after death, were all given to the Brattleborro high school, together with all her

books and pamphlets relating to the subject of botany. The gift was spoken of in one of the local papers as "a collection containing many valuable specimens not often found in the possession of private individuals." Especially noticeable is a large portofolio of ferns containing many rare varieties found only in Africa. The collection of minerals she made was, by her direction, given to a fellow student in that line of study, who said of this gift in a local newspaper: "This collection consists of about two hundred and fifty specimens, many of which are rare and very fine, having been collected in all parts of this country and in Africa."

Miss Grout was one of the first to take an active part in the organization of a literary club, and after her decease, her father received a letter of sympathy from a committee of the club in which they spoke of her as "a faithful and able worker and charter member of the club, and for a long time our efficient and painstaking secretary." She was also a lover of birds, and after her decease it was said in "A Tribute to her Memory," which a committee of the Bird Club addressed to her father, "One of the first to propose the formation of a bird club in Brattleboro, and one of the most interested, active and efficient in carrying on its work, was Miss Annie L. Grout. Always a lover and student of nature, especially in plant life, and more recently in her observation of birds, which she tempted with food to frequent the shrubbery about her home, she was in sympathy with every movement to awaken and extend interest in these things, so closely related, as they are, to our own welfare and happiness." She was secretary and treasurer of the club from the time of its organization to the time of her decease. January 4, 1901, the "Vermont Phœnix" published an article from her pen which gave a list of more than one hundred and fifty Brattleboro birds. In all of her various fields of activity and many sources of improvement and enjoyment, nothing was ever anticipated, experienced or remembered with more of satisfaction than her occasional spending of a few days or weeks in East Northfield during the summer meetings of conferences held at that place. Here she availed herself of every opportunity of acquiring biblical, religious and spiritual instruction, inspiration and strength, and to those best acquainted with her it was evident that in this way especially, as in others also, she was making a marked and healthy progress in the divine life.

Her death occurred March 18, 1901, after a few days' illness with the grippe, which resulted in pneumonia. The funeral services, held March 21, at the church and conducted by her pastor, the Rev. L. M. Keneston, were largely attended. In his discourse Mr. Keneston said "Annie Grout was a Christian. From the tender age of twelve years, teaching the natives in the remotest corner of the dark continent about the Saviour she had always been taught to love, and to the very close of her life blessing those whom the world had passed by, the blacks in our southland, and the poor and friendless anywhere she found them—oh, what a company of earth's outcasts will rise up to call her blessed." In closing his address, Mr. Keneston recited a poem of which the following lines are the first stanza:

"Servant of God, well done,
Now haste thee to thy home.
A heavenly mansion waits for thee,
Thy Father bids thee 'come.' "—

and of which another stanza of touching significance in this connection is:

"Thou livest evermore,
In loving hearts enshrined,
Thy only thought in life's last hour,
The dear ones left behind."

An interesting obituary of Miss Grout, in the "Phœnix," of March 22, 1901, from the pen of her pastor, closed with saying: "She was for many years a teacher in the Congregational Sunday-school, and, although well versed in the Scriptures, spent much time in the direct preparation of the lesson in hand. She was collector for the McIntosh School for colored people, and was deeply interested in that work. One of her last acts was to arrange with a friend for the completion of the canvass, and the sending of funds to that school. Identified with the activities of her own church, her interest and benefactions yet reached out to a broader sphere, and, according to her ability, she spared no effort to assist in every noble cause, but bestowed her means and her strength unsparingly for others.

CHARLES CARLTON WARREN.

The Warren family of Vermont, which traces its ancestry to the early days of the Massachusetts colony, now widely dispersed throughout the country, has a prominent representative in the person of Charles Carlton Warren, of Waterbury, a man of great enterprise and public spirit, and one of the leading manufacturers of the state.

The American progenitor of the family was John Warren, who came from England with Governor Winthrop in the ship Arabella, arriving at Salem, Massachusetts, June 12, 1630. One of his descendants was Ebenezer, who first appears in Leicester, Massachusetts, in 1744. The history of the family was similar to that of the pioneers of the period,—clearing forests, making famous and founding little communities with their humble churches and insignificant schools, —until shortly before the Revolutionary war.

Elijah Warren, son of Ebenezer, was born in Leicester, Massachusetts, August 27, 1759. He was a tanner by trade, and he followed that useful calling throughout his life. He was a continental volunteer soldier during the Revolutionary war, and participated in the battle of White Plains, New York. In 1781 he married Elizabeth, born May 4, 1763, and a daughter of Amos and Mary Belcher (Henshaw) Wheeler, of Worcester, Massachusetts, and their six children were Amos, Joseph, Betsy, Lydia, Mary W. and Charlotte. The mother of these children died March 30, 1800, and the father married June 21, 1801, Mary Belcher Wheeler, who was born December 19, 1774, and was a sister of his former wife. Of this marriage were born two children, Louisa A. and Henry E. Elijah Warren died July 18, 1843, and his second wife died August 15, 1851. It is of interest to note that on September 17, 1863, there was a remarkable meeting of his children at the ancestral homestead, when every one born to him was present. Some of the older ones had left home before younger ones were born, and this was the first and only time in their lives that all were assembled together.

Amos, eldest child of Elijah Warren, was born on the family homestead July 25, 1782, and was educated in the common schools of the neighborhood. In early life he settled at Woodstock, Vermont. He was a man of sterling character and great industry, a tanner by occupation, and he accumulated considerable means, but met with reverses during his later years. He was a member of the Episcopal church. He married Sophia Holmes, who was born May 13, 1782, and bore him eight children: Charles Walton, Henry A., Caroline A., Mary E., Lucy Ann, Amos W., Sophia H. and George Washington Warren. The mother died June 27, 1825, and the father married October 3, 1825, Mrs. Caroline (Shurtleff) Chapman, who was born August 10, 1783. One child, Harriet Wood, was born of this marriage. The mother died September 13, 1852, and the father took for his third wife, June 14, 1854, Sally Beers, who died February 3, 1865, aged sixty-five years, and her husband survived her little more than three weeks, dying February 26th.

Charles Walton Warren, eldest son of Amos Warren, was born October 25, 1806, in Woodstock, Vermont, where he received his education in the public schools. He was by occupation a tanner and farmer, and was a capable business man and acquired considerable property. His personal character was unsullied. He was a Congregationalist in religion, a Republican in politics, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. In early manhood he removed to Hartland, where he passed the remainder of his life. December 27, 1829, he married Julia M. Perry, of Hartland, who bore him three children: Norman Charles, born August 14, 1830, and died October 2, following; Elizabeth A., born April 1, 1834, and died November 2, 1867; and Charles Carlton, of whom further mention is made below. The father died January 15, 1875, and the mother June 13, 1881.

Charles Carlton Warren, only surviving child of the parents named, was born February 11, 1843, in Hartland, Vermont. He received an excellent English education, beginning in the common schools of his native village, and afterwards attending Union Academy, at Meriden, New Hampshire. In 1862, although but nineteen years of age, his patriotic fervor moved him to enter the army and engage in the great battles for the preservation of the Union. A most capable musician, he became a first-class member of the band attached to the headquarters of the First Vermont Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Army



C. C. Warren.

TALKING INTO THE PHONOGRAPH IN HIS OFFICE, AT WATERBURY, VERMONT.



C. C. WARREN RESIDENCE.



E W. WARREN FAMILY.

A remarkable and interesting meeting of brothers and sisters took place in the good old town of Leicester, Mass., Sept. 17, 1863. Eight children of the late Elijah Warren, of said Leicester, met for the first and probably the last time, at the old homestead where they were born. The elder children emigrated to different States before the younger were born, and even their father never saw them all together; their names, places of residence and time of birth are as follows:

Amos Warren, Woodstock, Vt., July 25, 1782.
Joseph Warren, Leicester, Mass., Jan. 8, 1784.
Betsey Bond, Lisbon, Ill., Oct. 17, 1785.
Lydia Warren, Leicester, Mass., March 29, 1788.
Mary W. Chapin, Lisbon, Ill., May 23, 1790.
Charlotte Fuller, Leicester, Mass., Aug. 8, 1792.
Louisa A. Wheeler, Topsham, Maine, Aug. 18, 1807.
Henry E. Warren, Leicester, Mass., July 4, 1809.

The mother of the first six, Elizabeth Wheeler, born May 4, 1763, died March 30, 1800. The mother of the last two, Mary B. Wheeler, sister of Elizabeth, born Dec. 19, 1774, died August 15, 1851. The father, Elijah Warren, born Aug. 27, 1759, died July 18, 1843. All of their grandparents lived to be between 80 and 90 years old. All the children of the first marriage are still living and the circle has remained unbroken nearly three-fourths of a century. Mrs. Bond and Mrs. Chapin, taking the excursion of the lakes, traveled over 1600 miles to the meeting. Before their final separation, they went to Worcester and had the above photograph taken in a group. The only saddening thought upon this last occasion was that they would behold each other no more.

Corps, with which he was connected until it was honorably mustered out of service in 1864, when the speedy end of the Rebellion was assured. He had participated in all the stirring campaigns of the Army of the Potomac during this long period, and, while technically known as no-combatants, the band was frequently under fire in some of the most momentous battles, and bore a useful part in bringing the wounded from the field of carnage. Interesting incidents of his service were the rapid march of his command from the front to New York city to aid in putting down the draft riots, its return to Virginia, and its marching into Richmond, among the first federal troops to enter the rebel capital, which had for four years bade defiance to the national authority.

Returning home Mr. Warren engaged in the tanning business in Hartland, in association with his father, and he was afterwards similarly engaged with Wilson Britton. In 1868 the plant was destroyed by fire, and Mr. Warren leased a new tannery in Waterbury, which he conducted in partnership with Homer & Wyeth, of Boston. He subsequently purchased the property and devoted it to the manufacture of harness and rein leather. Most of his time being taken up at the tannery in producing the high-class leather he handles, and not having much time to devote to office work, he conceived the idea, and put it into execution, of dictating his enormous correspondence to the phonograph, which could be reproduced at any time on the typewriter by the regular office assistants. The business developed rapidly, and in 1899 had grown to such mammoth proportions that he formed a stock company for its conduct, the Warren Leather Company of Morrisville, now one of the most important manufacturing corporations in the state, of which he has been president to the present time.

In 1887 Mr. Warren purchased a large farm in the village of Waterbury, which he conducted and devoted largely to dairying, while he was also managing his leather manufactory. In 1889 he sold the farm to the state, and upon it was erected the present fine insane asylum. In 1890 he was appointed a member of the state fish commission, and also a director of the state fish hatchery, and he was a prime mover and principal agent in the establishment of the first fish hatchery in the state. This was, in the beginning, an innovation which was stoutly antagonized in various quarters, as being a chimerical scheme and involving useless expense. Firm in the conviction of the great usefulness of the system when once fairly established, the board persisted in face of all obstacles and with grudged and meagre appropriations, and finally achieved success, rewarded at a later day by the approbation of the people of the state, among whom were those who had been the most determined opponents. To this satisfactory conclusion Mr. Warren was the chief contributor. He is a Republican in politics, and a non-sectarian in religion. He is a member of Edwin Dillingham Post, G. A. R., and of Vermont Lodge No. 18, F. and A. M. of Windsor.

Mr. Warren was married to Miss Ella F. McElroy, daughter of Jerry and Florella (Broadwick) McElroy. Her father was born in Middlesex, Vermont, a son of Robert Crawford McElroy, who was born in Chesterfield, New Hampshire, September 13, 1775. Florella Broadwick was a daughter of Robert, who came from Scotland and settled in Waterbury, Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Warren have two children: Kate Grace, born February 4, 1876, was married June 15, 1898, to H. B. Cram, of New York city, and to them were born two children: Harkness Warren, born July 17, 1899, and Mildred, born October 18, 1900. The other child of Mr. and Mrs. Warren is Charles Carlton, Jr., who was born September 29, 1888.

FRANKLIN A. DWINELL.

The subject of this sketch finds an appropriate place in the history of those men of business and enterprise in the state of Vermont whose force of character, whose sterling integrity, whose fortitude amid discouragements, whose good sense in the management of complicated affairs have contributed to the development of the resources of this noble commonwealth. His career has not been helped by accident, or luck, or wealth, or family, or powerful friends. He is, in the broadest sense, a self-made man, being both the architect and builder of his own fortune.

Mr. Dwinell was born in East Calais, Vermont, May 23, 1848, his parents being Albert and Irene Davis (Rich) Dwinell. The ancestry can be traced back through many generations to

France. Michael Dunnel was a native of France and became the progenitor of the family in America. Crossing the Atlantic to the new world, he spent his last days in Topsville, Massachusetts, in 1717. Among his children was Thomas Doenell, who was the fourth in order of birth in a family of nine. He was born in 1672, married Dinah Brinstdell, of Lynn, Massachusetts, and died in Topsville, in 1747. In their family were nine children, the eldest being Jonathan Dunnell, who was born in June, 1702, and died in Millsbury, Massachusetts in 1782. He married Mahitable Kenney. They were the parents of eleven children, the fourth of whom was Archelaus Dwinel. He was born in Topsville, Massachusetts, in 1731 and served as a soldier in the English army in the French and Indian war. He married Martha Perkins, and died November 13, 1758, at the early age of twenty-seven years. Three children were born to Archelaus and Martha Dwinel, and the eldest was given the father's name. He was born in Boxford, Massachusetts, in 1754, and when the country determined to throw off the yoke of British oppression he joined the American army and served under Washington in the Revolutionary war. He married Olive Hall, a daughter of Deacon Willis Hall, of Sutton, Massachusetts, and they were the great-grandparents of our subject. The grandfather, Israel Dwinell, was the third in order of birth in a family of six children. He was born in Croydon, New Hampshire, October 8, 1789, and was married on the 1st of April, 1813, to Phila Gilman, of Marshfield, Vermont. She died June 1, 1864, and his death occurred February 20, 1874. Among their children was Albert Dwinell, the father of our subject. He was the fifth in a family of ten and was born in East Calais.

Albert Dwinell has been engaged in farming and merchandising through many years and is a representative of business interests, occupying a prominent position in commercial circles. He has been honored with a number of local offices, and has also represented his district in both branches of the state legislature, where his loyal support of the measures in which he has believed has proved an important factor in moulding the laws enacted during his terms of service. He is a Republican in his political affiliations, and is unswerving in his advocacy of the principles of the party. Long a faithful member of the Congregational church, for more than a quarter of a century he has served as superintendent of the Sunday-school, and his efforts in behalf of the church have been far-reaching and beneficial. To know Albert Dwinell is to esteem and honor him, for his life has been upright, and in all its relations he has been true to duty and to the trust reposed in him. He married Irene D. Rich, a daughter of Samuel Rich, and they became the parents of three children: Franklin A., Clarence Rich and Dell Burton.

Franklin A. Dwinell, whose name introduces this record, pursued his early education in the common schools and afterward entered Barre Academy, in which he was graduated with the class of 1868. He then entered upon his active business career as an employe in his father's store at East Calais, where he remained until 1874. In that year he went to Plainfield, where he engaged in merchandising on his own account, carrying on operations successfully at that point for a number of years. In 1885 the Farmer's Trust Company was organized and Mr. Dwinell was elected its president, at once taking an active interest and part in its management, his labors contributing in a very large measure to its prosperous career. In the meantime, in the spring of 1890, Mr. Dwinell had removed to Montpelier, and in 1898 had accepted the position of inspector of investments in the National Life Insurance Company. He also became interested in a number of local business enterprises, as a director in the Wetmore & Morse Granite Company, a director of the Montpelier Building & Construction Company, and a director in the First National Bank of Montpelier. His sound business judgment, his keen discrimination and sagacity have made his counsel valued in business circles.

In East Montpelier, on the 15th of December, 1869, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Dwinell and Miss Hattie A. Hammett, a daughter of Lawson and Asenath (Clark) Hammett. By this marriage two children have been born, Elbert Hammett and Melvin Raymond. The former was graduated in Harvard College in 1896, completed a course in the Harvard Law School in 1900, and is now successfully practicing in Kansas City, Missouri; while M. Raymond, the

younger son, is in the actuary's department of the National Life Insurance Company. The mother died November 15, 1884, and Mr. Dwinell was again married on the 5th of June, 1894, his second union being with Miss Anna J. Chandler, a daughter of the late honored Dr. C. M. Chandler, of Montpelier.

Mr. Dwinell is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity and is a past master of the blue lodge. He has also taken the degrees of Royal Arch Masonry and of the commandery, and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to Bethany church of Montpelier, and in his political views is a stalwart Republican, taking a very deep and active interest in the work of the party, its growth and the extension of its influence. Positions of public trust have been conferred upon him, and for a number of years he served as town clerk and treasurer of Plainfield. In 1878 he was elected to the legislature and in 1890 was chosen to represent his district in the state senate, where he served as president pro tem. He is one of the honored and respected citizens of the Green Mountain state, and has attained to a distinguished position in financial and political circles.

JOSEPH WILLIAM RACETTE, M. D.

The world instinctively pays deference to the man whose success has been worthily achieved. During the years of his connection with a profession which ranks among the most important to which man gives his energies, Dr. Racette has ever commanded the highest respect by reason of his skill and ability and his sterling personal worth. He is engaged in practice in Bennington, and a large patronage attests the confidence reposed in him by the public.

Dr. Joseph William Racette is a native of Quebec, Canada, his birth having occurred in that city on the 27th of March, 1867. His father was born in France and at an early age crossed the Atlantic to Canada with his parents, being reared and educated in the city of Quebec. Throughout his life he followed farming, an occupation which had been the pursuit of his ancestors for many generations, and in the community where he lived he was accounted a most prosperous farmer. He married Philomena Belleville, who was also born in Quebec, and was a daughter of Augustus and Agatha (Walboisert) Belleville. Her father was a successful farmer, whose life span covered the long period of eigthy-nine years, while his wife reached the advanced age of fourscore years. By her marriage Mrs. Racette became the mother of seven children, of whom four are yet living: Winnifred, J. W., Alfred and Pamelia. The parents are still living on the old homestead in Quebec, and enjoy the warm regard of many friends in that locality.

Dr. Racette spent his early youth under the parental roof in his native city, and after attending the common schools continued his education in the National University, from which institution he was graduated in 1889. With a broad general knowledge to serve as a foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of professional learning, he began preparations for the practice of medicine, becoming a student in the Albany Medical school of New York. Desiring to attain a high degree of proficiency, he afterward went abroad, spending some time in Rome and France and Germany, in investigating the hospitals and colleges and gaining a knowledge of the methods pursued therein. He took a special course of study in Notre Dame Medical College in Rome, and then returned to America. Taking up his abode in Bennington, he has since successfully engaged in practice here, and his advancement has been continuous, for as the years have passed he has demonstrated his ability to successfully cope with the problems which are continually confronting the physician. He is very accurate in diagnosing a case and anticipating complications that may arise, and his efforts toward the alleviation of human suffering have been most effective.

In 1894 the Doctor was united in marriage to Dorile Amyot, who was born in Cohoes, New York, and is a daughter of Bruno and Zoe (Ducharme) Amyot. The father is a wholesale dealer in horses, and still makes his home in Cohoes. Mrs. Racette was one of nine children, and the others are all still living in Cohoes. By her marriage she became the mother of three children, George, Eva and William. In his political affiliations the Doctor is a strong Republican, believing firmly in the principles of the party, although he is not active in political work. He is

a member of the Knights of Columbus, served as trustee of the order for two years, and also belongs to the Foresters fraternity and the Catholic Loyal Legion. In the line of his profession he is now connected with the Bennington County Medical Society, the Vermont State Medical Society and of the Union Medical Society, of the last named of which he is serving as vice president, having jurisdiction over six counties, viz: Bennington, Berkshire, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Albany, Windham. Dr. Racette is an extremely busy and successful practitioner, constantly overburdened by demands for his services, both professionally and socially. He is a man of the highest and purest character, an industrious and ambitious student, and a gifted teacher of surgery. Genial in disposition, unobtrusive and unassuming, he is patient under adverse criticism, and in his expressions concerning brother practitioners is friendly and indulgent.

LELAND Le GRAND FILLMORE, M. D.

The state of Vermont, with its pulsing industrial activities and rapid development, has attracted within its confines men of marked ability and high character in the various professional lines, and in this way progress has been maintained and social stability fostered. He whose name initiates this review is accorded recognition as one of the able and successful physicians of the state, and by his labors, his high intellectual attainments and his sterling characteristics, has justified the respect and confidence in which he is held by the medical fraternity and the local public.

Dr. Leland LeGrand Fillmore was born in Bennington, February 24, 1874, and traces his ancestry back to England. The first of the name in America, John Fillmore, crossed the Atlantic, located in Boston, and was captured by pirates. He was a seafaring man, and after being captured he and a companion killed some of the pirates and ran the ship into Boston harbor. The great-great-grandfather of Dr. Fillmore was Nathaniel Fillmore, Sr., a resident of Bennington, and it was in this city that Nathaniel Fillmore, Jr., the great-grandfather, was born and reared. He was a farmer by occupation, and when the country became involved in the war with England, which resulted in the establishment of the republic, he participated in the battle of Bennington, where the Green Mountain boys covered themselves with such glory that the history of their contest has since found a prominent place in the annals of the nation. Elijah Fillmore, the grandfather of the Doctor, was also a farmer and followed that pursuit throughout his entire life. A very prominent and influential citizen, he was called to represent his district in the state legislature for a number of terms, and was very active in securing many measures that were passed during his connection with the assembly. After a long, useful and honorable career, he passed away at the age of sixty-nine years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Armstrong, was born in Bennington and came of a family that was also represented in the Revolutionary battle which occurred here. She became the mother of seven children, including Elijah Fillmore, Jr.

The latter was educated in the common schools of Bennington, and, like his ancestors, devoted his attention throughout his business career to agricultural pursuits. He also took a very prominent part in public affairs, and many important interests were intrusted to him. He served as the administrator of several large estates, and was very conscientious and faithful in the performance of his duties. He filled the office of selectman, and was widely known as one of the influential and leading residents of his town. In his political views he was a Democrat and one of the staunch supporters of Samuel J. Tilden. He held membership in the Grange, being one of its active representatives. He died at the age of sixty-nine years. He was twice married, his first union being with Abigail Chase, who was born in the town of Bennington, and by her marriage became the mother of four children: Millard, now of California; Marshall; Edwina and Eldora, deceased. The mother died at the age of thirty years, and for his second wife Mr. Fillmore chose Arianna Thayer. They became the parents of three sons, of whom two are yet living, Henry D. and Leland L. The mother passed away at the age of forty-eight years.

Dr. Fillmore spent his early life in Bennington, and in the common schools began his education, which was supplemented by a course in the high school. When the time came to make

choice of a profession which he desired to make his life work, he determined to prepare for the practice of medicine and became a student in the Albany Medical College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1896. His initial practice was as an interne in Albany Hospital, a position which he held through successful competitive examination and thus put his theoretical knowledge to the practical test. In the fall of 1897 he removed to Sheffield, Vermont, remaining an active member of the medical fraternity of that place until 1900, when he located at Bennington, where he has since engaged in general practice, having already won a large business.

In 1897 Dr. Fillmore was united in marriage to Miss E. Josephine Moore, a daughter of David E. Moore. She was born in Manchester, Vermont, and her father was a native of Bennington. He still resides in that city and is serving as street commissioner. David Moore married Ellen Luther, a native of Dorset, Vermont, and they became the parents of two children who are yet living, Ellen and Robert. To the Doctor and his wife has been born a daughter, Gladys E. In his political affiliations Dr. Fillmore is a Democrat, and keeps well informed on the issues of the day, but has never sought or desired office. Closely associated with the military interests of the state for a number of years, he belonged to Company K. First Vermont Infantry, in which he held the rank of sergeant. Fraternally he is connected with Mt. Anthony Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he is now serving as junior steward, and he also belongs to the Junior Order of the United American Mechanics. He also belongs to the town and state medical societies, and through intercourse with his fellow practitioners keeps in touch with the advanced thought of the day, so that he is widely read in his profession, and his ability is of no inferior order.

JOHN VOSE CARNEY.

High on the roll of eminent men of Vermont who have made their homes in Bennington, is found the name of the Hon. John V. Carney, who is now serving as judge of the probate court of District No. 1, and who as a member of the state senate left the impress of his individuality upon the legislature of the commonwealth. In a republic where honor is won through public service and usefulness, one may well be proud of achievement, since merit and ability are the foundations upon which advancement rests, and the men who occupy conspicuous positions as leaders of public thought and action are they in whom skill and intrinsic worth are recognized. Loyalty in citizenship and a deep and abiding interest in the welfare of his state won for Mr. Carney high rank in its councils, and gained for him judicial distinction.

Judge Carney was born in Newcastle, Maine, November 6, 1835, and his father, Daniel Carney, was likewise a native of that state. For many years, however, the latter engaged in business in Boston, but, as time advanced and he had acquired a handsome competence, he retired from business life, spending his last days in Newcastle, where he passed away at the age of eighty-six. For many years he had served as postmaster in the village of Sheepscot. He wedded Mary Wheeler, who was born in Boston and was a daughter of Captain Josiah Wheeler, one of the valiant soldiers of the Revolutionary war. The latter was also an attendant at the famous Boston Tea Party, on which occasion the colonists, no longer willing to meet the excessive tax on tea, threw that product overboard into the sea. Captain Wheeler was a master mechanic and attained a most prominent position in the line of his chosen calling. He was the architect of the Boston state-house, and also planned many other of the fine buildings of that city. Daniel and Mary Carney had a large family, inculding Emmeline, who became Mrs. Eastman and is living in Sheepscot; Mrs. Ann Chase; Mrs. Henrietta Cole, of Fall River, Massachusetts; Addison and Edmund, also of Sheepscot; Franklin G. and John. The mother passed away at the age of eighty years. The parents were both members of the Episcopal church, and Mr. Carney served for many years a vestryman of the old Trinity church in Boston, where his remains are interred.

Judge Carney spent his early years in Newcastle, Maine, and for three years resided in Worcester, Massachusetts, where he learned the machinist's trade. In 1854 he came to Bennington, and, therefore, for almost half a century has been a resident of this place. For some time he

was connected with its industrial interests as a manufacturer of knit goods. He was interested in a shoddy mill, but lost considerable in that enterprise, on account of the destruction of the plant by fire in 1876. In that year he was one of the assistant judges of the county court, and he was in the fall elected judge and filled that position for two years. In 1884 he was chosen senator for the term of two years. To each question which came up for attention he gave his careful consideration, and his earnest thought and efforts had no little effect in influencing the work of the senate. In 1892 he was elected judge of the probate court and by re-election has since been continued in that office. No higher testimonial of faithful and capable service could be given than the fact that by popular ballot he has been five times chosen for one position. He has also held a number of town offices, including that of appraiser of property. The Republican party has ever had his strong alleginace, and his efforts in its behalf have been effective in promoting its growth and success.

In 1854 Judge Carney was united in marriage to Susan A. Abbott, a daughter of Asa and Sallie Abbott. Her father was born in Holden, Massachusetts, but spent his last days in Bennington, Vermont, where he died at an advanced age. In the family were four children, who are still living: Eleanor, who became the wife of Henry Bradford; Miss Annice; Mrs. Carney; and L. F. Abbott, who married Miss Laura Hancock. To Judge Carney and his wife was born one daughter, Laura Jeannette, the widow of Clifford N. Hodgkins, by whom she had one daughter, Allura May, who is now living with the Judge and his wife.

In addition to his business and official duties, Judge Carney has been connected with public affairs and was one of the incorporators of the Bennington County Savings Bank. He had also contributed to the moral progress of the community, being a most prominent and active worker in both church and Sunday-school. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has served as trustee, steward and class-leader, and in the Sunday-school he has been superintendent. His life has been an honorable, useful and active one. Not so abnormally developed in any direction as to become a genius, he has yet given due attention to all the interests of life which should concern him. He is devoted to his family, loyal in his citizenship, faithful in office and trustworthy in all business relations. Well fitted to become a leader in public thought and action, by his efforts he has been potent in shaping not only the policy of his adopted city but also of the commonwealth, and well may Judge Carney be numbered among the representative men of the Green Mountain state.

FREDERICK GAY.

The old and honorable Gay family of Vermont, represented in the eighth generation by Frederick Gay, of Burlington, formerly one of the leading manufacturers of the state, was founded by John Gay, who came about 1630 from England to America. He settled at Watertown, and was one of the grantees of the great division of the Beaver Brook Plough lands. He was one of the proprietors of Dedham, where he died, March 4, 1688. His wife was Joanna, the widow of one Baldwicke.

Samuel, son of John, was born March 10, 1639, and died April 15, 1718, upwards of seventy-nine years of age. Under his father's will he received a grant of land in Medfield, and was selectman in 1698. He married November 23, 1661, Mary, a daughter of Edward Bridge, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, and she died April 13, 1718. Timothy, son of Samuel, was born September 15, 1674, and died May 26, 1719. The name of his wife was Patience. Timothy, son of Timothy, was born December 29, 1703, and he was married in Stoughton, February 10, 1727, to Azubah Thorpe. He died March 29, 1793, when more than eighty-nine years of age, and his wife died December 9, 1773.

Solomon, son of Timothy and Azubah (Thorpe) Gay, was born February 24, 1741. He was a minute-man during the Revolutionary war, and was one of the immortal band which resisted the British troops at Lexington. He married Abigail Gould, February 4, 1762.

Daniel, son of Solomon, was born August, 1768, and died October 4, 1851. He was among the early settlers of the town of Stockbridge, Vermont, and the village of Gaysville was named in his honor. He married Kate Emma Lamber-



Merrick Gay

ton, who died January 3, 1819, leaving to him four children: Daniel, Jr., Paul W., Merrick and Dwight. His second wife was Eunice, the widow of True Whitcomb.

Merrick, third son of Daniel, was born November 15, 1802, in Gaysville, where his entire life was spent, and where he rose to great prominence and exerted a potent influence for good in all the relations of life. In his early manhood he engaged in a mercantile business, which proved most successful. At a later day he was associated with others in the establishment of a woolen manufactory. He afterward purchased the interest of his associates and conducted the business in partnership with his son Nelson, and during the Civil war they transacted a large business in manufacturing goods for the use of the army. He was for many years a director in the National White River Bank at Bethel, and for several years its president.

He was during all these years conspicuously useful in public affairs. For thirty years he held the offices of town clerk and treasurer, and was succeeded by his son Nelson, and the two occupied these positions for more than half a century. He represented his town in the general assembly for four years, and his service was so warmly appreciated that he was elected to the state senate. At the expiration of his term in the latter body he was re-elected, but was unable to take his seat on account of ill health.

Merrick Gay was married September 1, 1828, to Sarah Maria Whitcomb. She was a daughter of Major Paul Whitcomb, who was born in Stockbridge, a son of Lot Whitcomb, who came from Hardwick, Massachusetts, and was among the early settlers of Vermont. The family was founded by John Whitcomb, the emigrant ancestor, who was in Dorchester, Massachusetts, as early as 1633. In 1654 he removed to Lancaster, Massachusetts, where he died, September 24, 1662. His son Robert married the daughter of General James Cudworth in 1660. Their son James, born in 1666, married Mary Parker in 1694, and died in Rochester in 1728. Their son Nathaniel, born in 1697, moved to Hardwick in 1742, and was selectman for five years. His first wife was Rosella Coombs, and his second wife was Phoebe Blackman. Lot, son of Nathaniel, was born in Hardwick, Massachusetts, May 2, 1739; he removed to Vermont in 1795 and laid the foundation for the town of Barnard.

Merrick Gay died November 7, 1866, and his wife died March 6, 1896. Their children were as follows: Harvey D., born December 19, 1829, settled in Columbus, Ohio, where he married, December 19, 1855, Virginia Wolcott; he removed to Vinton, Iowa, where he became a very successful merchant, and died July 24, 1878.

Nelson, born February 22, 1832, and died May 7, 1887, was a man of great enterprise. He was associated with his father in business, and was prominent in public affairs, occupying all the local offices, representing his town in the general assembly and senate, and serving on the bench as assistant judge. He was married January 26, 1869, to Olivia M. Blodgett, of Randolph, Vermont, and they became the parents of two children, Sarah M., born June 10, 1870, and Nelson M., born April 26, 1875, who married Lucia D. Skinner, and now lives in Boston.

Charles M. Gay, born July 10, 1834, graduated from the University of Vermont, embraced the law as his profession and settled in Madison, Wisconsin. At the breaking out of the Civil war he returned to Vermont and became editor of the "Rutland Herald." He subsequently located in Boston, and became a member of the publishing house of Littell & Gray. After retiring from business he spent several years abroad, and died in New York city, April 1, 1900. He married, January 15 1859, Maria S. Shaw, of Burlington, and their children were Minnie, born October 5, 1860, who became the wife of Dr. F. H. Daniels, of New York city; and Charles M., Jr., born January 23, 1871, now an architect in New York city.

Jennie S., born October 24, 1837, was married to Hiram H. Gilson, December 25, 1862, and died May 8, 1892. Mary F., born in June 1840, died January 19, 1842. Merrick, born in January, 1844, died June 3, 1846. Frederick, born August 14, 1848, is referred to at length below. Minnie M., born August 6, 1853, was married December 23, 1885, to Rev. Joseph R. Roblin, of Picton, Ontario.

Frederick Gay, of the last named family, received his early education in the common schools in his native village, and further prosecuted his studies in Randolph Academy and Norwich Uni-

versity. He was eighteen years of age when his father died, and he shortly afterward engaged in woolen manufacturing in association with his brother Nelson. In 1874 the brothers set up at Gaysville a factory for making ivory buttons, the business being carried on under the firm name of Gay, Kimball & Gay. In 1880 the business had so far outgrown their capacity that the firm removed to Rutland, where larger buildings and more ample machinery were successfully utilized for several years.

In 1891 Frederick Gay located in Burlington and formed a partnership with James B. Henderson, under the firm name of Gay & Henderson, in a wholesale and retail coal business, which they continued to conduct upon a large scale. They are largely interested in real estate, having built many houses in the city. Mr. Gay is also interested in the wholesale cigar business of C. F. Rockwood & Company. He is a man of excellent ability in all commercial lines, and takes an active part in all the movements promising advantage to the community in promoting its material and social interests. In religion he is a Universalist, and in politics a Republican. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars and of the Algonquin Club.

Mr. Gay was married October 9, 1872, to Miss Laura J. Baker, a native of Morristown, Vermont. Her parents were Andrew and Hulda (Wilkins) Baker, who were the parents of three children: Mrs. Gay; Clara L., who died at the age of eighteen years; and Frank P., of Gaysville. Mr. and Mrs. Gay are the parents of one child, Robert H., born July 3, 1876. He is a graduate of Philips Andover Academy, Yale College and the Harvard Law School, and is a practicing attorney in New York city.

ELMER ELLSWORTH LARRABEE.

Elmer E. Larrabee, who is superintendent of the electric light system at Bennington, is a native of the Pine Tree state, his birth having occurred in Bath, Maine, on the 19th of February, 1860. His father, James R. Larrabee, was a native of Phippsburg, Maine. He was reared in that town and acquired his education in its public schools. Early in life he went to sea, sailing to many foreign lands, but finally he abandoned the water and took up his abode in Bath, where he engaged in carpentering for many years. His death occurred on the 20th of September, 1884, when he was sixty-four years of age. He married Lucretia Davis Elliott, who was born in Brunswick, Maine, a daughter of Ephraim and Rachel (Williams) Elliott. Her father was a



ELMER ELLSWORTH LARRABEE.

farmer by occupation and at one time served as a captain in the state militia, but when the war with England was in progress he was too young to enlist. In the community where he made his home he was a highly respected citizen, and his death, which occurred when he was seventy-four years of age, was mourned by many warm friends. His wife was born in Phippsburg, Maine, and by her marriage became the mother of thirteen children, among whom are: Harriet, who became the wife of P. M. Reid, of Bath, formerly of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, and who is author of a "History of Bath," and other historical publications; Rachel, who married Charles Sylvester,

of Racine, Wisconsin; Louise, the wife of L. F. Adams, of Bath; Lydia, the wife of P. O. Rogers; and Matilda, who married Thomas B. Cutting, both of the latter of Bath, Maine. All of these are now living in Maine, but the other members of the family have passed away. The mother died at the very advanced age of eighty-eight years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Elliott were consistent members of the Baptist church, closely following the teachings of that denomination. By the marriage of James R. and Lucretia D. Larrabee four sons and a daughter were born, but only two are living: Jennie, the wife of Charles H. Norton, of Bath, Maine; and Elmer E. The mother died at the age of sixty-seven years, in the faith of the Baptist church, of which both she and her husband had long been active members, doin everything in their power to promote the growth and increase the influence of the church.

Elmer E. Larrabee spent his early youth in Bath, Maine, and attended the common schools there until fourteen years of age, when he put aside his text books and entered upon his business career, learning the ship-joiner's trade. He followed that pursuit in his native city until the electric light plant was instituted there, and he was given charge of the inside wiring. When the plant was completed, he was given the superintendence of the business and occupied that position until 1891, when he came to Bennington to take charge of the electric plant in this town, and is now (1902) president of the company operating the same. He is also a director of the electric railroad company and of the Bennington & Hossic Valley Railroad Company.

In 1878 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Larrabee and Miss Flora S. Leonard, who was born in Bath, Maine, a daughter of Thomas and Catherine Leonard. Her father was born in Windsor, Nova Scotia, and there became a house carpenter. He afterward removed to Bath, where he resided for many years, and through a long period was connected with building interests of that place, but at the present time he is living retired. His wife was also a native of Nova Scotia, and by their marriage they became the parents of the following children, besides Mrs. Larrabee: Charles, a resident of San Francisco, California; Maude, of Bath, Maine; Jennie, at home; E. Randall, who is engaged in the drug business in Bath; and Fred A., who is also living in that city. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Larrabee has been blessed with one son, Harold D., who was born in Bath, and after attending the public schools in that place, continued his education in the high school of Bennington. He was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and is now in the employ of the General Electric Company, of Schenectady, New York.

In his political views Mr. Larrabee is a Republican, and socially is connected with the Red Men. He has never sought public office, yet for two years was a member of the city council of Bath. He thoroughly enjoys home life and takes great pleasure in the society of his family and friends. Those who know him personally have for him warm regard, and his success in business, from the beginning of his residence in Bennington, was uniform and rapid. He has always supported those interests which are calculated to uplift and benefit humanity, while his own high moral worth is deserving of the highest commendation.

GEORGE EUGENE MOODY.

George Eugene Moody, one of the prosperous and progressive business men of Waterbury, Vermont, is a descendant of Elisha Moody, who settled in Corinth, Vermont, in the early part of the eighteenth century. He was a miller by trade, and followed that vocation successfully for many years. He was the father of two sons and several daughters; the names of the sons were Joseph and Elisha Moody.

Joseph Moody, grandfather of George Eugene Moody, attended the district schools of his birthplace, and in later years became what was known in the early days, before the advent of the railroad, as a drover. He delt extensively in the buying and selling of live-stock, which he disposed of very advantageously in Boston, Massachusetts. He also speculated in real estate, from which he derived a goodly profit, and, in fact, all his business was in the trading line. In his political affiliations Mr. Moody was a Democrat, and he served as justice of the peace for many years, and transacted most of the legal business of the town.

After his marriage to Miss Avis Chesley, daughter of George Chesley, Mr. Moody removed to Waterbury, Vermont, where he continued in the same line of trade for many years, being ably assisted later on by his sons who were in partnership with him. Six sons and three daughters were born to them: Daniel, Nathaniel, William, Elisha, Joseph, George, Avis, Betsy and Angeline Moody. The family were all earnest and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Waterbury, Vermont. Mr. Moody died in 1859, and his wife had died some time previously.

George Moody, youngest son of Joseph and Avis Moody, and the father of George Eugene Moody, was born in Vershire, Vermont, September 20, 1822. After receiving the education that was afforded in the district school, he assisted his father in the management of his business, and later became an extensive dealer in live-stock on his own account. He was also actively interested in the real estate trade, in which he did considerable speculating.

On December 8, 1843, Mr. Moody married Miss Lucia Eddy, who was born in Waterbury, Vermont, May 8, 1822, a daughter of William and Jane (Smith) Eddy; the former named, who was born in Massachusetts, was a son of Thomas Eddy, who participated in the Revolutionary war, and who married Miss Elizabeth Putnam, a niece of General Israel Putnam, who won considerable fame and renown in the war of the Revolution. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Moody, namely: George Eugene; Edwin B.; Lucia Euphasia; Sarah Elizabeth; Emma Caroline; Rev. Calvin, pastor of a Congregational church in Minneapolis, Minnesota; and Nettie E., who acted for many years in the capacity of teacher in the high and grammar schools.

George Eugene Moody, eldest son of George and Lucia Moody, was born in Waterbury, Vermont, January 6, 1845. He acquired his early education in the common schools, and later received an academic course. After his graduation he was engaged in teaching school for many years. He then followed the occupation of farming, and in addition to this he has been actively interested in various enterprises, all of which have proved most successful and remunerative. For the past twenty-five years he has been engaged in the manufacture of brick, and for the same length of time he has been one of the most extensive shippers of live-stock. He has also an interest in lumber manufacturing and dealing, in the granite business, in the wrapper manufacturing, and in mercantile business, the firm being known as Moody & Luce. Mr. Moody was one of the prime promoters of the electric railroad operating between Waterbury and Stowe, and, in connection with Mr. George H. Almon and C. P. McMahon, he caused to be established in 1898 the electric plant at Bolton Falls which furnishes light for Waterbury and power for the Montpelier & Barr Railroad.

Mr. Moody is also widely known in political circles as a leading representative in the Republican party of the state, and has occupied numerous positions of trust and influence. He represented the town of Waterbury in the state legislature in 1886 and 1900, has served in the capacity of selectman for nine years, besides filling other local offices.

Mr. Moody was united in marriage, March 8, 1866, to Miss Alma Huse, who was born in Waterbury, Vermont, a daughter of Eben and Lydia (Fisk) Huse, the former named being a son of William Huse. Of this union three children have been born: the first, a daughter, died in infancy; the second, Inez Eugenia, born November 23, 1867, and died December 8, 1894, was a graduate of the Vermont University of the class of 1894; the third a son, Mark Huse Moody, born May 11, 1876, graduated from Minard Commercial School, 1894, and Montpelier Seminary in 1898, and now holds the responsible position of manager of the wrapper factory, besides acting in the capacity of postmaster of the town of Waterbury, Vermont, being appointed in April, 1898, and re-appointed in April, 1902. He married, June 20, 1900, Lucy Helen Gaffield, of Bradford, Vermont, daughter of George E. and Jennie E. Gaffield.

EDWARD KINSLEY.

Judge Edward Kinsley, of Bennington, Vermont, bears in his veins some of the best blood of our early colonists, and is in every way a splendid type of our best American citizenship. He was born at the old homestead February 26,

1827, and is descended from good old Revolutionary stock. The family name was originally spelled Kingsley, but there is a tradition to the effect that one of his ancestors hated the king so much that he dropped the "g" from his name, and to this day most of his descendants spell the name without it.

John Kinsley, Judge Kinsley's grandfather, was born in Rhode Island, and was a son of Samuel Kinsley, who was a blacksmith by trade and who was a soldier in the patriot army in the war of the Revolution, serving under General Washington at Valley Forge. One of the brothers of grandfather Kinsley, Daniel Kinsley, eventually located in northern Vermont, where he resumed the original spelling of the name, Kingsley, and where many of his descendants now reside. In 1768 John Kinsley came to Bennington, Vermont, and purchased a large tract of land, most of which our subject owns to this day. He at once turned his attention to clearing the land and built a log house on the site where his grandson's residence now stands. His occupation was that of farming, which he continued to follow throughout his active business life. When the colonists took up arms against the mother country, he and his two brothers, Daniel and Nathaniel, joined Captain Dewey's company, as did his also his two oldest sons, being among the famous "minute men" in the battle of Bennington. General Stark's troops camped near his home, and he joined them on their way to Bennington, riding horseback along the old bridle-path which ran near his place, and which was the only road at that time. He died at the advanced age of ninety years, and his wife was also quite old at the time of her death. She bore the maiden name of Thankful Washburn, and was a daughter of William Washburn. They were members of the Presbyterian church, and were among the most highly respected and honored citizens of the community in which they lived. In the family of this worthy couple were the following children: John, Jr., who was born August 27, 1749; Rhoda, born April 12, 1751; William, born April 16, 1753; Thankful, born September 26, 1754; Mary, born October 30, 1756; Beulah, who was born October 10, 1758, and died March 4, 1759; Roger, born February 7, 1760; Abisha, who was born March 18, 1766, and died August 9, 1859.

Abisha Kinsley, the youngest in this family, was only two years old when brought by his parents to Bennington, where he was educated in the common schools. He remained on the home farm with his father until the latter's death, and then took charge of the place, purchasing the interests of the other heirs. In 1826 he built the house now occupied by our subject, and continued his residence there until called from this life at the age of ninety-three years. As one of the popular and influential citizens of his community, he was prominently identified with public affairs, and was called upon to fill several official positions of honor and trust, the duties of which he most faithfully and satisfactorily performed. For fourteen years he served as selectman of the town, when the salary of that office was only seven dollars per year, and he was also justice of the peace for a number of years. In politics he was an old-line Whig, and in religious faith was a Universalist, to which church his wife also belonged. Abisha Kinsley was twice married, his first wife being Hulda Millard, a native of Bennington, Vermont, by whom he had six children, all now deceased. For his second wife he wedded Eunice Green, a daughter of Henry Green, who came to this state from Keane, New Hampshire, in pioneer days, and settled at Bennington Center, where he died at an advanced age. Mrs. Kinsley was seventy-eight years of age at the time of her death, and of her five children only two are now living, these being Edward, and an older brother, Charles.

Upon the old homestead farm at Bennington Edward Kinsley has spent his entire life. His early education was obtained in the common schools of the neighborhood, and he subsequently pursued his studies under the direction of a private tutor, as did also his brothers and sisters. His parents having died, he came into possession of the farm at the age of twenty-two years, and has since carried it on with marked success. For a time he and his brother engaged in agricultural pursuits in partnership, but he finally purchased the latter's interest and has since been alone in business. His place, consisting of one hundred and sixty-four acres of land,

is under a high state of cultivation and is devoted to general farming.

On the 25th of September, 1857, Mr. Kinsley was united in marriage to Miss Harriett B. Rudd, who was born in Bennington and was a daughter of David Rudd, who lived near the Kinsley homestead. Her grandfather, Joseph Rudd, was one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war and a pioneer of Bennington, where the greater part of his life was passed; his wife, Sarah Story, was the mother of several children, and lived to the extreme old age of ninety-eight years, dying in 1845. Mrs. Kinsley is the ninth in order of birth in a family of twelve children, the others being Abbie and Sabina, both deceased; Elijah, who was born April 8, 1816, and is still living, his home being near that of our subject; Martha, John and David, all three deceased; Elizabeth, widow of Stearns Harris and a resident of Hoosick, New York; Sanford, also a resident of Hoosick; Catherine and Lester, both deceased; and Aaron, who completes the family.

Mr. and Mrs. Kinsley have no children of their own, but have an adopted son and daughter. The latter is Addie, who first married Sanford Rudd and by that union had two children: Allura L., and Kinsley S., named for her foster father; her second husband is Emery Leland, now a resident of Emery, Michigan. Glen, the adopted son, remained with Judge Kinsley until nineteen years of age, in the meantime receiving a good education in the schools of Bennington. He was then given his time and went to Omaha, Nebraska, where he engaged in herding cattle for a time. Subsequently, in connection with a brother, he followed surveying at St. Paul, Nebraska, which was then a new town. Later he started a national bank in partnership with some gentlemen of that place, and engaged in the banking business for a number of years with marked success. He next went to San Bernardino, California, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar, being now engaged in successful practice in that state. He is also acceptably serving as clerk for three different counties and is tax collector for two counties. He is married and has three daughters.

In his political views Mr. Kinsley is a stalwart Republican, and, like his father, has always taken a very active and prominent part in public affairs. He filled the office of assessor in 1865 and 1867, and again in 1897-98-99. For the long period of twenty-seven years he was justice of the peace, and was associate judge of Bennington county in 1881 and 1882. He was thoroughly impartial in meting out justice, his opinions being unbiased by either fear or favor, and his fidelity to any trust reposed in him is above question. He is regarded as one of the leading and most highly respected citizens of Bennington.

MIAL B. HOUGHTON.

Dr. Mial B. Houghton is the oldest, from point of years of practice, veterinary surgeon of Bennington, and his success has placed him in the front rank among the representatives of the profession in this part of the state. He was born in Shaftsbury, Vermont, on the 14th of October, 1849. His father, Nelson Houghton, was also a native of that place and was a son of Timothy Houghton, whose birth occurred in Connecticut. The first representatives of the name in the new world came from England and settled in the Charter Oak state in colonial days. Grandfather Houghton left Connecticut and became one of the pioneer settlers of Shaftsbury, Vermont, where he secured a large tract of land covered with native timber, and devoted his remaining days to the improvement of his property, his efforts as an agriculturist bringing to him a good financial return. He married Frances Gawyer, who was born in Connecticut and was of French-Spanish lineage. Her father was a French major, but her mother was born in Spain. By the marriage of Timothy and Frances Houghton were born ten children. The mother was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church and died in that faith at the age of eighty-six years.

Nelson Houghton was reared in Shaftsbury and after arriving at years of maturity married Almira Herrington, who was born in Shaftsbury. They began their domestic life in a log cabin, in true pioneer style, but the little home was brightened by the presence of four children, of whom three are yet living, Timothy and Rufus, both of whom are residents of Dover, Vermont; and Mial. Nelson Houghton devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits and prospered in his

undertakings, so that as the years passed he was enabled to add to his place all the comforts of civilization. The little log cabin was replaced by a substantial and commodious frame residence, and it was in that home that he died, at the age of fifty-eight years. He gave his political support to the Whig party, and on that ticket was called to a number of local offices, in which he discharged his duties with marked ability and fidelity. His wife died at the age of forty-one years.

Dr. Houghton spent his early life at the old home in Shaftsbury, pursued his education in its public schools and in 1863 came to Bennington, where he remained until 1870. In that year he went to New York, where he remained for one year employed as a salesman. The Soummond Brothers had a large shipping business and also engaged in the manufacture and sale of lightning rods, and of the latter department of their business Mr. Houghton had charge for two years. In 1872 he attended lectures in the American Veterinary University (now Leobard's Veterinary University), and for two years and seven months was a student at that college. At that time his mother's health failed, and he returned to Bennington to manage the disposal of the property of the estate. It was at that time that he established his livery business, and was also proprietor of a meat market in 1877-8. In connection with his livery he began the practice of veterinary surgery, which he has since followed with excellent success.

On the 20th of December, 1880, Dr. Houghton was united in marriage to Miss Helen Wood, a daughter of Franklin Wood, a native of Woodford, Vermont. Mr. Wood was a machinist by trade, and becoming connected with a mill, gradually worked his way upward and was made superintendent and general manager of all contracts. He married Sarah Crawford, and they became the parents of two children, Helen, and Charles A. To Mr. and Mrs. Houghton has been born a daughter, Ethel Houghton. Doctor Houghton is a firm believer in the principles which constitute the Republican platform and always endorses the policy of the party by his ballot, but has never had time or inclination to seek public office. He is a member of the Stocks Insurance Company of Boston, and belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution, holding membership with the chapter of New York, of which he has twice been elected vice-president. He belongs to Company K, Vermont National Guards, and was one of the four original members appointed to draw up a charter and since that time he has held all of the important offices in the organization. He is connected as examiner with the Humane Society, and belongs to the American Veterinary Association. He is a very successful man, doing a good business and having a large practice among the best people in this part of the state. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church and have a large circle of friends in Bennington.

ROBERT SHIELLS DRYSDALE.

Robert Shiells Drysdale is an active factor in commercial circles in Bennington. His success in all his undertakings has been so marked that his methods are of interest to the commercial world. He has based his business principles and actions upon strict adherence to the rules of industry, economy and unswerving integrity. His enterprise and progressive spirit have made him a typical American in every sense of the word, and he well deserves mention in the history of the state. What he is to-day he has made himself, for he began in the world with nothing but his own energy and willing hands to aid him. By constant exertion and good judgment, he has raised himself to the prominent position which he now holds, having the friendship of many and the respect of all who know him.

Mr. Drysdale was born in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, on the 3d of March, 1862. His father, Alexander Drysdale, was born in Tillicoultry, Scotland, but when a young man came to America and took up his residence in Prairie du Chien, where he was engaged in business as a railroad contractor. He followed that pursuit for a number of years and then returned to the east, locating in Leeds, New York, where he accepted the responsible position of superintendent in Hunt, Tillinghast & Company's woolen mill, occupying that position for a number of years. It was in 1873 that he took up his abode in Bennington, where he established a store known as the

Mill store. Subsequently he was connected with the River street store, and he spent his remaining days in Bennington, where he died in 1884, at the age of fifty-two years. He was a very successful merchant, and made a close study of the needs and wishes of the public, and by his honorable dealing secured a very liberal patronage. He married Agnes Best, who was born in Whitewater, Wisconsin, and they became the parents of five children, namely: Mrs. Captain Rendall, who is living in London, England; Robert S.; Janette, who makes her home with her brother, Robert; and two who have passed away. The mother was called to her final rest when thirty-eight years of age. Both parents were members of the Presbyterian church and were people of the highest respectability, enjoying the warm regard of a large circle of friends.

Robert S. Drysdale spent the greater part of his youth in Leeds, New York, where he pursued his education in the graded schools until eleven years of age. He then went to Dollar, Scotland, where he attended school until fifteen years of age, after which he returned to this country, and took up his abode in Bennington, where his father had in the meantime embarked in business. He entered his father's dry-goods store as a clerk and continued with him until the latter's death. In 1888 he established his present store in Bennington and has since successfully carried on merchandising, being the proprietor of the leading establishment in this place and also in this portion of the state. His business occupies three floors of a large store, one hundred by forty-two feet, and he employs fourteen clerks. He carries a large and well-selected stock of dry-goods, carpets, shoes, curtains and paper hangings. His trade is steadily increasing and already brings to him a good return.

On the 9th of October, 1900, Mr. Drysdale was united in marriage to Miss Bridget Meagher, who was born in Bennington. The Democratic party receives the stanch support of Mr. Drysdale, who believes most firmly in its principles. For three terms he was elected annually to the position of chief engineer of the fire department, and in 1888 was president of the State Fireman's Association. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and with the Red Men.

HENRY W. BOOTH.

Henry W. Booth, deceased, was one of the most active and useful business men of Bennington, and one of its most exemplary and public-spirited citizens. The Booth family is of Scotch origin, and dates back to early colonial times. Roger C. Booth located in Bennington in early life, and pursued a successful career as a stone-cutter, and died at the advanced age of eighty years. His son Asahel, who lived to the same age, became a prominent manufacturer, and operated the Wadding Mills in Bennington during his entire active life.

Henry W., son of Asahel Booth, was a native of Bennington, as was the father, and was born April 7, 1830. He received an excellent education, beginning his studies in the common schools of his home village, and taking advanced courses at Manchester in the Burr and Burton Seminary, and Westfield Academy in Massachusetts. He began his business life in association with his brother, in the general dry-goods line in Bennington, whence he removed to Erie, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged for seven years in a grocery business. He subsequently removed to New York city, and afterward located permanently in Bennington, where he was senior member of the knitting mills firm of Booth & Valentine, and was otherwise actively identified with commercial enterprises until his death, which occurred in 1885. He was deeply respected for his business ability, integrity and sterling traits of personal character. He took a deep interest in all movements looking to the advancement of the community in material, moral and social ways, and was particularly active in the maintenance of the free library, and in extending the scope of its usefulness. He was elected to numerous important local offices, and was a member of the fraternity of Odd Fellows.

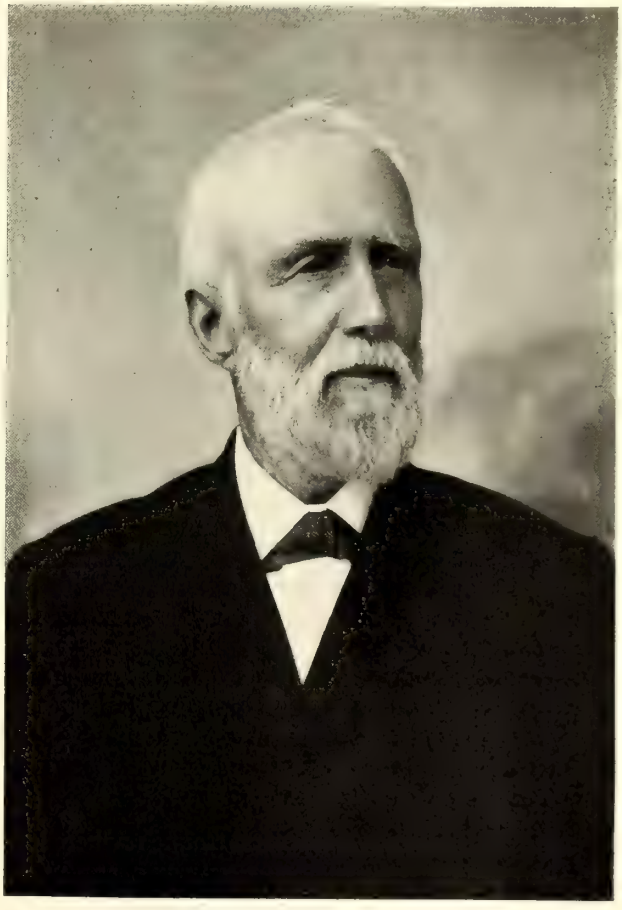
Henry W. Booth was married January 1, 1852, to Miss Mary Squire, who was also a native of Bennington, born in the present Cooper house, on Main street. Her parents were Buckley and Lucretia (Norton) Squire. Her father was a tanner and conducted a large establishment for many years, and was also interested in a chair manufactory; he was a man of high character and a leader in all worthy public movements, for many

years a selectman, and occupied other important local offices; he died at the age of sixty-eight years. He was a descendant of Saxton and Sylvia (Newell) Squire, the former a Revolutionary soldier, who enlisted at the early age of sixteen years, and became drum major and subsequently captain in the patriot army. In the more recent generations the family has been prominently identified with the manufacturing interests of the region.

JAMES H. WALBRIDGE.

Colonel James H. Walbridge, a veteran of the Civil war and one of the prominent and esteemed citizens of North Bennington, Vermont, was born July 29, 1826, in Paper Mill Village (now Bennington Mills), Vermont. Stebbins D. Walbridge, his father, was born March 25, 1801, in Paper Mill Village and after attending the common schools of the town, he followed the occupation of farming, and in addition to this purchased a woolen mill, which he operated successfully for many years. His entire life was spent in the village in which he was born, where he was elected to serve in various local offices of trust. He was united in marriage to Miss Harriett Hicks, who was born in Bennington Center, and five children were born to them, all but one of whom lived to be over seventy years old. Mr. Walbridge and his family were active and consistent members of the Universalist church, and his death occurred August 27, 1885, at the age of eighty-two years, and his wife passed away in August 1832.

James H. Walbridge obtained his education in the common schools of his native town, and when he reached the age of sixteen years went to the Massachusetts coast, off Hingham, to fish for mackerel, but returned home in the fall and was engaged for one year in his father's woolen mill; he then decided to return to the mackerel fishing again, but not liking the occupation any better, he returned again to his father's woolen mill at Paper Mill, where he remained for one year. At the expiration of that period of time he located in Springfield, Massachusetts, where he was employed in a paper mill for two years, and with the Berkshire Paper Company for one year. In April, 1842, he started all alone for California, making the journey from Massachusetts by railroad and boat until he arrived at the head of Chagres river; then he traveled fifty-four miles by land to Panama and from there to San Francisco. He then went into the mines, and after securing quite an amount of gold returned to San Francisco, and three years later sent to New York for a printing press, which he took with him to Sacramento, and up to the year 1857 conducted a printing office, meeting with a large degree of success. In 1856, while he was residing in San Francisco, he became identified with the peace and order committee known as the "vig-



JAMES H. WALBRIDGE.

ilantes," and he also enrolled with the Home Guard, and still has in his possession the certificate of membership. He also assisted in the hanging of four men from the windows of the fort, and remembers all of its horrible details. In 1857 he returned to his native village in Vermont and purchased the old property belonging to General Ebenezer Walbridge, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1861, when President Lincoln issued his first call for troops. He at once organized Company A, Second Vermont Regiment, this being the second regiment organized in the state, and of which he was placed in command. Later he enlisted for three years and participated in the following named battles: first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, Lee's Mills, Millersburg, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Campbells Gap, Antietam, Fredericksburg, where he lost one hundred and seven men, Mary's Heights, Solon Heights, second battle of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Lunkstown and Rappahannock Station. For the heroism he displayed on the field of battle, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel, January 8, 1863, and to that of colonel February 9, 1864; through exposure he contracted spinal disease, from which he never fully recovered, and he was discharged for disability April 2, 1864. He commanded his regiment during the exciting times of the draft riot in 1863, and after his discharge from the service of the United States army, he returned to Bennington, Vermont, and was employed as assistant assessor and department collector of internal revenue. He retained this position for fifteen years, after which he was employed with the Panama Railroad for one year. He then located in North Bennington, and resided in the house which he had built in 1860; for a number of years he has been in the employ of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Vermont, and has succeeded in building up a very extensive business.

Mr. Walbridge is a firm and staunch adherent of the principles of the Republican party, and has served as selectman for three years, justice of the peace for a number of years, village trustee, a member of the committee on highways, and a member of the school board for several years. He is also a prominent member of Custer Post, G. A. R., and he had the honor of being called upon to deliver the address June 20, 1887, at the twenty-fifth annual reunion of his regiment.

On March 3, 1862, Mr. Walbridge was united in marriage to Miss Eliza A. Burgess, who was born in Hoosick, New York. Her death occurred April 25, 1862. On February 26, 1867, he married for his second wife Mrs. Delia Bruce, who was born in White Creek, Washington county, New York, daughter of Elihu Perry, a native of White Creek, who followed farming as an occupation all his life and who married Miss Sarah Sherman; to them five children were born, of whom but one survives, Mrs. Walbridge. Aaron Perry, grandfather of Mrs. Walbridge, was a prominent farmer of White Creek, and was an active participant in the war of the Revolution. He married Miss Anna Hoag, whose mother lived to be over one hundred years old. Mr. Walbridge had one child by his second wife, George Hicks Walbridge, who acquired his education in the common schools, graduated from Cornell University, and subsequently became a civil engineer, he located in New York city, where he was connected with the J. G. White Electrical Supply Company in the capacity of secretary and treasurer; he married Miss Mary Taylor, of Ithaca, New York.

J. OLIVER BURT.

J. Oliver Burt, senior member of the firm of Burt Brothers, dealers in men's furnishing goods at Bennington, has advanced to a prominent position in commercial circles from a humble clerkship, and his life history illustrates the power of enterprise, industry and perseverance in the active affairs of life. His paternal grandfather was a farmer of this locality, but died before the birth of our subject. The grandmother bore the maiden name of Catherine Knox, and was a descendant of one of the old families of New England; her death occurred in Bennington, when she had attained the advanced age of eighty-seven years. She had quite a large family but only one is now living, Mrs. David Rockland, who resides on a farm just without the corporate limits of this village and is now eighty-four years of age.

Job H. Burt, one of this family, was born in Bennington, was reared and educated there and throughout his life carried on agricultural pur-

suits on the place which is still known as the Burt homestead. He married Ellen Moulds, a native of England, who came to the United States when her father brought his family to the new world, and settled in Bennington, where he lived to an advanced age. To Mr. and Mrs. Burt were born three children, all of whom are yet living: J. Oliver; Nellie C., the wife of William Scott, of Hagaman, New York; and Sidney A., who is associated in business with his brother.

J. Oliver Burt was born on the old family homestead, October 29, 1860, and at the usual age entered the public schools, continuing his education in the high school. When but a boy he entered upon his business career as an employe in the clothing store of C. G. Cole and has since been connected with this line of commercial interests. His close application and reliability won him promotion from time to time, and he was admitted to a partnership in the business, continuing his association with Mr. Cole until 1893. The partnership was then dissolved, and in partnership with his brother Sidney, he established the store which they still own, and which is proving to them a profitable source of income. They carry a large and well-selected stock of men's furnishing goods, and their straightforward dealing and earnest desire to please have secured to them an extensive patronage.

In 1884 J. Oliver Burt was married to Miss Hattie Burgess, a native of Bennington and a daughter of Henry and Mary (Woodward) Burgess, both natives of this place and the later a daughter of Arnold Woodward, a farmer who was born in Woodford, Vermont. Henry Burgess was engaged in the livery business for a number of years, and still makes his home in Bennington, where he is dealing extensively in live stock. He and his wife had five children, all of whom are living: Mrs. Burt; Olive, at home; H. W., a practicing veterinary surgeon of Bennington; Mrs. E. M. Aiken, a widow residing in Springfield, Massachusetts; and Charles A., of California. To the marriage of Mr. Burt and his wife were born seven children: Curtis S., Cole, Kathryn, Barbara, Eugene, Harriet and Roger. Mrs. Burt holds membership in the Baptist church, and Mr. Burt is a member of the board of trustees. In his political views he is a stalwart Republican, but has never sought or desired the honors or emoluments of public office, preferring to give his time and attention to his business affairs.

MERRETT ELIAS BURGESS,

When a citizen of worth and character has departed this life, it is proper that a record of his honorable and useful career be perpetuated and a tribute of respect and honor be accorded his memory. The late Merrett E. Burgess lives in the memory and affection of his family and friends as a devoted husband, kind neighbor and public-spirited citizen. During the long years of his residence in the village of Bennington he was to the people all that is required in good citizenship, public enterprise and sympathetic friendship. In the love of his family he found his cares lightened, and in the respect of his fellow citizens he received the reward of his faithfulness. No man was more honored in the community and few had done more for the advancement of the general good. Mr. Burgess was a man of most kindly nature, of marked executive ability and genuine public spirit, and this brief memoir will be read with satisfaction by those who knew the man and recognized his sterling worth of character. He was summoned into eternal rest on the 27th of September, 1896, in the prime of his noble and useful manhood, and the community felt a sense of personal loss when he was thus called from the scene of his earthly labors.

Mr. Burgess was a scion of one of the old and prominent families of the Green Mountain state. He was born in Bennington county, near the historic site of the battle of Bennington, the date of his nativity being July 16, 1845. He was a son of Richmond Burgess, who was born at White Creek, New York, the son of Archibald Burgess, who removed thence to Hoosick, New York, being one of the first settlers in that locality, where he devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, passing away at the age of eighty-seven years. Richmond Burgess married Sarah Rockwood, who was born in Newfane, Windham county, Vermont, on the 22d of December, 1816, being the daughter of Samuel J. Rockwood, who was a soldier in the continental line during the war of the Revolution. She was one of a family of fourteen children and is the only one now sur-

viving, having attained the venerable age of eighty-six years and still remaining in the old home in Bennington. Four of her five children are still living and all are residents of Bennington, namely: Henry; Richard; Sarah, the wife of William R. Woodward; and Frank; all being members of the Baptist church, of which Mrs. Burgess has been a devoted adherent from her youth up.

Merrett E. Burgess was reared in Bennington and secured his educational discipline in the public schools. He began his independent business career by engaging in the livery business in Bennington, continuing in the same until 1866, when he went to Chicago, Illinois, where he continued his residence about two years. Mr. Burgess returnel to Bennington in 1870 and became proprietor of the Putnam House stables, which he conducted until 1883, keeqing about one hundred and seventy horses and having the largest livery business in the state. His industry was unflagging, his business ability of the highest order, his integrity of the most inflexible nature, and he achieved a noteworthy success through his able and discriminating efforts; he accumulated a fortune, having an estate valued at more than one hundred thousand dollars at the time of his death. He took a deep interest in his city and did much to further its progress and substantial upbuilding. He erected several houses, including the present family residence and also the hotel adjoining and the express office, with the extensive stables in the rear of the hotel building. He was the owner of a fine farm in Bennington county, and on the same he erected a fine dwelling, which is picturesquely located at the foot of Mount Anthony, while he also retained possession of the old homestead farm which had been his father's. In politics he gave his support to the Republican party, and his religious faith was that of the Baptist church, of which his widow and children are members.

On the 28th of March, 1871, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Burgess to Miss Jennie Mussey, who was born in the city of Lowell, Massachusetts, the daughter of Alvy and Lucretia (Powers) Mussey, both of whom died when she was a mere child and left three children, all of whom are living, namely: Emma, who resides near Saratoga, New York; Nellie, who is the wife of Charles E. Gilman, of Cohoes, New York; and Jennie, the widow of the subject of this memoir. Mrs. Burgess was reared and educated in Bennington, where she has thus spent practically her entire life, and where she has the loving esteem of a wide circle of friends. Her two children are: John H., who remains at the parental home, having been associated with his father in business and now giving his entire attention to the management of the estate; and Annie Louise, who is the wife of Sidney S. Pike, and who has one son, Sidney S., Jr.

HON. GEORGE W. RANDALL.

George W. Randall, an enterprising citizen of Waterbury, whose active life extended over almost two-thirds of a century, and who has rendered his state useful service in a legislative capacity, is descended from two old and well known Vermont families. His father, Oliver C. Randall, was the son of William and Dolly (Wingate) Randall, and his mother, who was Electa Coffin, was a daughter of Moses and Lydia (Dustin) Coffin. Lydia Dustin was a daughter of Thomas Dustin, who was a son of Thomas Dustin, of Indian war fame.

George W. Randall was born in Waterbury, September 18, 1825. He was deprived of his parents when he was only five years old, and he had scarcely emerged from infancy when he was obliged to make his own way in the world, with his own strength and character as his only capital and resources. He managed to secure the rudiments of an education in the common schools of his native village, and when sixteen years of age became apprenticed to a blacksmith, in whose employ he remained for three years, and during this time he not only performed all the tasks devolving upon him and gained a thorough practical knowledge of the trade, but he added largely to his store of knowledge by industriously applying himself during his spare hours to all such books as he could procure, and these studious habits characterized all his after life. After his apprenticeship had ended, he took brief courses in the Stowe and Bakersfield academies, paying his own expenses out of his meagre earnings. His advancement was, however, rapid and substantial, so much so that he entered upon the duties



L. W. Randall

of a school teacher and acquitted himself most creditably, displaying such aptitude for the calling as to assure his success in the educational field.

He had another ambition, however, and after a brief schoolroom experience he entered the office of Hon. Paul Dillingham, in Waterbury, and took up a course of law reading. Later his attention was attracted by the reports from the newly discovered gold fields in California, and in August, 1849, he sailed for that region, and, regardless of the ravages of the yellow fever, crossed the Isthmus of Panama, and finally reached San Francisco. His experiences were varied—at times serious and then, again, ludicrous. The night of his arrival he paid fifty cents for the privilege of sleeping upon a pile of shavings, and the next day he earned a dollar an hour for five hours' labor at a blacksmith's forge. He went on to the gold mines, where he worked for seventeen months, and then returned home, with six thousand dollars in gold dust as the reward of his efforts. Two years later he again went to California, but was so unfortunate as to contract that dreadful disease, yellow fever, and was the only survivor of a company of thirty men. When he finally recovered he was so debilitated that to longer remain in that climate was out of the question, and he returned to his native state and gave his attention to farming and the real estate and lumber business. His operations in the latter line were large and remunerative from the beginning, and he is yet owner of large tracts of timber land, and of sawmills in Bolton and Waterbury.

In early life Mr. Randall was a Whig, but when the party went out of existence he allied himself with the Republicans, and from the day of Lincoln has been numbered among the most active and influential of their number in his state. At various times he was called to public positions of important usefulness. He had occupied various positions, and in 1872 he was elected to the legislature, and proved a most industrious and capable member of that body. One of his most creditable accomplishments was in securing appropriations for the establishment of the State Reform School, a result which was in large measure due to his influence and persistent effort. During a subsequent term of service in the same body (in 1882) he served upon the railroad committee. In 1890 he was elected to represent Washington county in the state senate, and he rendered valuable service as chairman of the committee on the care of the insane and as a member of the committee on claims.

In recent years Mr. Randall has lived a comparatively retired life, in the enjoyment of well earned repose. He maintains, however, close touch with all that affects his property interests, and affords his counsel and influence to all movements designed to advance the interests of the community. Mr. Randall was married June 21, 1854, to Leefie, daughter of John White; she died in 1874. He was then united to Belle, a daughter of Henry and Betsey (Woodward) Gleason, and of the union were born two children, Pearl and George W. Randall, Jr. George W. Randall, Jr., was married January 7, 1903, to Eva Luce, of Duxbury, Vermont, and they reside in Waterbury, Vermont. Pearl Randall graduated from Wellesley College with the class of 1901.

MATTHEW HENRY BUCKHAM, D. D.

Matthew Henry Buckham, D. D., president of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, located at Burlington, Vermont, was born July 4, 1832, in Hinckley, Leicestershire, England, coming from substantial Scotch ancestry on the paternal side of the house, and from equally distinguished English stock on the maternal side. His father, the Rev. James Buckham, was an independent clergyman of England for fourteen years, but after his emigration to America, in 1834, he preached as a Congregational minister in Vermont and Canada; he died at Burlington, Vermont, at the age of ninety-two years. His mother was, before her marriage, Margaret Barmby, of Yorkshire.

Matthew Henry Buckham, son of the parents named, made his preparatory studies under his father, who was an accomplished classical scholar. He obtained his bachelor's degree at the University of Vermont in 1851, at the age of nineteen, receiving the highest honors of his class, and the next two years served as principal of the Lenox Academy in Massachusetts. After a year's experience as tutor in languages at his alma mater,

he went abroad for study and travel, and spent the years 1854-6 mainly in England and Germany. Upon his return he was made professor of Greek in the University of Vermont, a position which he retained until his promotion to the presidency in 1871, acting also as professor of rhetoric and English literature in 1856-7 and 1863-71. At the date last named he assumed the duties of the chair of political and social science.

Mr. Buckham's presidency of the University of Vermont is not only by far the longest in the history of the institution, but has embraced the period of greatest expansion as to numbers and facilities. During his administration the main college edifice has been reconstructed, a new building for the Medical College purchased and fitted up, a building and plant for the department of mechanical engineering added, the Billings library, Converse dormitory, and Williams Science Hall, three structures of unsurpassed beauty and fitness for their uses, erected; in 1901 a magnificent gymnasium was erected at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars, and fitted up with all of the most modern appliances; a dormitory for young women students was added; an agricultural experiment farm purchased and necessary buildings put up, and three houses provided for professors' residences. Additional professorships have been endowed, the library funds increased, and the library greatly augmented; laboratory facilities multiplied, additional courses and the elective system of studies introduced, and the work of the experiment station much extended. The number of academical and scientific students has risen from sixty-seven in 1871 to two hundred and ninety-seven in 1897; and of medical students from forty-eight to two hundred and two. The teaching staff has been increased from a total of fourteen in 1871 to fifty-three in 1897, gains which indicate a well founded confidence in the wisdom and prudence of President Buckham's leadership.

His active interest in popular education is attested by his service as town superintendent and city school commissioner, as also by his membership in the Vermont state board of education from 1867 to 1874. In 1876 he was a member of the board of examiners at the United States Military Academy at West Point. His publications have been chiefly baccalaureate and other sermons and educational addresses, with an occasional magazine article. He has an enviable reputation in Vermont and adjoining states as a thinker and speaker on religious, educational and social topics. He is master of a singularly lucid style, sententious and forcible, but never attracting attention to itself. In the development of his thought he is logical and progressive. His rank as scholar had fitting recognition in 1877 in the bestowal of the degree of Doctor of Divinity by both Dartmouth and Hamilton colleges. In 1900 he received the degree of LL. D. from Middlebury College.

Mr. Buckham was married December 3, 1857, to Miss Elizabeth Wright, of Shoreham, Vermont. Of their four sons, the eldest, James, is a journalist; John Wright is a clergyman; Robert Barmby is a lawyer; and Charles Wyman is an architect. A daughter, Mary, is married and resides in Chicago. Mr. Buckham married for his second wife, in September, 1897, Martha G. Tyler, a daughter of the Rev. Josiah Tyler, D. D., a missionary among the Zulus in 1849-89, and later of St. Johnsbury, Vermont.

COLLINS MILLARD GRAVES.

Mr. Graves is a law student with the well-known law firm of Barber & Darling, in the city of Bennington, and as a representative of one of the old and honored families of this commonwealth well merits consideration in this compilation. The name borne by our subject has been identified with the annals of American history from the early colonial epoch, the lineage being traced back in a direct way to Admiral Thomas Graves, who was born in Ratcliffe, England, on the 6th of June, 1605, and who died in Charlestown, Massachusetts, on the 31st of July, 1653. From 1632 until 1635 he was master of several ships sailing between England and America, and in 1643 he was master of the Tryal, the first ship ever built in Boston. As a reward for the capture of a Dutch privateer in the English channel, during Cromwell's protectorship, he was appointed to the command of a ship of war and was made a rear admiral, while he was presented with a silver cup by the owners of the ship. On the 7th of October, 1639, he was admitted to membership in the church at Charlestown, as was also, simul-

taneously, his wife, whose maiden name was Catherine Coytmore. He became one of the prominent citizens of the Massachusetts colony, and, so far as authentic records are available, figures as the original American progenitor of the family of which the subject of this sketch is a member.

Collins M. Graves is a native son of the town of Bennington, where he was born on the 7th of November, 1871, a son of the late William R. and Flora (Millard) Graves. The father was born in Bennington, a son of Luther R. and Sarah Maria Graves. He received his early education in the public schools and Yates Seminary, in Bennington, and later completed a course in Eastman's Business College, at Poughkeepsie, New York. Upon returning to Bennington he became identified with the business of his father, Luther R. Graves, who was conducting a large business and was one of the honored and influential citizens of the place. Eventually he became a member of the firm of Graves, Root & Company, tinware manufacturers, and he had the general supervision of this important enterprise for about a score of years, becoming one of the leading business men of the city and commanding unequivocal confidence and esteem in the community where practically his entire life was passed. He disposed of his interests in the concern mentioned in the year 1890, and thereafter lived retired until called from the scene of life's activities, his death occurring on the 1st of December, 1895. He was a man of marked intellectuality and sterling character, and his identification with local interests was of a most intimate character in many directions. He was one of those concerned in the organization and incorporation of the First National Bank of Bennington, becoming a member of its original directorate, and thus continuing to serve until the time of his demise. In politics he gave a staunch allegiance to the Republican party, and his religious faith was that of the Baptist church, in the work of which he took a most prominent part as one of its board of trustees for many years, as superintendent of the local Sunday-school and as organist and chorister. He was a talented musician and took a deep interest in the "divine art."

On the 16th of April, 1865, he was united in marriage to Miss Flora Millard, who was born in North Adams, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, a daughter of George Millard, who was prominent in business and public affairs in that state and who was an influential member of the Masonic fraternity. He established the first shoe factory in North Adams, and was otherwise conspicuously concerned in the industrial activities and material advancement of the town. He eventually became a resident of Bennington, and here likewise he took a prominent part in public affairs and in furthering the advancement of local interests. He died here in the year 1873, honored as a man and as a worthy and valuable citizen. The maiden name of his wife was Chloe Macomber, and she died in 1889, at the age of seventy-five years, both having been zealous members of the Baptist church. Of their five children, Henry, Alden and Mrs. William Graves are living at the present time. The mother of Mr. Collins M. Graves retains her residence in New York, while she holds the esteem and affection of all who have come within the sphere of her gracious and kindly influence. Of her five children two are living, Collins M., the immediate subject of this sketch; and Russell, also a resident of Bennington.

Collins M. Graves remained in his home town until he had attained the age of nineteen years, having availed himself of the advantages afforded in the excellent public schools of Bennington, where he prepared himself for a collegiate course. At the age noted, in 1891, he was matriculated in Brown University, in Providence, Rhode Island, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1895, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After his graduation he went to New York city, where he was identified with the real estate business for a period of three years, at the expiration of which he returned to his native town, and here took up the study of law in the office of the well-known and representative firm of Barber & Darling, prosecuting his technical studies with energy and marked powers of assimilation and securing admission to the bar of the state in 1903. He is thoroughly devoted to his profession, is a careful student and has that natural predilection, reinforced by broad and thorough education, which ever makes for success in this exacting field of endeavor. In politics he is an uncompromising ad-

vocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, but the only official positions he has held were that of tax appraiser and his present connection as the Bennington representative of the Republican town committee. Fraternally Mr. Graves is identified with the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and also with the Greek letter society, the Delta Kappa Epsilon, of his alma mater, Brown University, in connection with which he has taken a promient part. His interest in all that makes for the well-being of the community is distinctive, and he is a member of the Baptist church, while he is a member of the directorate of the local organizations, Young Men's Christian Association and Young Men's Association, of both of which he formerly served as president.

On the 24th of June, 1897, Mr. Graves was united in marriage to Miss Florence Dewey Quackenbush, who was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, a daughter of Cebra Quackenbush, who is of staunch Holland ancestry and who is a retired capitalist. Mr. and Mrs. Graves are the parents of two sons, Cebra Q. and William R. Their home is a center of gracious hospitality, being one of the attractive modern residences of Bennington and having been erected by Mr. Graves in 1901.

GILBERT W. BRADLEY.

Gilbert W. Bradley, of Manchester Depot, is actively identified with its business progress, being proprietor of the Bradley Patent Butter Package Works, a leading industry of the town. He was born October 7, 1839, in Sunderland, Vermont, which was likewise the birthplace of his father, the late Gilbert Bradley.

He comes of colonial ancestry, being a direct descendant in the eighth generation from Stephen Bradley, the immigrant. The ancestral line is traced as follows: Stephen, born in 1642, died June 20, 1702; Stephen, born October 1, 1668, married Sarah Ward, and died in 1702; Stephen, born August 5, 1696, married Jemima Cornwall, and died June 16, 1782; Joseph, born June 24, 1720, married Sybil Meigs, and died in 1809; Lemuel, who was born February 26, 1750, and died December 11, 1800, married, first, Lucy Baker, and married, second, Mercy Washburn; Ethan, born in 1776, in Guilford, Connecticut, died March 24, 1845; Gilbert; and Gilbert W. Of the descendants of Stephen Bradley, Joseph Bradley, of the fourth generation, with five of his sons, participated in the battle of Bennington. The first "council of safety" was held at the house of Joseph Bradley at Sunderland. Of his sons, Lemuel was a captain, and Gilbert a major in the patriot army. The Bradleys and Allens rescued Seth Warner from the British and Tories while the captive was being taken to Albany.

Ethan Bradley removed from Connecticut to Vermont, becoming a pioneer of Sunderland. He married Christiance Wood, by whom he had several children, namely: Franklyn, a noted physician, practiced first in Williston, Vermont, and later in Indiana; Gilbert, father of Mr. Bradley; William, deceased; Harriet married William Bowker, of Sunderland; Collins, who was associated with William H. Seward for many years in settling large land claims; Olive, who became the second wife of William Backus; Maria, the first wife of William Backus; Lemuel, now living in Marshall, Michigan, a violinist of note, married Laura Warner, a most talented woman.

Gilbert Bradley, born October 28, 1801, was reared and educated in Sunderland and Manchester. Embarking upon a mercantile career when a young man, he was first located in Burlington, then removed to Sunderland, where he was a successful merchant and a citizen of prominence for more than half a century. He lived to a ripe old age, dying at the age of eighty years. He married Mary Lockwood, who was born in Manchester, Vermont, a daughter of Alonzo Lockwood, a prosperous farmer, noted for his intelligence and wit. Of the union of Mr. Lockwood with a Miss Purdy, the following children were born: Susan; Mary, who became Mrs. Bradley; William, an Episcopalian minister, died in Maryland; and Myrtle. Gilbert Bradley and his wife reared four children: Almena M., who married Convis Parker, formerly of Rupert, Vermont, now of Washington, D. C., died in 1869, leaving a daughter, Carrie B., who was with the Century Company for a number of years; Gilbert W., the eldest child; Herbert N., of New York, married Margaret E. Broadhead, by whom he has two chil-



L. W. Bradley

dren, Mary B., born June 26, 1886, and Herbert N., Jr., born October 31, 1887; and John C., superintendent and manager of the Pratt & Letchworth Steel Works at Buffalo, New York, married Fannie M. Baker, by whom he has three children, Helen M., born April 17, 1878, Edith S., born December 3, 1879, and John H., born June 25, 1882. The mother who died at the age of sixty years, was a devoted member of the Congregational church.

Gilbert W. Bradley attended the common schools of Sunderland, the Burr and Burton Seminary, a Methodist school in New York, and Essex Academy. He was subsequently engaged as a general merchant in Sunderland until 1887, when he established his present business in Manchester, locating his plant near the Rutland Railway station, and having his own tracks to the works. In his factory, which is furnished with special machinery for the making of both the packages and the metal parts, he manufactures from selected Green Mountain spruce packages of various sizes, lining the inside of some of them with paraffine, rendering them absolutely tasteless, odorless, dust and damp proof; this is an original device of Mr. Bradley. He has built up an extensive trade in these packages, orders for his goods coming from every section of the Union. He also makes a large variety of turned goods, in which he carries on a lucrative business. Mr. Bradley, while a resident of Sunderland, served as selectman and superintendent of schools. He united with the Congregational church many years ago, and is a member of Adoniram Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Bradley married, January 4, 1864, Laura A. Hill, whose father, Jerome Hill, spent his entire life of threescore and ten years in Sunderland, serving much of the time during his active career as postmaster and station agent. Of Mr. Hill's marriage with Laura Lathrop, of Manchester, Vermont, the following children were born: Laura A., now Mrs. Bradley; Inez, the eldest child, is the wife of Captain D. H. Dyer, a sketch of whom may be found on another page of this volume; Julius, living on the Hill homestead, married Nellie Fisk; and Hattie, wife of Charles Graves, formerly of Sunderland, Vermont, but now a resident of Dakota. The mother of the children lives with her son on the old home farm.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bradley are the parents of four children, namely: Harry, deceased; Romeo H., engaged in business with his father, being manager of the works; Misses Jane E. and Annie L. Bradley.

WALTER H. BERRY.

Walter H. Berry, proprietor of the Walloomsac Inn at Bennington Center, one of the most attractive, homelike and popular hotels in the state, was born January 14, 1862, in Lansingburg, New York. His father, John Berry, a native of London, England, came to America when young, locating first at Watertown, New York, where he followed the business of a house painter for several years. Removing from there to Lansingburg, he was engaged in business on his own account until his death, at the early age of thirty-five years. He married Maria Peltier, who was born in Albany, New York, of French ancestors. Her father and grandfather, both sea captains, fought under Napoleon. The grandfather of Mr. Berry was born on Good Friday, 1776, in Paris, and married Phebe Tillock, who was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in February, 1787.

Walter H. Berry has one sister, Alfretta, who makes her home with him. He received his early education in the common schools and the Lansingburg Academy, and began life for himself as a railroad man, for many years being employed as locomotive engineer on the Fitchburg Railway. Retiring from that work in 1891, he has since had charge of the Walloomsac Inn, which is beautifully located in the heart of one of the most attractive and picturesque mountain regions of New England, with an elevation of one thousand feet above the sea level. Under his management substantial improvements have been made in every department of the house, which has now full benefit of the excellent sanitary system introduced into Bennington in 1891 at a cost of upwards of twenty thousand dollars. Many places of historic interest are to be found in Bennington, or near, while the Berkshire Hills are within easy driving distance, and the Mount Anthony golf course is within five minutes' walk. A pleasant, genial man, of unfailing courtesy, caring for his guests most wisely and generously, Mr. Berry is one of the most popular landlords to be found, and his

inn is one of the best patronized of the mountain hotels.

Politically Mr. Berry is a stanch Republican, and an active member of his party, being now chairman of the town committee. He is also one of the trustees of the village at Bennington Center, and a trustee of the public funds of the town. Fraternally he belongs to Jerusalem Lodge, No. 355, F. & A. M., of Lansingburg; of Apollo Chapter, R. A. M., of Troy, New York; of Apollo Commandery, K. T., of Troy; and of Oriental Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also an honorary member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

FRANK LASHER.

From an early age Frank Lasher has been dependent upon his own resources. When but a



FRANK LASHER.

boy he started out to make his way in the world, and that he stands to-day among the successful representatives of industrial interests in his portion of the state is due entirely to his own efforts. Mr. Lasher steadily advanced until he occupied the office of vice-president and superintendent of the Lasher Stocking Company, of Bennington, and has been, since the recent purchase of the plant by Mr. Olin Scott, the active manager of the establishment, in which are utilized many useful devices of his own invention.

Mr. Lasher is a native of the Empire state, his birth having occurred in Ancram, Columbia county, New York, on the 13th of October, 1856. His father, Philip H. Lasher, was also born in that county, pursued his education in the public schools, and throughout the greater part of his life followed farming in Livingston, spending, however, a few years in the west. He died of typhoid fever at the age of forty-three years, in the midst of a useful and busy career. In early manhood he had wedded Helen Mink, who was born in Livingston, as was her mother, who bore the maiden name of Catherine Smith. The latter had a family of three sons and four daughters, and of the daughters but one, Mrs. Lasher, survives. Of her brothers, Robert made his home in Kalamazoo, Michigan, was engaged in railroad contracting and became a very prominent and influential citizen; Ezra was a veterinary surgeon, and Philip, an engineer. Mrs. Lasher makes her home in Churchtown, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Philip H. Lasher had eight children, and six of the number are yet living: Emily, who married George M. Easeland, a farmer residing at West Stockbridge, Massachusetts; Russell, a resident of Bristol, Connecticut; Frank, of this review; Mary, the wife of James McGinness, of Waterville, Connecticut; Sarah, wife of Charles Ruic, a lawyer of Farmington, Connecticut; and Katherine, who was formerly engaged in teaching school, is a graduate of the New York Hospital and has traveled much in the United States and Europe.

Frank Lasher spent the first four years of his life in Livingston, New York, and in 1860 accompanied his parents on their removal to the west. He was in Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, and then returned to Gallatin, New York, where he remained for two years, going thence to Philmont, where he received limited educational privileges. Owing to his father's death it became

necessary for him to earn his own livelihood, and he began work in a knitting factory at Philmont, being connected with it until 1875, during which time he familiarized himself with every department of the business and became an expert workman. He was promoted from time to time, and for two years before severing his connection with that industry was assistant foreman of the establishment, although at the time he left he was only eighteen years of age. He then accepted a position as overseer of a knitting and finishing room in the new mill of George W. Phillips, in whose employ he remained two years, and then entered upon an engagement to instruct in the knitting business one of the sons of Mr. Wellington, who had become proprietor of the new mills and had placed his son in them to acquire a thorough and practical knowledge of the business. Mr. Lasher was thus engaged for nine months and then came to Bennington.

Here he was made overseer of the knitting mill owned by George A. Wattles, occupying that position for four and a half years, which was followed by two and a half years' service for George Rockwood in the same capacity. In 1885 he arranged with H. E. Bradford to superintend his knitting machinery. His comprehensive knowledge of the business, practical ideas and excellent management always enabled him to command important positions, but his ambition went beyond serving in the employ of others, and eventually he found it possible to engage in business on his own account. Possessing much natural mechanical ability, which his years of experience had fostered, he was always experimenting with methods for perfecting machinery used in knitting establishments. When only twelve years of age, while in the knitting mill at Philmont, he conceived the idea which was subsequently embodied by him in what is known as a stop-motion device, which is used to-day throughout the world in connection with knitting machines. Since that time Mr. Lasher has devoted all of his leisure time to experimenting. For a long period he worked upon a stocking machine, which he had so far perfected that in 1883 he had it patented. He also patented what is known as the Lasher half hose. In 1885 he entered into partnership with W. H. Bradford of the firm of H. E. Bradford Company, and the company proceeded to manufacture the Lasher half hose, Mr. Lasher being one of the company and also holding a position as superintendent of the knitting department. This business relation was maintained until 1891, when the Lasher Stocking Company was organized and a factory, one hundred and fifty by forty feet and two stories high, was built for the purpose of manufacturing machinery for this industry and also to manufacture the hose. The output of the new concern is two hundred dozen pairs of hose per day, and a large number of skilled operatives are employed. Mr. Lasher has the general management of the plant. The product is widely shipped and brings to the stockholders a good return on their investment. Mr. Lasher has also invented knitting machines and has taken out a number of patents, and at this time is working upon several others, destined to prove of great value in this department of industrial activity. He is constantly studying how to improve machinery in order to produce maximum results with a minimum amount of labor and has already given to the world inventions of much practical value. In July, 1901, a partnership was formed by Messrs. Lasher and W. H. Bradford under the firm-name of Bradford and Lasher to manufacture spring needle ribbed knitting machinery, the device being the invention of Mr. Lasher, and a plant is located at Bennington.

On the 14th of November, 1877, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Lasher and Miss Martha E. Pulver, who was born in Columbia county, New York, and is a daughter of Andrew J. Pulver, in whose family were three children: Augustus, who is living in North Adams, Massachusetts; Mrs. Lasher; and Henry. Mr. Pulver spent his life in Columbia county and died there at the age of sixty-six years, while his wife passed away at the age of forty-five years. Both were devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Lasher have a daughter, Myrtle Edith. Mrs. Lasher is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, taking an active interest in its work and the extension of its influence. In his political affiliation Mr. Lasher is a Republican, and while he keeps well informed on the issues of the day has never sought or desired office, preferring to devote his time and attention to his business interests. He deserves

great credit for what he has accomplished, for while his labors have brought to him prosperity they have also proved of great value to the industrial world by reason of the inventions which he has perfected.

WILLIAM P. MATTISON.

William P. Mattison, deceased, was one of the most progressive and enterprising citizens of South Shaftsbury, and for many years was prominently identified with the business interests of that place. Upon the commercial activity of a community depends its prosperity and the men who are now recognized as leading citizens are those who are or have been at the head of extensive business enterprises. Mr. Mattison was a man of broad capabilities, who carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook.

He was born in Shaftsbury on the 22d of December, 1828, a son of Reuben and Eunice (Slye) Mattison. His great-grandfather, Thomas Mattison, came from Rhode Island in the latter half of the eighteenth century and was the first town clerk of Shaftsbury, the earliest deed on record in that town bearing his signature. William P. Mattison acquired his early education in the public schools of his native township, supplemented by a course at North Bennington Academy. For several years he was employed in teaching at Bennington and Hillsdale, New York, but on his return to Shaftsbury he gave his attention to the manufacture of squares for several years, while devoting his spare time to the study of law, which he hoped to adopt as a profession.

On the 9th of August, 1853, Mr. Mattison was united in marriage to Miss Sarah C. Stickle, a daughter of William P. and Catherine (Sharts) Stickle, of Hillsdale, New York, and to them were born five children, namely: Katherine A., now the wife of Charles F. Chapin, of Waterbury, Connecticut; Frederick L.; May V., widow of the late George A. Bruce, of South Shaftsbury, Vermont; William R., deceased; and Clayton S. Mattison. Some time after his marriage Mr. Mattison removed to Hillsdale, New York, but in 1861 returned to Shaftsbury and entered the employ of the Eagle Square Company. He gave much time to the study of square-making and the improvement of the machinery. The company with which he was connected carried on business as a partnership concern until 1864, when it was incorporated, and three years later Mr. Mattison was elected secretary and treasurer, being promoted to the position of vice president in 1883. In 1880 the plant of the company was destroyed by fire, and he was entrusted with the responsible task of erecting the new buildings and providing them with improved machinery. In this he was very successful, and the company has since been more prosperous than ever before. He was a man of good business and executive ability, whose keen discrimination and sound judgment were shown in his capable management of what is to-day a leading industrial concern of Shaftsbury.

Politically Mr. Mattison was originally an old-line Whig and subsequently a Republican from the formation of that party, and was its candidate for many official positions of honor and trust both in Shaftsbury and Hillsdale. In 1872 he represented his town in the state legislature, and was interested in all matters pertaining to the manufacturing interests of the commonwealth. Six years subsequently he was chosen state senator from Bennington county, and while in the upper house was a member of several important committees. In 1858 Mr. Mattison had the misfortune to lose the sight of his right eye by accident, which disqualified him for service in the Civil war, but his patriotism and loyalty to country were always above question, and were manifested in many different ways. He always took a lively interest in the upbuilding and progress of his native town, to whose material welfare he was so large a contributor.

EDWARD WALBRIDGE.

Among the old and honored families of Bennington, Vermont, probably none stand higher in public esteem than the Walbridge family, which has a worthy representative in the subject of this sketch, who now occupies the old homestead of his great-grandfather, General Walbridge, the house having been erected in 1786. He was born August 13, 1831, on a farm on the opposite side of the river, and in this neighborhood he has made his home throughout life, being prominently identified with its agricultural interests. His paternal grandfather, Stebbins Walbridge, married Betsy

Denio, who was born in Greenfield, October 30, 1769, and was a daughter of Seth C. Denio, whose birth occurred in 1736.

Stebbins D. Walbridge, the father of our subject, married Harriet C. Hicks, also a native of Bennington and a daughter of James and Thedde (Kellogg) Hicks, whose home was in Bennington Center, where both died, and who reared a large family, namely: Charles, Uhle, James, John, Emma, Betsy, Margaret, Mary Ann and Harriet C. Our subject's maternal great-grandfather, John Hicks, was a prominent figure in Revolutionary times and assisted in throwing the tea into Boston harbor. Later he was killed in the battle of Lexington.

Edward Walbridge spent his boyhood and youth on his father's homestead farm and was educated in the common schools of the neighborhood. In the meantime gold had been discovered on the Pacific slope and in 1853 he went to California, landing in San Francisco, whence he went up the Fraser river, where he was engaged in the express business. Returning to the Green Mountain state in 1859, he took up his residence upon the old home farm and has since given his attention to agricultural pursuits, owning and operating a fine farm of ninety acres located in a part of the town formerly known as Walbridgeville. The Walbridge homestead, now occupied by Mr. Edward Walbridge and his family, is the house erected by General Walbridge in 1786. Near its site was once a thriving village, containing paper, grist, woolen and iron mills, and here were manufactured the first steel squares ever made.

On the 28th of January, 1862, Mr. Walbridge was united in marriage to Miss Mary Sears, a daughter of Benjamin R. and Betsy (Robinson) Sears. Her father was a native of Bennington and a son of Jared Sears, and her maternal grandfather was Colonel Robinson. Her mother died at the advanced age of eighty-three years. Benjamin R. Sears was a prominent contractor and builder, who erected many churches and dwellings in Hoosick Falls and Bennington, and at the latter place also built the Soldiers' Home. He built the Hunt, now Holden & Leonard, mill, and had general supervision of the erection of all the buildings of that concern, aggregating a cost of six hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars. He also took a very active and prominent part in public affairs, serving as selectman and representative to the state legislature, and was one of those who, with George Robinson, started the project to build the Bennington battle monument. After a useful and well spent life, he passed away in 1887 at the age of eighty years. Mrs. Walbridge died in 1882, leaving one child, Harriet Hicks Walbridge, who was then only twelve years old, but who now presides with grace and dignity over her father's home, and is a very popular young lady, having a host of friends.

In his political affiliations Mr. Walbridge is a Democrat, and as a public-spirited and progressive citizen has taken a commendable interest in public affairs. He has acceptably filled the offices of assessor and justice of the peace, and never withholds his support from any enterprise which he believes will prove of public benefit. He and his daughter attend the Congregational church at Bennington Center, and occupy a prominent position in social circles.

DORRANCE G. BARNEY.

Dorrance G. Barney, a prosperous farmer of East Arlington, was born in the house he now occupies, October 19, 1839, a son of Nathan F. Barney, who was born and lived and died in this same house. The first one of this name to reach American soil was Jacob Barney, who came from England to Salem, Massachustts, in 1634. Jacob Barney, Jr., married Ann Wilt in 1660. Joseph, son of the latter, was born March 9, 1673, and his son, Daniel, was born in 1697, and is said to have represented Rehoboth in the general court of Massachusetts for eighteen years. Daniel's four sons were Daniel, Constant, David and Beniah. Constant Barney was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and there grew to man's estate. He served as a soldier in the Revolution, being in the battle of Ticonderoga. He came to Arlington, Vermont, as a pioneer, and located on the flat near Chiselville. He had the following children: Anna, born August 1, 1754; Molly, August 2, 1756; Urana, August 30, 1758; Jeffrey A., August 31, 1760; Constant, born August 14, 1762, died January 12, 1791; Hannah, born August 29, 1764; Daniel, born June 17, 1766; Reuben, the next in line of descent; Asa, born Sep-

tember 14, 1770; and Job, born February 10, 1773.

Reuben Barney, grandfather of Dorrance G., was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, June 4, 1768, and died at East Arlington, Vermont, in 1844. Coming to this town as a young man, he bought a tract of heavily timbered land, and clearing a space erected the house now occupied by Mr. Barney, moving into it in 1792. He was a successful farmer, a citizen of influence, active in public affairs, and served many years as justice of the peace, being familiarly known as "Squire" Barney. He married Molly Hard, who was born September 25, 1773, in New Milford, Connecticut, and died January 28, 1845, in East Arlington. She was a daughter of Zadoc Hard, who came from New Milford to East Arlington at an early period of its settlement. The Hard family were Episcopalians, but Reuben Barney and his family were members of the Baptist church. They reared a family of eleven children, namely: Almy, Sally, Lyman W., Zadoc H., Chloe H., Job B., Reuben B., Mary Ann, Mortimer F., Nathan F. and Lucy B.

Nathan F. Barney was born April 13, 1813, and died August 19, 1889. Succeeding to the occupation in which he was reared, he resided on the old homestead during his entire life, being profitably engaged in general farming and lumbering, in addition to which he was engaged to some extent in manufacturing and speculating. He was a Democrat in politics, and took an intelligent interest in local affairs, serving as selectman and as lister. He married Fanny Canfield, a native of Arlington, Vermont, and a daughter of Enos Canfield and a Miss Beers, who were the parents of eight children: Bingham; Louis; Charlotte; Maria; Sarah, now Mrs. McCauley; Fanny, who became Mrs. Barney; Phoebe; and Enos. Mr. Canfield and his family were prominent members of the Episcopal church, in the building of which he was very active, even the children taking such a deep interest in its erection that they went without butter on their bread that the money thus saved might help pay expenses; Fanny was then a girl of sixteen years. Of the union of Nathan F. and Fanny (Canfield) Barney, two children were born, Reuben and Dorrance G. The mother died January 15, 1890, aged seventy-five years.

Reuben Barney, the elder son, was graduated from the Albany Medical College, after which he was one of the house physicians of Bellevue Hospital, New York city, for one year. He served for one year as a surgeon in the army during the Civil war, and subsequently located in Schenectady county, New York, going thence to Chillicothe, Missouri, where he is now one of the leading physicians. He married Martha Prindle, by whom he has four children, namely: Reuben, a physician of Chillicothe, Missouri; Percy C., a civil engineer, employed in the Boston navy yard; Mortimer, a physician, practicing with his father; and Hawley, a physician in San Francisco, California. Dr. Reuben Barney is a thirty-second degree Mason, and his wife is at the head of a chapter of the Eastern Star.

Dorrance G. Barney was educated in the common schools of Arlington, and at Burr and Burton Seminary, living beneath the parental rooftree until 1866. Starting then in business as a manufacturer of brush-maker's supplies, he continued until his mill was burned in 1882. Locating then in Arlington, he continued in the same occupation there until 1885, when that mill, too, was burned. Nothing daunted, however, he purchased another mill, which he operated successfully until 1890, when he sold out his manufacturing interests. Since that time Mr. Barney has devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits on the ancestral homestead, and makes a specialty of dairying and lumbering, keeping a fine grade of Jersey cattle. He is a Democrat in his political affiliations, and has rendered the town good service as selectman, auditor and lister. He and his family are members of the Episcopal church.

Mr. Barney married, in 1864, Mary Vaughn. Her father, George Vaughn, a native of Shaftsbury, Vermont, came to Arlington in 1847 and resided here until his death in 1900, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. He was a Democrat, and held the offices of lister and selectman. He married Emily Parker, who was born in Sandgate, Vermont, a daughter of George Parker, who spent his last years in Arlington, dying when eighty years of age; George Parker and his wife Alice were the parents of ten children, namely: Ann; Lucetta; Celia; Alvira; Emily, who married George Vaughn; Hannah; Jane; Alanson; Washington; and George; Mrs.

Parker died at the age of fourscore years, and both she and her husband were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Of the union of George and Emily (Parker) Vaughn, four children were born: Curnel, deceased; Parker, deceased; Evelyn; and Mary, wife of Mr. Barney.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney have two children, George M. and Fannie. George M. Barney is engaged in the insurance business in Portland, Maine, and is also general agent for the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut. He is a very able business man, and president of the board of underwriters of life insurance of Portland; and is prominent in Masonic circles, belonging to the various organizations from the blue lodge to the temple of the Mystic Shrine. He married Lou Dunkin, a daughter of Captain A. A. Dunkin, a schooner captain, lost in the same storm with The City of Portland during the great blizzard of 1888. Fannie Barney is the wife of James Dalgliesh, a florist in Washington, District of Columbia. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

SAMUEL FRANKLIN EMERSON.

Samuel Franklin Emerson, a prominent educator, member of the faculty of the University of Vermont, a resident of Burlington, Vermont, is a descendant of one of the oldest and most honored families of New England, in which the clerical element has largely predominated. The ancestor who brought this name to shores of the new world, was Thomas Emerson, of Sedgefield parish, county Durham, England, who was a passenger on the ship Elizabeth Ann in 1635, and settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in the Bay colony. He was a man of considerable property and before long became a landed proprietor, for the Ipswich deeds record the transfer for a farm of one hunder and twenty acres, the Turkeyshore farm, to Thomas Emerson, in 1638. In 1646, he was one of the "seven men" entrusted with the fiscal and prudential affairs of the settlement. The family coat of arms was: Per fessi indentes vert and or a bend engrailed argent chevron with three lions passant of the first; bezanti crest: A demi lion rampant vert bezanti grasping a battle-axe gules headed argent. Thomas Emerson's wife's first name was Elizabeth, and he was the father of seven children. He died at Ipswich, Massachusetts, May 1, 1666, bequeathing his property to his heirs in a curious document of quaint phraseology and extreme minuteness of detail, which is still preserved in the archives of Salem, Massachusetts.

Joseph Emerson, third child of Thomas and Elizabeth Emerson, was born in England, in 1620. Where his education was received is not stated, but it is possible that he may have been one of the first students of the infant university of Harvard. He was a clergyman of the Puritan order. In 1648 he became a freeman of Ipswich, and in the same year we find him preaching at York, Maine. He was a resident of Wells and is on record as "paying submission to Massachusetts," for which, we read, he "suffered at the hands of the Maine magistrates." He seems to have been a man of the determined disposition which we should look for in a clergyman of the seventeenth century in Puritan New England, for his name appears on a petition to Cromwell, asking him to confirm the jurisdiction of Massachusetts over Wells. It may readily be taken for granted that the home government, as administered by Cromwell, found in the Rev. Joseph Emerson one of its most vigorous supporters. On December 1, 1669, he settled in Meriden, Massachusetts, but after the destruction of the place by the Indians, he retired to Concord, where he died January 3, 1680. Mr. Emerson married Elizabeth Woodmansey, of Boston, and after her death he took for his second wife, Elizabeth Bulkeley, daughter of Rev. Peter Bulkeley, of Concord, Massachusetts, and they had seven children.

Peter Emerson, third child of Joseph Emerson and Elizabeth (Bulkeley) Emerson, was born at Meriden, Massachusetts, in 1673. He seems to have been possessed of considerable real estate, for his name appears frequently in transfers of property. He married, November 11, 1696, Anne Brown, daughter of Captain John and Anna (Fish) Brown, of Reading, Massachusetts; he removed to the last named place, where he died in 1749. He had ten children.

Brown Emerson, fourth child of Peter and Anne (Brown) Emerson, was born April 16, 1704, at Reading, Massachusetts. He married,

January 17, 1725, Sarah Townsend, of the same place, and he died there in 1774, having a family of ten children.

John Emerson, sixth child of Brown and Sarah (Townsend) Emerson, was born, or baptized, April 5, 1739; the record is undecided as to which of the events took place on this date, but as in those days baptisms were usually solemnized at a very early age, the uncertainty is hardly material. He married Katherine Eaton, and their family consisted of eleven children. They resided at South Reading and Ashby, now New Ipswich and Hancock, New Hampshire, and Reading, Vermont.

Brown Emerson, seventh child of John and Katherine (Eaton) Emerson, was born at Ashby, Massachusetts, January 8, 1778. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1802, studied for the ministry, and in 1805 was settled at Salem, Massachusetts, as assistant of Dr. Daniel Hopkins, pastor of the South Congregational church. Here he remained until his death, a period of sixty-seven years, his pastorate probably being one of the oldest on record. The fact that he held this position for nearly three quarters of a century, a period during which political and religious questions were powerfully agitating the whole country, affords abundant proof of the statement that he was a man of a high order of physical and intellectual vigor. In 1835 Dartmouth College conferred upon him the degree of D. D. Dr. Emerson married, October 29, 1806, Mary Hopkins, daughter of Dr. Daniel Hopkins, and became the father of ten children. He closed his long and useful life, July 25, 1872.

Edward Brown Emerson, third child of Brown and Mary (Hopkins) Emerson, was born February 10, 1812. The traits of character which he early displayed were such that he was educated with the ministry in view, and at thirteen he was fitted for college. He was educated at Dartmouth, graduating in 1832, and went immediately to Central Seminary, where he graduated in 1835. His health preventing him from entering the foreign mission field, he went as a home missionary to Maine and then went to the west, after which he settled at South Canaan, Connecticut; Norwich, Vermont; Heath, Massachusetts; and Monroe, Connecticut. As his record shows, Mr. Emerson possessed an indomitable spirit which physical weakness was unable to subdue, and when incapacitated for pastoral duties, he opened a school for boys at Stratford, Connecticut, where he died, January 17, 1888. Mr. Emerson was a man of deep religious character and great mental activity. He married, May 10, 1841, Ann Lummus, of Salem, Massachusetts, and six children were born to them.

Samuel Franklin Emerson, fourth child of Edward Brown and Ann (Lummus) Emerson, was born at Norwich, Vermont, August 26, 1850. He graduated from Yale College in the class of 1872, taught at Stratford, Connecticut, for three years and graduated from Union Theological Seminary in 1878. This was followed by two years of study in Tulbingen and Berlin, Germany, as fellow of Union Theological Seminary. He was appointed to the professorship of Greek in the University of Vermont, 1881; received the degree of Ph. D. from Amherst in 1885, and was transferred to the chair of history and sociology in 1889, which he still occupies. He has filled the pulpits of a number of churches in this section of the state, and has delivered lectures on ecclesiastical subjects, in the state and beyond its boundaries.

He married in New York, December 28, 1881, Mary Brayton Hitchcock, born in Brunswick, Maine, daughter of Dr. Roswell Dwight and Elizabeth Anthony (Brayton) Hitchcock. Dr. Hitchcock was born in East Machias, Maine, graduated from Amherst and Andover Seminary, and occupied the chair of apologetics at Bowdoin College, in Brunswick, Maine, where his daughter, Mary Brayton, was born in the house occupied by the poet Longfellow. Dr. Hitchcock accepted a call to the professorship of church history in Union Theological Seminary, New York, and became president of the seminary in 1881. Of Dr. Hitchcock's high place as a scholar and pulpit orator it is needless to speak. On his mother's side, Dr. Hitchcock was related to Longfellow. On her mother's side Mrs. Emerson was related to the Brayton who founded the cotton industry in Fall River. One of her brothers was a graduate of Annapolis Naval Academy, and at one time served with Admiral Dewey; and another brother is a lawyer of New York city. Samuel Franklin and Mary Brayton

(Hitchcock) Emerson have three children, all born in New York city: R. Dwight Hitchcock, born January 24, 1884, and will graduate from the University of Vermont in 1904; Margaret Longfellow, born April 25, 1886; and Mary Brayton, born February 1, 1894.

The predominant clerical element in the Emerson family is notably represented by Dr. Brown Emerson, of Salem, Massachusetts, his two brothers, Reuben and Noah, and his two sons, Edward Brown and Daniel Hopkins, all being clergymen. His daughter, Catherine, married a clergyman, and among his grandchildren are seven clergymen, including granddaughters married to clergymen.

HARRY THAYER CUSHMAN.

Prominent in public affairs of Bennington, now serving as municipial judge, Harry T. Cushman has left the impress of his individuality upon public life. He is a man of marked force of character, of superior ability in the line of his chosen profession, and the distinguished position to which he has attained is the result of merit, learning and laudable endeavor.

Judge Cushman was born in Bennington, May 6, 1866, his parents being the late J. Halsey and Martha Louise (Thayer) Cushman. His father, J. Halsey Cushman, was a native of the Empire state, but when a young man came to Bennington and received part of his education here. He followed the printer's trade, and later took up the study of law under the preceptorship of John L. Stark. After his admission to the bar he continued to engage actively in the practice of law until the Civil war was inaugurated, when feeling that his chief duty was to his country, he enlisted in the Fourth Vermont Regiment, Volunteer infantry, of which he subsequently served as quartermaster. When hostilities had ended and the preservation of the Union had been won through the valor of the northern troops, Mr. Cushman returned to Bennington, and when he had recovered from ill health, brought on by the hardships and rigor of war, he once more resumed his law practice. He also became identified with journalistic interests and was editor of the *Bennington Banner* until 1877. In his political views he was a staunch Republican, and was a ready and convincing speaker, who many times made political addresses in support of his party and its principles. He also attended its conventions, and exerted considerable influence in the district in which he resided, but he never sought the honors or emoluments of public office, his relations being a freewill offering to his party. Socially he was identified with Mount Anthony Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He married Martha Louise Thayer, a native of Bennington and a daughter of Nelson Thayer, who attained his education in this city and spent the greater part of his life here. In early years he followed farming, and at one time was the owner of a brickmaking plant, winning success in his undertakings, but in the latter years of his life he lived in retirement, passing away at the age of ninety years. His wife bore the maiden name of Lucretia Elwell, and was born "over the mountains." By her marriage she became the mother of the following children: Edward, who was a lieutenant in the Union army and was killed at the battle of Gettysburg; Caroline, who became the wife of William Riddell; Oscar; Ruell H.; Emeline, who became Mrs. Gould; Mrs. Mary J. Hamlin; Mrs. Nellie Hughes; Corinna, the wife of James B. Mecham; Dexter J.; Mrs. Cushman; and one who died in childhood. All of the family were members of the Congregational church, and the grandmother of our subject lived to the very advanced age of ninety years. The parents of Judge Cushman were also consistent Christian people, and belonged to the Congregational church. His father died in 1877, and his mother passed away in March, 1898, at the age of seventy-one yars.

Judge Cushman was their only child, and in the graded schools of Bennington, Vermont, he acquired his literary education, entering upon his business life as a grocery clerk. Before a year had passed, however, he became an orator in the Bennington telephone exchange and was soon promoted to the position of superintendent, holding that position until the closing of the exchange. For a few months he was also in the office of the *Bennington Banner*, but, wishing to make the practice of law his life work, in 1887 he began studying under William B. Sheldon. For three years he continued his reading, and was then admitted to the practice of law in

all the courts of the state, at the general term of the supreme court of Vermont in 1890. His advancement in his profession has been continuous, coming to him in acknowledgment of his thorough mastery of the law and his ability in handling intricate litigated interests. Two years after his admission he was appointed master in chancery. He formed a partnership with his former preceptor, and they enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. Mr. Cushman was one of the counsel for the defense in the noted case of State *vs.* Bent and Roberts, reported in the sixty-fourth Vermont reports. He was also associate counsel for the defense in the case of the State *vs.* Bradley, an important criminal trial that attracted wide interest. In the preparation of his cases he is thorough and exhaustive, and when he enters the court room he is well equipped to meet any attack of the opposition. He masters his points with the skill of a military general, and while giving due prominence to each detail he never loses sight of the important point upon which the decision of every case finally turns.

Judge Cushman was married April 7, 1897, to Miss Jessie McCullough Temple, the wedding being celebrated in Bennington. The lady is a daughter of John and Mary (Eadie) Temple. Her father was born in Scotland and came to this city as superintendent of the woollen mills. He is now living at Mankato, Minnesota, and his wife, who was also a native of the land of the heather, is still spared to him. They reared a large family, all of whom, save one who died in infancy, are yet living, namely: Thomas, who resides at Fort Plain, New York; Jessie M.; Mary; Margaret; John, who is also a resident of Fort Plain; and Alexander, Lillian, Victoria, William and Webster, all of Bennington.

In public affairs Judge Cushman has been very prominent, being well fitted for leadership. The Republican party finds in him a strong advocate, and as a campaign speaker he did effective service in the presidential campaign of 1892. He is president of the Young Men's Republican Club and does everything in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party. Many positions of public honor and trust have been accorded him. He has been clerk of the Bennington school district and president of the village corporation. In 1882 he was appointed assistant state librarian, and in 1891 served as one of the committee of fifty of the Bennington Battle Monument and state centennial celebration, acting as chairman of the committee which had in charge the entertainment of guests. His work was performed in a most satisfactory manner, to the delight of all official guests who attended the services. He was also one of the charter members and organizers of the State Firemen's Association, and was honored with an election to its presidency in 1892, and re-elected in 1893. He is also an honorary member of the Stark Hose Company. He continued in the active practice of law until January, 1894, when he was appointed clerk of the county of Bennington, in which office he is now serving. He is also judge of the municipal court, having been appointed December 28, 1901, to succeed Judge Darling, who resigned to become assistant secretary of the navy. Socially he is connected with Mohegan Tribe No. 6, I. O. R. M. He is chief of records in the local tribe, and for many years has held that office. Viewed in a personal light, Judge Cushman is a strong man, strong in personality, in citizenship, in his honor and in name. Over his record there falls no shadow of wrong nor suspicion of evil, and he is held in high regard throughout the state and wherever he is known, and especially in Bennington, the place of his residence, he is greatly beloved by many friends.

GEORGE WASHINGTON ATKINS

George Washington Atkins, whose death occurred October 15, 1902, was a leading representative of the business interests of Waterbury, Vermont, where for several years he had been successfully engaged in the wholesale grocery business, having been the senior member of the firm of G. W. Atkins & Son. Of excellent business and executive ability, he won success by his well directed, energetic efforts, and the prosperity that came to him was certainly well deserved.

A native of Vermont, Mr. Atkins was born in Duxbury, February 19, 1830, a son of James and Lucy L. (Locke) Atkins, and grandson of Timothy and Hannah (Jones) Atkins. The grandfather, who was a farmer by occupation,



G. W. Atkins

settled on what has long been known as the Atkins homestead on Perry Hill, and there followed his chosen vocation during the remainder of his life. In early manhood he married Hannah Jones, a daughter of Major Jones of Revolutionary fame, and they became the parents of nine children, namely: Horace; William; Galen; Harry, who also fought for American independence; Albro; James; George, who served with distinction as a captain in the continental army; Lucinda, who married Ware Tappan and her son, M. W. Tappan, became attorney general of the state; and Betsey, who married John Adams of Waterbury. All of the sons were over six feet tall and weighed over two hundred pounds. Their father was a man of fine physique and unusually straight.

James Atkins, the father of George W., was born in Claremont, New Hampshire, and when young learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed in Duxbury, Vermont, for many years. In his family were seven children, as follows: Charles, Caroline, Mary and Betsey, all now deceased; James Willard, a resident of New Hampshire; Galen Henry, of Owego, New York; and George W., of this review.

On reaching manhood George W. Atkins came to Waterbury, Vermont, in 1854, and entered the employ of I. C. & S. Brown, for whom he clerked twelve years, while during the following three years he was a member of the firm. At the end of that period he removed to Burlington and became associated with Van Sicklen, Seymour & Company, wholesale grocers, being a member of that firm for nine years. He then sold his interest in the business and returned to Waterbury, where he formed a partnership with L. H. Haines, under the firm name of Atkins & Haines. They conducted a large wholesale and retail grocery and feed store, and carried on business together until 1900, when the firm was changed to G. W. Atkins & Son. They were among the most enterprising, energetic and progressive business men of the city and enjoyed an excellent trade.

In 1858 Mr. Atkins was united in marriage to Miss Amelia L. Brown, a daughter of Amos Brown, of Milton, Vermont. They had one son, Fred E., who was born in 1864, and who has succeeded his father in business. He married Florence Eddy, by whom he has a son, Harold S., born February 14, 1888. Mr. Atkins was a prominent Mason, having been a member of the blue lodge, chapter, commandery and Mystic Shrine, while religiously he attended the Congregational church, and politically was identified with the Republican party. Beginning life for himself without capital, he always made the most of his opportunities, and by straightforward, honorable dealing secured the public confidence and the public patronage. He accumulated a nice property, and his life illustrates what can be accomplished through industry, perseverance, good management and a determination to succeed.

HENRY GREEN ROOT.

Henry Green Root, deceased, late of Bennington, where he was a leading manufacturer and prominent in political affairs,, was born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, September 18, 1818, son of Elisha and Betsey (Moseley) Root. His early education was received in the public schools of his native town, and this was supplemented by a course of study in Deerfield and Fellenburg Academies. At the age of seventeen years he entered the employ of Boynton & Whitcomb at Templeton, Massachusetts, to learn the manufacture of tinware. Four years later he formed a partnership with Luther R. Graves, and soon after that date they established themselves in Bennington under the firm name of Graves & Root. This partnership continued in existence for more than fifty years, and for a long period they were the largest manufacturers of tinware in Vermont. They established the second national bank instituted in Vermont (now First National Bank of Bennington), with Mr. Graves as president and Mr. Root as vice president, positions which they continued to occupy up to their decease.

Mr. Root took a prominent part in the Bennington Battle Monument Association's work and was chairman of the executive committee having in charge the centennial celebration of the famous battle at that place. He was for more than thirty years a director of the Vermont State Agricultural Society, and served as president of that organization three years.

Formerly a Whig, he early cast his political

fortunes with the young Republican party, and continued a staunch supporter of that party throughout his life. He was for several years a member of the state Republican committee, of which he was chairman; and he represented his town in the legislature in 1850 and 1857. In 1860 he was presidential elector at large from Vermont, and voted for Abraham Lincoln. In 1866 he was elected to the state senate, in which body he served two terms. He was always active in the promotion of Vermont's varied interests, and was widely and favorably known in all parts of the state. From 1857 Mr. Root was a member of the Congregational church, and was a member of its board of trustees for many years, and was president of that board.

On December 23, 1846, Mr. Root was united in marriage with Catharine L., daughter of Samuel H. and Sylvia (Squires) Blackmer, of Bennington. She died in September, 1887. Two children were born of their union: Samuel H. Root, now of Dumont, New Jersey; and Katherine E., now Mrs. William A. Root. On January 23, 1889, Mr. Root married Mary G., daughter of Dr. Nathan and Esther (Conkey) Gale, of Orwell, Vermont. Mr. Root died June 1, 1899, in San Diego, California, where he had a winter residence for nine years prior to his decease.

PROFESSOR HENRY A. P. TORREY.

Henry A. P. Torrey, deceased, who was a prominent and influential citizen of Beverly, Massachusetts, traced his ancestry back to William Torrey, of Combe St. Nicholas, in the county of Somerset, England, where he died in June, 1557, leaving a will in which he mentions Thomasyne, his wife, and every one of his children without naming them.

Philip Torrey (2), son of the above William and Margaret, his wife. His will is dated in 1604; he mentions his son William and daughter Dorothie, also his wife Margaret.

William Torrey (3), son of Philip and Jane, his wife. His wife died in April, 1639, at which date he was still living. The date of his death is unknown; his son Philip had previously died.

Philip Torrey (4), son of William and Alice, his wife, died in June, 1621, leaving a will dated April 21, 1621, in which he mentions three daughters, Anne, Mary and Sarah, and four sons, William, James Philip and Joseph. The will of the wife Alice is dated in 1634, and mentions by name the same seven children, and states that the daughter Mary was deceased. These four sons all emigrated to America in 1640, and located within a few miles of Boston, Massachusetts, and seem to have been the ancestors of all the early families of the name in America. William and Joseph first located in Weymouth, James in Scituate, and Philip in Roxbury. Although Philip reared a family, it is not learned that he had any son to transmit his family name to later generations; he died in Roxbury in 1686. Joseph removed to Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and subsequently to Newport, Rhode Island, where he was prominently active in public affairs; he died there in 1675. Nothing is learned concerning his descendants. James was accidentally killed by an explosion of powder in Scituate in July, 1664; surviving him were five sons and five daughters.

William Torrey (5), of Weymouth, Massachusetts, son of Philip, was usually designated as "Captain William Torrey," having first held the title of lieutenant and later that of captain. He was born in Combe St. Nicholas, Somersetshire, England, in 1608. The church records show that he was baptized on December 21, 1608. On March 17, 1629, he was married to Agnes Combe, of Combe St. Nicholas. She died before he left England, and he was appointed administrator of her estate. In 1640 he came to America, bringing with him two sons, Samuel, born in 1632, and William, born in 1638, and settled in Weymouth, which was thereafter his home. It is believed that he brought his second wife with him from England. Six children were born to him in Weymouth, namely: Naomi, Mary, Micaiah, Josiah, Judith and Angel. He also took two small children of his brother James, after their father's death, and brought them up with his own family, namely: Jonathan and Mary, both of whom are, in some of the records of early history, erroneously referred to as his own children. William Torrey was clerk of the house of representatives, and a distinguished scholar and author. His "Discourse on Futurities," written in 1687 in the seventy-ninth year

of his age, has a preface by the Rev. T. Prince, which gives an interesting notice of Samuel Torrey. This pamphlet was published in 1757, and a copy is in the hands of Joseph A. Torrey, of Manchester, Massachusetts, also in the Boston public library. He died in Weymouth, June 10, 1690. He was the earliest ancestor who resided in America.

Samuel Torrey (6), the oldest son of Captain William Torrey, was born in 1632 in England, came to New England when but eight years old, and attended Harvard College three years, and would have taken his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1650, at the age of eighteen years, but the college term was then lengthened to four years, and therefore he and several other students left. He was an excellent scholar, and was ordained to the ministry December 14, 1664, or February 14, 1665, to succeed the Rev. Thomas Thacher as pastor of the Congregational church at Weymouth. He was a fellow of Harvard College, and was elected president in 1684, at the death of President Rogers, but declined. He married Mary Rawson May 15, 1657, at Hull. He was afterward married to Mrs. Mary Symmes, widow of Captain William Symmes, of Charlestown, July 30, 1695, at the age of sixty-three years. There is no record of any children by either marriage, and he probably died childless. He preached over fifty years, and died at the age of seventy-five years, on April 21, 1707. Five days before his death he preached at the public feast; he was a freeman from the year 1669.

William Torrey (6), the second son of Captain William Torrey (5), was two years old when his father came to America. He inherited his father's name and estate, and also held his father's place in the estimation of his neighbors, was elected to many town offices and much respected in the church. He married Deborah Green, daughter of John Green, and the following named children were born to them: William, John, Samuel, Joseph, Philip, Haviland, Josiah and Jane Torrey. His death occurred January 11, 1718, and his wife died February 8, 1729. He was the father of Joseph Torrey—the first of the long series of members of the family by the name of Joseph Torrey.

Joseph Torrey (7), the fourth child of William Torrey, was born in Weymouth in 1678. He married, March 28, 1704-5 Elizabeth Symmes, who was a daughter of the Mrs. Mary Symmes who became the second wife of his uncle, the Rev. Samuel Torrey. His occupation given in the probate record is "Trader." His daughters were Mary, who married David Lovell, and Deborah, who married David Nash, and is said to have "Moved down East." His sons were the Rev. Joseph and Zachariah, of the latter of whom little is known except that he was a currier of Middletown, Connecticut, in 1738.

Rev. Joseph Torrey (8), from whom all the Torreys in Killingly are descended, was the eldest son of Joseph Torrey, and was born in Weymouth, October 8, 1707. He studied theology, and was pastor of a church in South Kingston, Rhode Island, practicing medicine at the same time. He married Elizabeth Wilson, by whom he had seven children: Joseph; Samuel Holden; Oliver, who died young; Elizabeth, Ann, Mary and Lucy. He afterward married Elizabeth Fisk, daughter of the Rev. John Fisk, first pastor of the church in Hull, and of Abigail Hobart, who was a daughter of the Rev. Nehemiah Hobart, of Newton. He had eight children: John, Oliver, William, Abagail, Sarah, Elizabeth, and two who died young. He had thus two wives by the name of Elizabeth, two daughters Elizabeth, and two sons Oliver. His death occurred in the summer of 1789 at the age of nearly eighty-two years.

Dr. Joseph Torrey (9), the eldest son of the Rev. Joseph Torrey, was born in Killingly, February 22, 1733. He married, in December, 1757, Hannah, daughter of the Rev. John Fisk and Abagail Hobart; she was born September 12, 1728. Seven children were born to them: Hobart, Nehemiah, Elizabeth, Oliver, Hannah, Joseph and Lucy Torrey. The father of these children died February 19, 1804, at the age of seventy-one years.

Dr. Joseph Torrey (10), the sixth child in order of birth born to Dr. Joseph Torrey, was born in North Killingly, March 18, 1768. He married, March 8, 1794, Mary Cutler, daughter of the Rev. Manassah Cutler, LL. D., of Hamilton, Massachusetts. The following named children were born to them: Sophia, born in Rowley, February 19, 1795, died aged six months;

Joseph, born in Rowley, February 2, 1797; Charles Cutler, born in Danvers July 9, 1798, died in 1827; George, born in Danvers, March 31, 1801, died in 1854; Augustus, born in Salem, May 12, 1805, died November 1, 1880; Manassah Cutler, born in Salem, May 7, 1807, died in Pelham, New Hampshire, in 1837; he was married to Harriet Atwood, of Pelham, New Hampshire. The father of these children resided in Rowley, South Danvers, Salem and Beverly. He was a physician of note, and his death occurred in Beverly, December 10, 1850, at the age of eigthy-two years.

Professor Joseph Torrey (11), the second child and oldest son of Dr. Joseph Torrey, was born in Rowley, Massachusetts, February 2, 1797. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1816 and at Andover Seminary in 1819. He was ordained a minister of the gospel and installed at Royalton, Vermont, in 1824; entered the University of Vermont as professor of Latin and belles lettres in 1827; was professor of intellectual and moral philosophy in 1842; was acting president of the university from 1862 to 1867. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Harvard College in 1850. He married, in August, 1830, Mary Mosely Paine, who was born in 1807, daughter of John and Sally Rice (Paine) Mosely. Their children were: Mary Cutler, born May 28, 1831; Joseph, born December 25, 1832; Sarah Paine, born December 26, 1834; John Paine, born January 21, 1838, died July 22, 1863; and Muriel Rice, born in March, 1840, died in infancy. Professor Torrey died in Burlington, November 27, 1867, aged seventy years, and his wife died March 23, 1840.

Dr. Augustus Torrey (11), the fifth child of Dr. Joseph Torrey (10), was born in Salem, May 12, 1805. He married Deborah Cox, March 6, 1834. Their children were: Anna Stevens, born April 10, 1835, died September 28, 1890; Henry A. P., born January 8, 1837, died September 20, 1902; E. Ellingwood, born January 17, 1839; Joseph Cutler, born June 30, 1841, died February 19, 1881; Samuel W., born December 12, 1843; Helen M. Stevens, born September 8, 1847; and Augustus, born November 21, 1850, died August 20, 1902. Dr. Torrey died November 1, 1880, and his wife passed away October 14, 1880, at the age of seventy-two years.

George Torrey (11), fourth son of Dr. Joseph Torrey (10), was born in South Danvers, March 31, 1801. He married Eunice Bowker, daughter of Joel Bowker, of Salem. Their children were: Charles Cutler, born January 4, 1827; George, born in 1830; Joseph Augustus, born May 1, 1832; Mary Elizabeth, born in 1834, died in infancy; and Mary Elizabeth, born June 2, 1836. George Torrey died in Michigan, June 30, 1854.

Joseph Torrey (12), the eldest son of Professor Joseph (11) and Mary Mosely Paine Torrey, was born in Burlington, Vermont, December 25, 1832. He graduated at the University of Vermont in 1852, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1858; was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in East Harwick, Vermont, May 30, 1860, where he remained fifteen years. He was then settled in Yarmouth, Maine, pastor of the First parish in that place. He remained there from February, 1875, until February, 1885; was pastor of the Congregational church at Bar Harbor, Maine, from 1885 to October, 1890, when he removed to Lynn, Massachusetts. He resided there for three years, preaching in various pulpits about half the time. In 1893 he accepted an invitation to the pastorate of the Congregational church at Shirley, Massachusetts. He married, August 29, 1861, Maria Thorpe Noble, who was born in Charlotte, Vermont, December 19, 1834, a daughter of William and Ann Noble. Their children were: Joseph, born in East Hardwick, July 15, 1862; Charles Cutler and John Paine, born December 20, 1863, the latter dying in infancy, January 7, 1864; and Elliot Bouton, born January 7, 1867.

Mary Cutler Torrey, eldest child of Professor Torrey (11), was born May 28, 1831, in Burlington, Vermont, and has made her home there.

John Paine Torrey, the fourth child of Professor Joseph Torrey (11), was born in Burlington, January 21, 1838; graduatedd from the University of Vermont in 1858, and from the Union Theological Seminary in 1863; died in the same year at Beverly, Massachusetts.

Sarah Paine Torrey, third child of Professor Joseph Torrey (11), was born in Burlington, Vermont, December 26, 1834. She married Henry A. P. Torrey, second child of Augustus Torrey, July 13, 1865. Their children are Lucy Wheeler, born in Vergennes, Vermont, June 13,

1866; Henry Augustus, born in Burlington, Vermont, August 29, 1871; and John Cutler, born in Burlington, Vermont, April 19, 1876.

Charles C. Torrey, first son of George Torrey (11), was born January 4, 1827; he graduated from the University of Vermont in 1849; married Adelaide L. Damon, of Reading, Massachusetts, in 1854, and their children are: Mary Cutler, born August 2, 1856, died July 17, 1871; Daniel Temple, born February 2, 1859; Sarah Serena, born September 12, 1860; Emily Redington, born August 10, 1863; and John Paine, born May 13, 1870.

George Torrey, second son of George Torrey, (11), married Georgiana Garland, and their children are: Henry Smith and Kate Torrey.

Joseph A. Torrey, third son of George Torrey (11), married, April 16, 1862, Charlotte Amable Parsons, and their child Charlotte was born February 4, 1863.

Mary Elizabeth Torrey, daughter of George Torrey (11), married Dr. and Rev. Fred O. Barstow, and their children are: Henry Edes; Eunice Amy, born in 1851; Annie Miller, born in 1854; and Fannie Olney, born in 1860.

Dr. Samuel W. Torrey, fourth son of Augustus Torrey (11), married, May 25, 1870, Elizabeth J. Robinson, of Burlington, Vermont, and their children are: Mary Cutler, born December 10, 1871 Anna, born October 22, 1875; Sarah, born October 29, 1877; Elizabeth, born February 3, 1882; and Margaret, born October 16, 1884.

Helen M. S. Torrey, sixth child of Augustus Torrey (11), married, June 21, 1871, Alban George Andren, of Gothenburg, Sweden, and their children are: Carl Augustus, born March 7, 1874; Thekla, born March 2, 1876; and Helen Torrey, born May 13, 1877.

Augustus Torrey, seventh child of Dr. Augustus Torrey (11), married, June 18, 1878, Lettie S. Durant, of Montpelier, Vermont; their one child is Lettie, born June 6, 1879. Mrs. Torrey died June 20, 1879. Augustus Torrey then married Charlotte Foote.

Henry A. P. Torrey, second child of Dr. Augustus (11) and Deborah (Cox) Torrey, was born January 8, 1837. His death occurred September 20, 1902. His father, Dr. Augustus Torrey, translated Neander's History of the Christian Church in five large volumes, and was also the author of "The Theory of Art," as well as biographies of Professor James Marsh and Rev. Worthington Smith.

The death of Professor A. P. Torrey occurred September 20, 1902.

DAVID C. SMITH.

To discover that the above named has been a very busy man, it is only necessary to glance at the occupations which have taken up his time during his long and useful life. Butchering, farming, dealing in cattle and selling agricultural implements constitute his main employment at present, but further examination discloses many other things of a varied kind in the catalogue of his activities. He has served the people often both in private and public capacities, and it is nothing more than just to say that he has always performed the particular service to the best of his ability. He has held the most important of the town offices, is now prosecuting agent and justice of the peace, and has been representative in the legislature, 1880-1882. His family and himself are conspicuous figures in all the different departments of church work, and altogether it may be said with truth that Mr. Smith has done his full share in making the wheels of progress go round and keeping his community well to the front with those of its class in the state. With these preliminary remarks an effort will be made to outline the main events in the lives of himself and those intimately connected with him by blood or marriage.

For the purposes of this biography the family history begins with the grandparents, Wallace and Sally Smith, who spent part of their lives on a farm in Rutland county, and had three children, who, like themselves, have long since passed away. One of the latter, named Enoch P., was born at Clarendon in 1792, and when twenty-one years of age went to the town of Shrewsbury, Vermont, in the employ of Colonel Finney; he then farmed there and in 1865 removed to Shelburne, where he died in 1876. He was a man of some consequence in his native county and rose to the rank of captain of one of the local militia companies. He married Lydia Hammond, a native of Mount Holly and member of a family quite prominent in the affairs of Rutland county. Her father, Jede-

diah Hammond, was a justice of the peace and lawyer, and represented his town in the legislature for thirteen years away back in the days when it was necessary to ride horseback to the state capital. Enoch P. and Lydia (Hammond) Smith had four children, of whom the two now living are Mary, a resident of Burlington, and the subject of this sketch.

David C. Smith, only surviving son of his parents, was born at Rutland, Vermont, January 8, 1840, spent his early years in Shrewsbury, and was engaged in farming until 1865, when he accompanied his father to Shelburne. Since his arrival in this county Mr. Smith has had a varied experience on many different farms, spending periods of three or four years on each, until finally he settled down to his present place of two hundred acres, where he is engaged chiefly in stock-raising. He buys and sells cattle both for fattening and dairy purposes, butchers extensively and keeps a meat market at the village. He also handles a great many agricultural implements and keeps on hand a full line of farm tools. Mr. Smith's political affiliations are with the Republican party, and it is as a representative of that organization that he has been elected to the many offices he has filled. He served as selectman for two terms of three years each and was chairman of the board during a third of that time. He was elected lister of the town three different times, retained the office seven years in all, and was chairman of the board three years. At the present time he is prosecuting agent of the town and justice of the peace, both of which duties are discharged with the vigor and impartiality that have ever characterized his official acts. In 1880 the town elected Mr. Smith to the legislature, and in that body he served as a member of the committee on corporations, proving an active and intelligent representative. On three different occasions his party has honored him by election as delegate to Republican state conventions, where his advice has always been valued by the leaders and workers.

On January 4, 1865, Mr. Smith was married to Frances Adelaide Smith, a native of Perkinsville, Vermont, and daughter of George W. and Fanny (Fish) Smith. Her father worked in a woolen factory in early life and later as a carpenter in Shrewsbury, where he died at the age of seventy-nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two children: George E., a merchant at Shelburne Falls, who married Hattie Havens; and Fanny, wife of Walter Webster, clerk in a store of Shelburne village. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and quite prominent in its religious and philanthropic work. Mr. Smith has been steward for thirty years, member of the Sunday-school since childhood and superintendent for many years. Both Mr. Smith and wife are teachers of classes, and their children also take an active part in church work. The daughter, who has been organist for many years, is an unusually accomplished lady. She graduated from the University of Vermont and taught successfully in the high school. The son has been superintendent and teacher in the Sunday-school; he attended a commercial college and exhibits much of the talent for business that has characterized his honored father.

JOHN COLLINS BLACKMER.

John Collins Blackmer, one of the longest established and most prosperous merchants of Manchester Depot, was born in this town, August 25, 1840, a son of the late Hiram J. Blackmer. His paternal grandfather, Jonathan Blackmer, of Connecticut birth and breeding, was one of the early pioneers of Dorset, Vermont, locating there between 1790 and 1800. He was a physician, and built up a large practice in his new home, his ride extending many miles in either direction. He died while yet in the prime of a vigorous manhood, at forty years of age. His wife, whose maiden name was Harmon, and who was a daughter of Reuben Harmon "the coiner," of Vermont historical fame, died at the age of thirty-nine years, having borne him three children, none of whom are now living. Dr. Blackmer was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Hiram J. Blackmer lived in Dorset, Vermont, his native town, until twenty-five years old, acquiring his education in the public schools and in the Bennington Academy. In 1820, at the age of twenty years, he entered into the mercantile business on his own account, continuing five years. Coming then to Manchester, Vermont, he was one of the leading merchants of the town from 1825 until 1852, when he transferred his



John C Blackmer

residence and business to Attica, Indiana, where he continued in business until 1865, thereafter living in retirement from active pursuits. He died in 1884, at the age or fourscore and four years. He married Fannie Collins, who was born in Manchester, Vermont, a daughter of Elijah Collins, and granddaughter of Nathaniel Collins, a native of Connecticut, and one of the thrifty pioneer farmers of Manchester, Vermont, where he settled when a young man. Elijah Collins married Electa Bull, of Manchester, whose father also came here from Connecticut, and they reared three sons and two daughters, none of whom survive; she died at the age of seventy-four years, and her husband at the age of seventy-five years; she was a deely religious woman, and a member of the Episcopal church. Of the union of Hiram J. Blackmer and his wife, three sons were born, of whom John C. is the only one living. Harmon C., a miner in Colorado, died in 1897; and Collins, a bookkeeper, died in Indiana.

John C. Blackmer attended the common schools of Manchester, and the Burr and Burton Seminary, after which he was employed as a clerk in a store in Sunderland for a year. Going then to Indiana, he was in the employ of a dry-goods house until 1862, when he enlisted in the Sixteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving in that regiment as private and sergeant; was discharged on account of wounds received at Richmond, Kentucky, and after re-enlisting in the One Hundred and Sixteenth, served as first lieutenant and was also first lieutenant in the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth, to which he was transferred. He took part in several important engagements, at Richmond, Kentucky; at Blue Springs, Walker's Ford and Tazewell, Tennessee; and at the siege of Vicksburg. He was mustered out in September, 1864. Resuming his former position in Indiana, he ramained there until 1865, when he returned to Vermont, locating in Sunderland, which was his home for three years. In 1869 Mr. Blackmer settled in Manchester, opening a store of general merchandise at the Depot, which was then but sparsely settled, and in the time that has since elapsed has contributed in no small measure to its growth and development. He has lent material assistance to all projects conductive of the welfare of the place, erecting many buildings, helping lay out streets, and giving such aid as he could to progressive enterprises.

Mr. Blackmer married, in May, 1874, Janet Pratt, a native of Shushan, New York, where her father, E. M. Pratt, a merchant, spent his eighty years of life, and her mother, whose maiden name was Fanny Lyman, born in Walton, New York, died at the age of seventy years. Janet Pratt was the only one of a family of four children to grow to years of maturity. Mr. Blackmer is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Episcopal church. He has been postmaster at Manchester since 1874, save during President Cleveland's second administration. He belongs to Skinner Post, No. 24, G. A. R., of which he was commander for ten years; he is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and Adoniram Lodge, F. & A. M., of Indiana. Both Mr. and Mrs. Blackmer are members of the Eastern Star, Mrs. Blackmer having held all the offices in the chapter, and served as grand matron of the state of Vermont. She was also department president of the Women's Relief Corps, of Vermont, and was regent of the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and has been especially active and interested in the cause of temperance as a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Vermont. Manchester Depot has a Camp of Sons of Veterans named Lieutenant J. C. Blackmer Camp No. 60.

CHARLES EDMUND MINER.

Charles Edmund Miner, of Burlington, well and favorably known in commercial and financial circles during a long and active life, is a lineal descendant of one of the oldest families known in the history of New England. He traces his lineage through the male line in England uninterruptedly from the year 1346, to the time of the immigration of his earliest American ancestor, who was Thomas Miner (1). Thomas Miner was born in Chew Magna, Somersetshire, England, April 23, 1608, and died in Stonington, Connecticut, October 23, 1690. Thomas Miner came to America in his twenty-second year, in Governor Winthrop's company, leaving England at the port of Yarmouth, in the ship Arabella, April 8, 1630, and arriving at Salem, Massachusetts, June 12. He marched through the woods

to Charlestown, where he afterwards became one of the leading men of the colony, and foremost in establishing the first church there. The family probably removed to the Connecticut colony in 1640. April 23, 1633, Thomas Miner married Grace Palmer. Next in line of descent is Clement (2), born April 23, 1640, who married, November 26, 1662, widow Frances Willey. He died in October, 1700, and she died January 6, 1672. William Miner (3), son of Clement, born November 6, 1670, married in 1691. His son Clement (4) was born in 1696, married Esther Lee in 1723, and their son Andrew (5), born in 1725, married Priscilla Bosworth, of Norwich, Connecticut, November 4, 1749.

Roswell (6), son of Andrew, was born September 25, 1753. He was a Revolutionary war soldier, and served in New York and on Long Island, and participated in the battle of White Plains. He married Zibeah Cotton, who was born April 5, 1760. The pair removed to Shelburne, Vermont, and purchased land there, under a deed bearing date May 5, 1794. This land has been owned ever since by their direct descendants, and is now (1902) in possession of their great-grandson, Charles Edmund Miner.

Roswell Miner died November 15, 1809, and his wife died May 15, 1834, and their remains, with those of several of their children, repose in the cemetery about one mile west of the homestead farm. Their children were Samuel, Roswell, Philander and others.

Samuel Miner (7), oldest son of Roswell Miner, was born June 19, 1783, and died May 15, 1854. November 19, 1812, he married Azubah Boynton, who was born January 6, 1790, and died June 22, 1821. Their children were: Martin Luther, born September 12, 1813; Sarah Adelia, born July 25, 1816; Lydia Sabriah, born January 31, 1819; and Ruth P., born June 12, 1821.

Martin Luther Miner (8), eldest son of Samuel Miner, was a highly respected resident of the town of Shelburne, and was a life-long supporter of the Methodist church of that town. He was married June 10, 1838, to Clarinda Crossman, who was born July 30, 1808. Their children were Aurelia Azubah, born July 15, 1839, and Charles Edmund, born August 4, 1842. Martin Luther Miner died July 11, 1882; Clarinda C. Miner died December 24, 1895.

Charles Edmund Miner (9), only son of Martin Luther Miner, was reared upon the homestead farm and received his education in the neighboring schools, supplemented by a mercantile course in Bryant and Stratton's Commercial College, Burlington, Vermont. He engaged in wholesale business for many years, residing in Burlington, Vermont. He married Mary Frederica Griffin, of Williston, Vermont, February 11, 1873.

Through his ancient and honorable ancestry, Mr. Miner is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars and the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is also a member of the Algonquin Club of Burlington, Vermont. A life-long Republican, he has been associated with the various civic and national reforms to be credited to that party.

CAPTAIN J. O. LIVINGSTON.

Captain J. O. Livingston was one of the few soldiers of the Civil war who received a gold medal from Congress in recognition of bravery. He was also for many years a well known lawyer of Montpelier, and is now living retired. To the soldiers who fought and suffered, giving several of the best years of their early manhood to the preservation of the country under whose flag they were born,—to these heroes, universal tribute of gratitude is given, and it is fitting that their patriotic services should find mention in the annals of county, state or nation.

Captain Josiah O. Livingston was born in Walden, Vermont, February 3, 1837, and is a son of Wheaton and Melissa M. (Burbank) Livingston. He was reared by his sister, Mrs. Farrington, of Walden, and was educated in the common schools and in the academy at Morrisville, Vermont, thus acquiring a good literary education. Determining to make the practice of law his life work, he then became a student in the office and under the direction of the firm of Gleed & Hendee, well known attorneys, and in 1861 he was admitted to the bar. He entered upon the practice, but could not long content himself to remain at home while the country was endangered by the spirit of rebellion in the south.

It was, therefore, in May, 1862, that Captain Livingston offered his services to the government, and was assigned to Company I of the Ninth Vermont Volunteer Infantry. He was commissioned a lieutenant, and his regiment was mustered into service July 9, 1862. He participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, and was there taken prisoner, but was afterward paroled. Subsequently he was sent to Chicago, Illinois, with his regiment, where he was engaged in guarding prisoners until March, 1863, when he went to Fortress Monroe, acting as escort to prisoners who were to be exchanged. He afterward took part in the siege of Suffolk, about that time. In September, 1863, his regiment was assigned to Fortress Monroe and Yorktown, and later to the Department of North Carolina, and there remained until August, 1864. In September, in the latter year, he joined General Butler's army, on the James river, and on the 29th of September he was at the attack made on Richmond. He likewise participated in the battle of Chapin's Farm and Fair Oaks. On the 2d of February, 1864, his regiment was guarding the railroad from Newbern, North Carolina, to the coast. The guard consisted of about three hundred and fifty guns, and they withstood the approach of an army of three thousand men. Withstanding the enemy as long as possible, the Union troops were withdrawn across Newpont river, and, under concentrated fire, Captain Livingston (then adjutant) with Lieutenant Jewett and Lieutenant Peck, of the same regiment, set fire to and destroyed the county road and railroad bridges, and saved the Union troops from capture. For this gallantry Congress awarded him a gold medal. He was commissioned first lieutenant on arriving at the front, in October, 1862, and was detailed as regimental adjutant. He served as adjutant until October, 1864, when he was commissioned captain of Company G, and was mustered out with the rank of captain on the 9th of June, 1865.

Mr. Livingston's health had become somewhat impaired during his arduous army service, but as soon as possible he resumed the practice of law, establishing an office in Orange county, Vermont, where he remained until 1869, when he removed to Montpelier, and was an active member of the legal profession until 1884, when he retired to private life. He has filled the office of city assessor for twenty years, and was also a grand juror six years.

On the 15th of November, 1866, occurred the marriage of Mr. Livingston and Miss Alice M. Kent, daughter of Ezekiel and Minerva A. (Curtis) Kent, of Calais, Vermont. In his political affiliations the Captain is a Democrat, and socially he is connected with several civic and military organizations. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and was commander of Brooks Post, G. A. R., four years, while for four years he served as adjutant general of the department. He is likewise a member of the Loyal Legion, and of the Society of the Medal of Honor. As a citizen, he is patriotic and public-spirited, and is found as true to-day to his country and her welfare as he was when he wore the nation's blue uniform and protected the stars and stripes upon southern battlefields.

LOUIS POMEROY GLEASON.

Louis Pomeroy Gleason, of Montpelier, is conspicuously identified with the mercantile interests of this section of Washington county as head of the firm of L. P. & H. C. Gleason. He was born in Warren, Vermont, September 15, 1841, a son of Huzzial Gleason, and grandson of Winsor Gleason. He comes of substantial New England stock, being a descendant in the fifth generation from Isaac Gleason, a native of Peterboro, New Hampshire, and in the fourth generation from Elijah Gleason, a life-long resident of the same town.

Winsor Gleason was born in Peterboro, New Hampshire, and was there reared to agricultural pursuits. Subsequently removing to Langdon, New Hampshire, he carried on farming and lumbering until his death. He married, first, in Peterboro, his cousin, Sarah Gleason, by whom he had five children, namely: Mary, Winsor, Curtis, Laura and Joseph. He married, second, Martha Follett, who bore him three children, Huzzial, Solomon and Horace.

Huzzial Gleason was born on the paternal hometsead, in Langdon, New Hampshire, in February, 1802. Leaving home at the age of seventeen years, he came to Waitsfield, Vermont, where he secured work as a farm laborer. Being industrious and prudent, he accumulated

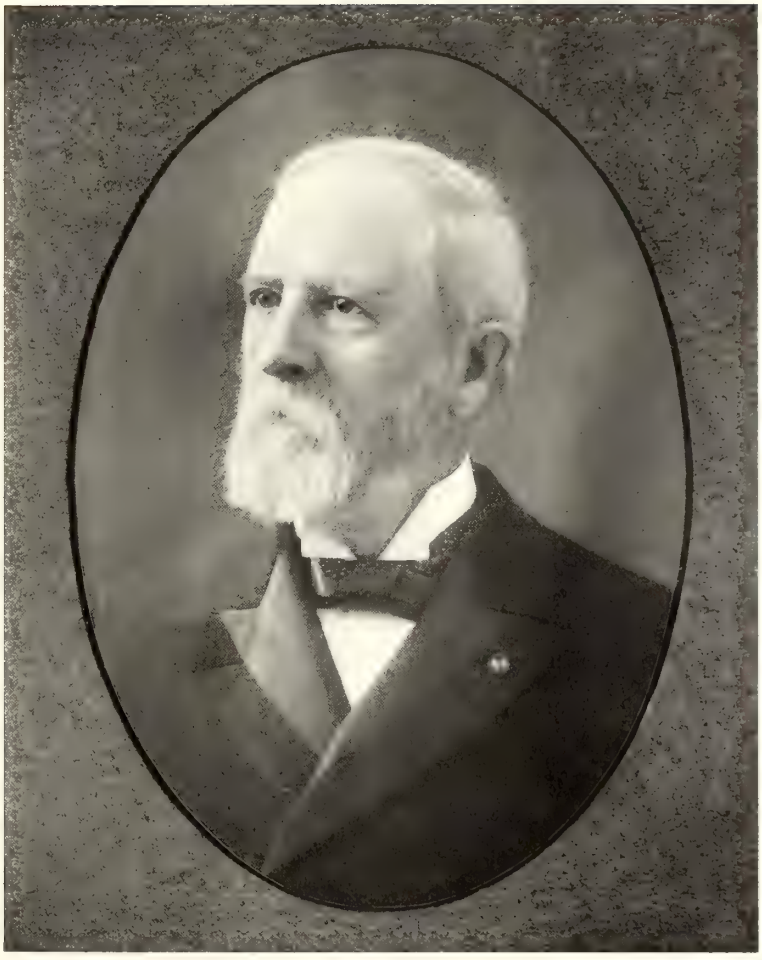
money, which he invested in land, and was there engaged in tilling the soil on his own account until 1827, when he exchanged that farm for one in Warren, Vermont. Removing to that town, he carried on general farming with excellent results until 1873, when he sold his farm, and settled in the village of Waitsfield, where he lived retired until his death, in 1889. At the time of the Civil war he served as selectman of Warren, where for many years he was a deacon in the Congregational church. In 1827 he married Emily H. Richardson, daughter of James Richardson, and a lineal descendant in the seventh generation from Thomas Richardson, the immigrant ancestor, the line of descent being thus given: Thomas, Nathaniel, John, Caleb, Captain John, James and Emily H. Captain John Richardson (5), born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, February 11, 1737, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He married, first, in 1757, Ruth Sawtelle, and married, second, Rebecca Moore. James Richardson (6) was one of the three original proprietors of Warren, Vermont, removing there from Templeton, Massachusetts. The maiden name of his wife was Adah Hinds. Emily H. Richardson (7) married Huzzial Gleason, and they became the parents of four children, as follows: James Richardson, born December 28, 1828, is a well-to-do merchant in Waitsfield, Vermont, and a citizen of prominence, having been town clerk for forty years, postmaster for thirty-three years, and a representative to the state legislature; Carlyle Johnson, deceased, was for many years a lawyer in Montpelier; Emily M., died unmarried; and Louis Pomeroy, the special subject of this sketch.

Louis P. Gleason acquired his early education in the district schools, and at the West Randolph Academy, afterwards beginning his business career as clerk in a store at Waitsfield. Coming to Montpelier in 1861, he clerked in the postoffice for some time, and in 1863 secured a situation as clerk in the dry-goods establishment of J. W. Ellis & Company, remaining with the firm in that capacity until 1869, when he was admitted to partnership, becoming junior member of the firm of Ellis & Gleason. He subsequently bought out the senior member of the firm, and carried on the business alone for awhile, afterward taking a partner, the firm name being L. P. Gleason & Company, but, since the admission to the firm of his nephew, L. P. & H. C. Gleason. In addition to carrying a complete stock of dry-goods, Mr. Gleason added, in 1886, a line of furniture, and established an undertaking department, carrying on both successfully until the present time, being now one of the foremost merchants of Vermont. He is a director of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and a member of the standing committee. He has served as vestryman in the Episcopal church for many years, is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

On February 22, 1870, Mr. Gleason married Anna Louise Timothy, daughter of Helon B. and Louisa (Smith) Timothy, who removed to Niagara, New York, when their daughter was young. Mr. and Mrs. Gleason are the parents of three children, namely: One that died in infancy; Carlyle Joslyn, a graduate of Amherst College, and of the Harvard University Law School, is now in New York city; and Frederick Elijah, a student at Yale University.

GEORGE GRENVILLE BENEDICT.

George Grenville Benedict, of Burlington, editor in chief of the Burlington Free Press, and well known for his literary work in historical fields, is descended in both ancestral lines from English immigrants of the early colonial times. The paternal ancestry begins with Thomas Benedict, who landed in Massachusetts Bay in 1638. He married Mary Bridgum, who came over in the same ship with him; he later moved to Long Island, where he was a magistrate, legislator, lieutenant in the Jamaica company of foot infantry, and a pillar in both the church and the community. From him have descended upwards of thirty-three hundred Benedicts, whose names appear in the "Genealogy of the Benedicts in America" published at Albany, New York, in 1870. The line of direct descent to George G. Benedict is as follows: Thomas Benedict, born in 1617, married Mary Bridgum, and they had five sons and four daughters. John, second son of Thomas, born in Southold, Long Island, was a freeman of Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1680, selectman in 1689, a deacon in the church, and representative



G. G. Benedict

in the general assembly in 1722 and 1725; he married Phebe Gregory of Norwalk, and they had six sons and a daughter. James, fifth son of John, born in Norwalk, January 5, 1685, was an ensign, captain, justice of the peace for Fairfield county, representative for the town of Ridgefield, Connecticut, a general assemblyman for the colony for nine years between 1740 and 1752, and deacon in the church; he married Mary Hyatt, of Norwalk, and they had four sons and five daughters. Peter, the eldest son of James, was born in Ridgefield, March 20, 1714, and resided in North Salem, Connecticut, being a deacon in the church; his wife was Mrs. Agnes (Tyler) Heaton, of Branford, Connecticut, and they had five sons and three daughters.

Abner, the third son of Peter, was born in North Salem, November 9, 1740. He graduated from Yale College, studied theology with the famous Dr. Joseph Bellamy, was pastor of the Congregational church in Middletown, Connecticut, for fourteen years, during which period he procured the emancipation of all the slaves held in his parish. He was chaplain of a Connecticut regiment in the continental army in the Revolution, and was in the retreat from Long Island and in the battles at White Plains and Harlem. Among his writings was a treatise on submarine navigation for war purposes which antedated by a hundred years the methods now used in the navies of the United States and Europe. He married Lois Northrop, of New Milford, Connecticut, and they had two sons and three daughters.

Joel Tyler, oldest son of Abner, born at Middletown, Connecticut, September 6, 1772, was admitted to the bar of Fairfield county, Connecticut, in 1794. Six years later he became a Presbyterian clergyman and was settled successively in several churches in his own state and New York. He was chaplain of the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Connecticut militia, and was a prominent divine and eloquent preacher. He married Currance Wheeler, of Southbury, Connecticut, who bore him four sons and two daughters.

George Wyllys, oldest son of Joel Tyler, was born at Stamford, Connecticut, January 11, 1796, and graduated from Williams College in 1818. He was tutor in that college three years and was then principal of the academy in Newburgh, New York. In 1825 he became a professor in the University of Vermont, to which position he gave twenty-three years of the prime of his life, filling successively the chairs of mathematics, natural philosophy and chemistry. He was also for many years secretary of the board of trustees and treasurer of the corporation. In 1847 he organized the Vermont and Boston Telegraph Company and built the first telegraph line from Burlington to Boston by way of Montpelier and Concord, New Hampshire, also lines from Burlington to Montreal, and to Ogdensburg, New York, and from Springfield, Massachusetts, to St. Johnsbury, Vermont. In 1853 he became the chief proprietor and editor of the Burlington Daily and Weekly Free Press, and retained his connection with the paper for thirteen years. In 1814 he served in Captain J. Howell's company of New York militia which marched for the defense of New York against the British. He was twice elected state senator, in 1855 and 1856. He married Eliza Dewey, of Sheffield, Massachusetts, and six sons were born to them. The second of these sons was George Grenville, whose paternal ancestry has thus been shown, and he is also of colonial lineage on his mother's side, whose family will now be traced.

Thomas Dewey, the first settler, came to Boston from England in 1633, as is supposed, from Sandwich, near Devon. He became a freeman in Dorchester, Massachusetts, May 14, 1634, and later moved to Windsor, Connecticut, where he was married to Mrs. Frances Clarke, March 22, 1639. He was cornet of the town troop and a deputy to the general court of Connecticut. His second son, Josiah, was the ancestor of Hon. Charles Dewey, of Montpelier, Vermont, and of Admiral George Dewey, of Manila fame. Jedediah, the fourth son of Thomas, born in Windsor, Connecticut, December 15, 1647, was married about 1671 to Sarah Orton, of Farmington, Connecticut, and they removed to Westfield, Connecticut, where he was cornet of the town troop. James, the ninth child of these last named parents, was born April 3, 1692, in Westfield, Connecticut, and married Elizabeth Ashley, who became the mother of nine children. Stephen, the oldest son of James, born in Westfield, Connecticut, May 13, 1719, was one of the earliest settlers in Sheffield, Massachusetts. He was a cap-

tain in Colonel William Williams' regiment of infantry, raised for the invasion of Canada in 1758, and was also captain in Colonel Jonathan Smith's regiment of Massachusetts infantry in the war of the Revolution, serving at New York in 1776 and at Saratoga in 1777; he married Joanna Taylor, and they had ten children. Stephen, Jr., the oldest of these children, born in Sheffield, Massachusetts, September 8, 1760, married Elizabeth Owen, who bore him two sons and seven daughters. Eliza, their third daughter, was born in Sheffield, October 5, 1793, and on June 5, 1823, married George Wyllys Benedict.

These two lines of descent thus converge and meet in George Grenville Benedict, the second son of the last mentioned parents, who was born in Burlington, Vermont, December 10, 1826. He prepared for college in the academy in Burlington; was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1847; and in 1850 he received from the same institution the degree of Master of Arts. After leaving college he was a teacher in the Washington Institute in New York city for about a year, and for the three years following was occupied in building and superintending the lines of the Vermont and Boston Telegraph Company, of which company he was president from 1860 to 1865. He became associate editor and proprietor of the Burlington Free Press in 1853. He has been postmaster of Burlington, and from 1889 to 1893 was collector of customs of the district of Vermont under President Harrison.

In August, 1862, Mr. Benedict enlisted as a private in Company C, Twelfth Regiment Vermont Volunteers. In January following he was promoted to a lieutenancy and was subsequently detailed as aide-de-camp on the staff of General George J. Stannard, commanding the Second Vermont Brigade. He received a medal of honor, awarded by Congress for distinguished conduct in the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863. He was mustered out of service, July 14, 1863. He later served as assistant inspector general of state militia with the rank of major, and in 1866 was aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Paul Dillingham, with the rank of colonel.

On returning from the field, Colonel Benedict resumed his connection with the Burlington Free Press in the capacity of editor in chief, which position he has occupied to the present time, a period of nearly half a century. He has been president of the Vermont Press Association, president of the Vermont Historical Society, president of the Vermont Society of Sons of the American Revolution, governor of the Vermont Society of Colonial Wars and state military historian, in which capacity he prepared the history of "Vermont in the Civil War," in two volumes. He also published "Vermont at Gettysburg," and a volume of army letters entitled "Army Life in Virginia."

In 1869 he was elected state senator from Chittenden county, serving on the committees on educational and military affairs. He was reelected for the following term, and served upon the same committees, being chairman of each of them. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He has been for thirty-seven years a trustee and secretary of the University of Vermont, and has also served as school commissioner of Burlington. As an active Republican, he has been secretary and chairman of the state committies of his party, and a delegate to state and national conventions. One of his brothers, Judge Charles L. Benedict, was for thirty-two years United States judge of the eastern district of New York; another brother, Robert D., is the acknowledged leader of the admiralty bar of New York; and another, B. L. Benedict, has been for many years clerk of the United States circuit court in the eastern district of New York.

Mr. Benedict was married in 1853 to Miss Mary A., daughter of Edward Kellogg, Esq., of Canaan, New York; she died in 1857, leaving a daughter, Mary Frances. In 1864 he was married to Miss Katharine A., daughter of the Rev. Calvin Pease, D. D., of Rochester, New York, and ex-president of the University of Vermont. A daughter who was born to them died in infancy and a son, Professor George Wyllys Benedict, of Brown University, Rhode Island, was born January 12, 1872.

ARTHUR G. EATON.

Arthur G. Eaton, cashier of the First National Bank of Montpelier, Vermont, was born in Calais, Vermont, December 1, 1862, a son of Arthur G. Eaton, Sr. He comes of early colonial

ancestry, being a direct descendant in the ninth generation from John Eaton, the immigrant, the lineage being thus traced: John, John, Thomas, David, David, Jacob, Sylvester C., Arthur G., Sr., Arthur G.

John Eaton (1), with his wife Abigail, came from England to Massachusetts in 1635, settled first in Watertown, then moved to Dedham, where both united with the church in 1641, and where his death occurred, November 17, 1658. John Eaton (2) was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1636, but later removed with his wife Alice to Dedham. Thomas Eaton (3) was born in 1675, probably in Dedham, Massachusetts. In 1697 he married Lydia Gay, and removed to Woodstock, Connecticut, where his six younger children were born. In 1723 he became a resident of Ashford, Connecticut, where he lived until his death, in 1748. He was a blacksmith by trade, and a large landowner. He united with the church in 1735. David Eaton (4) was born in Woodstock, Connecticut, in 1706. He was an active church member, and prominent in town affairs, serving as constable, collector and selectman. The line was continued through his first wife, Diana Davis, of Concord, David Eaton (5) born in Ashford, Connecticut, August 4, 1738, removed to South Hadley, Massachusetts, thence to Hanover, New Hampshire. He was sergeant during the Revolutionary war under General Jonathan Chase. The line of descent was continued through his union with his second wife, Abigail Curtis. Jacob Eaton (6), born at South Hadley, Massachusetts, March 12, 1766, settled in Calais, Vermont, in 1816. Of his union with Lydia Babbitt, eleven children were born, Sylvester C. being the tenth child.

Sylvester C. Eaton (7) was born in Hardwick, Vermont, in 1809. He studied law, and practiced his profession in Plainfield, Vermont, until 1845, when he entered the ministry of the Universalist denomination, settling first in Strafford, Vermont. He was subsequently appointed state missionary, being located in different places in the state, including Hartland, Hardwick and Northfield, residing in the latter place until his death, January 7, 1886. He married Marcia Jane Hall, who was born July 16, 1815, a daughter of Jonathan Chase and Lydia (Payne) Hall, and a lineal descendant in the sixth generation, on the paternal side of Edward Hall, a proprietor of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, in 1658, and his wife Hester, or Ester, the line being continued through Benjamin and Sarah (Fisher) Hall, Benjamin and Betty (Black) Hall, Nathaniel and Prudence (Chase) Hall, Jonathan Chase and Lydia (Payne) Hall, and Marsia Jane Hall. Her paternal grandmother, Prudence (Chase) Hall, was a daughter of General Jonathan Chase, of Revolutionary fame.

Arthur G. Eaton (8) was born in Plainfield, Vermont, November 2, 1836. Reared on the home farm, he obtained his education in the district school, and at the academy in Glover, Vermont. During the Civil war, in July, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Ninth Vermont Volunteer Infantry, went to the front with his regiment, was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, and after being paroled was sent to Chicago, Illinois, where his death occurred, November 8, 1862. He married, in 1858, Ellen M. Chase, by whom he had three children, namely: Frederick L.; Euloeen M., wife of Frank N. Field, of Chicopee, Massachusetts; and Arthur G., the subject of this biographical sketch. Ellen M. (Chase) Eaton was born in Calais, Vermont, October 2, 1839, a daughter of Nelson Chase. Nelson Chase was born in Petersham, Massachusetts, February 18, 1802. He subsequently located in Calais, Vermont, where he was a surveyor and farmer until 1835. Coming then to Montpelier, he became junior member of the firm of Marsh & Chase, manufacturers of pianos and musical instruments, continuing in the business six years. Returning to Calais in 1841, he became active in public affairs, serving as town clerk a number of terms; as registrar ten years; and as judge of probate. He died in 1882. His wife, whose maiden name was Hicks, was a daughter of Gideon Hicks, who married Sally Peck, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and became a pioneer of Calais, Vermont, where he cleared and improved a good farm. They reared six children, and Clarissa, the eldest child, became the wife of Nelson Chase. She died in 1884.

Arthur G. Eaton (9) was brought up in Montpelier, where his widowed mother removed with her family in 1864, and received his education in the Washington county grammar

school. Beginning the battle of life as clerk in a book and stationery store, he remained in that position two years. In 1885 he entered the First National Bank as a clerk, and was subsequently promoted through the intermediate positions until he became cashier of the institution, an important position that he has ably filled since 1895. February 10, 1881, Mr. Eaton enlisted in Company H, Vermont National Guard, serving in various offices, such as corporal, sergeant, sergeant major, lieutenant and captain. At the breaking out of the Spanish-American war, serving as regimental adjutant, he went south with his regiment, serving under Colonel Clark from May 16 until October. Fraternally he is a member of the Aurora Lodge, F. & A. M.,; and of the Apollo Club. He is a member of the Unitarian church. Mr. Eaton married, October 14, 1891, Alice Drew, daughter of Henry W. Drew, of Montpelier, Vermont.

CHARLES H. MASON.

In a profession in which advancement depends upon individual merit, upon close application and unfaltering effort, Charles Henry Mason has gained high standing, being recognized as one of the leading lawyers of Bennington. He was formerly judge of the municipal court, and upon the bench his decisions were fair and impartial, winning him the confidence and approval of the public and the profession. He is numbered abong the native sons of the Green Mountain state, his birth having occurred in Royalton, March 3, 1856. His father, Henry Mason, was a native of Woodstock, Connecticut, born in 1819, and was a son of Sally (Morse) Mason, also a native of Woodstock, and her father was a brother of Samuel F. B. Morse, of telegraphic fame. Henry Mason, the father of our subject, was reared and educated in his native city and afterward came to Vermont, locating in Royalton. He spent his last years upon a farm and died at the age of forty. He had one sister, Mrs. Sarah Crocker, and she is still living. He married Jerusha Mosher, who was born in Royalton, a daughter of Nicholas Mosher, a farmer and trader, who spent his entire life at Royalton, where he died at the age of sixty-seven years. Nicholas Mosher had six children: Charler, of Fitchbury, Massachusetts; Chester, now deceased; Sarah; Betsey; Nancy; and Amanda. Mrs. Mason, the mother of our subject, is still living, making her home in Hartford, Vermont, at the age of seventy-four years. She holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, with which her people are all identified.

Judge Mason pursued his education at Royal-



CHARLES H. MASON.

ton Academy and the State Normal School in Randolph, and at the age of sixteen he began teaching in Royalton. Later he followed the same pursuit in Woodstock and Barnard, and subsequently went to Wichita, Kansas, where he spent a year in his position. His health failing him, he returned to the State Normal at Randolph, and upon his recovery began the study of law under the direction of N. L. Boyden, of Randolph, Vermont. Later his preceptor was William C. Johnson, of Woodstock, and subsequently he studied in the office of D. C. Denison, of Royalton, being admitted to the bar at the May term of the Windsor county court in 1883. He located in Bennington the same year, and for

almost two decades has been identified with the legal profession of this city. He was village attorney from 1884 to 1891; in 1885 he was appointed municipal judge to fill out an unexpired term. In 1886 he was elected to that office and served until 1887, when he resigned. Through the three succeeding years he was village attorney, and in 1891 he was elected state's attorney, receiving the entire vote of the county save sixty-three votes; he served for a term of two years in that capacity. He has been most loyal and capable in the discharge of his official duties, winning high commendation on account of the promptness and fidelity with which he has met the public obligations devolving upon him.

In 1889 Mr. Mason was united in marriage to Miss Milissa Huling, a daughter of Daniel Huling. Her grandfather, Daniel Huling, Sr., was of English descent and on coming to Vermont located in Shaftsbury, whence he removed to Bennington, his death occuring in this place when he had attained the age of eighty years. He invested his money in western land and became very wealthy. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Henrietta Vaughn, was born in Shaftsbury, Vermont, and they became the parents of ten children, of whom three are still living; Milo and Columbus, who are residents of North Bennington; and Anna, the wife of the late Franklin Blackmer, of Bennington Center. The mother of this family died at the age of seventy years. Daniel Huling, Jr., the father of Mrs. Mason, was a farmer and money broker and spent his entire life in Bennington, where he became very prominent in politics as well as successful in business. He married Sophrona Chase, who was born in Whitingham, Vermont, and was a daughter of Samuel Chase, whose birth occurred in the same town. Samuel Chase was a farmer by occupation and spent his last days in Bennington, where he died at an advanced age. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Betsey Clement, was born in Dracut, Massachusetts, near Lowell, and by her marriage became the mother of six children, but only two are now living, the son being Pelham Chase, of Iowa, while the daughter is Mrs. Huling, the mother of Mrs. Mason. Mr. Huling, the father of Mrs. Mason, passed away at the age of fifty-seven, but his widow still survives him and has reached the age of fourscore years. In their family were three children: Mrs. Mason; Edward C., of Chicago; Henrietta, now Mrs. Julian Starrett, also a resident of Chicago. The parents were members of the Baptist church and were people of the highest respectability and worth.

In his political views Mr. Mason is an earnest Republican, having supported that party since age gave him the right of franchise. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity, being made a Mason in Rising Sun Lodge No. 7. He subsequently affiliated with Mt. Anthony Lodge No. 13 (Bennington), in which he has held all the chairs. He is also a Royal Arch Mason. He belong to Mohegan Tribe No. 6, I. O. R. M., and in many of its official positions he has rendered to the order capable service. In addition, Judge Mason is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Fish and Game Club, and was an honorary member of Custer Post G. A. R. Mr. Mason is a lover of fine horses and owns some of the best in the state. His chief source of recreation is in dirving some of the representatives of his stables. He is well known in Bennington, where he has long made his home, and at the bar he has gained high rank. His mind is analytical and inductive. In reasoning he is sound and logical, and in the presentation of a case and before court or jury he is strong and forceful, winning many notable decisions in favor of his clients. Of the two important murder cases tried by Judge Mason, the defendant whom he prosecuted is now serving a life sentence, while the one who was defended by him was sentenced, but after two years was pardoned.

HENRY PEARL HICKOK.

The annals of Burlington, through the progressive nineteenth century, would be incomplete without a sketch of him whose name introduces this review, for through many decades his career was inseparably interwoven with the industrial and commercial life and the social, educational and moral advancement of the city.

Samuel Hickok, father of Henry Pearl Hickok, came to Burlington at an early day, and

entered upon a successful business career which gave him prestige as one of the leading merchants throughout the northern part of the state. For half a century he was thus identified with the commercial interests of Vermont, and through this channel his son was introduced into the busy affairs which largely make up the sum of human existence. Mr. Hickok died in 1849.

Henry Pearl Hickok, son of Samuel Hickok, was born August 27, 1804, in Burlington, Vermont, at the family residence, then at the corner of Main and St. Paul streets. Having pursued his preliminary education in the schools of Burlington, Henry P. Hickok matriculated in the University of Vermont, and was graduated in that institution in the class of 1827. At the time of his death he was one of the oldest living alumni. He studied theology at Yale College and Andover Seminary with the intention of devoting his life to the ministry, and throughout the years of his manhood he was a most earnest supporter of the cause of Christianity. For a year or two he supplied the pulpit of the Congregational church in Georgia, Vermont, and of a church in Peru, New York, but his father's retirement from business, combined with his own failing health, led him into other fields of labor, and for almost fifty years he was a most important factor in the business life of his native city.

It was in 1855 when Mr. Hickok formed a partnership with H. W. Catlin under the firm name of Hickok & Catlin and succeeded to the ownership of the store which had long been his father's property. Marked business ability, executive force and sound judgment made him a prosperous merchant, and the firm met with most creditable and gratifying success. But the efforts of Mr. Hickok were by no means confined to one line of endeavor, and his wise counsel guided to successful completion many of the industrial and financial interests of Burlington. In 1852 he was instrumental in organizing the Pioneer Mechanics' Shop Company, the pioneer industrial concern of the city. The manufacturing prosperity of Burlington dates from that time, and has been both continuous and reliable. Mr. Hickok was one of the donors of the land occupied by the first great pioneer shop building, became the heaviest stockholder and the president of the company, and in time, purchasing the interests of the others, the sole proprietor. In 1858 there occurred a disastrous fire which destroyed the building and its contents, causing a loss of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the owners and lessees. Mr. Hickok then being the principal stockholder suffered greatly through this disaster. Later he sold what remained of the plant to Lawrence Barnes, but always remained a friend of the manufacturing interests of the city and was interested to a greater or less extent in various enterprises. To his efforts was due the organization of the Winooski Lumber Company, at the falls, a steam mill being erected at Underhill and extensive business there carried on. With the banking interests of the city his name is also inseparably interwoven. In 1854, when the Merchants' Bank, having suffered losses, was on the eve of failure, he, with other prominent citizens, went to the rescue and supplied additional capital to once more place it upon a paying basis. He was then elected president, and under his able administration it entered upon a prosperous era which continued until 1865, when, on the adoption of the national banking system, the Merchants', with largely increased capital, was merged into the Merchants' National Bank, which continued to hold its place as the leading and most reliable financial institution of the city. Mr. Hickok remained as president of the latter from the time of its organization until his death in 1884, and through this services of more than twenty years he bore an unassailable reputation and won a name for the bank which any similar institution might well envy. He possessed keen insight; was an exceptionally good judge of men; was ambitious, yet safely conservative; and, above all, was honorable, even in the small transactions, defrauding no one of a single cent. Such qualities cannot fail to secure success.

Mr. Hickok was a man of well rounded character, who, though controlling extensive business interests, yet found time for the development of his intellectual and moral nature. The cause of education ever found in him a warm friend, and with a marked appreciation of its real value he did all in his power to promote the cause of the schools of our land. To his labors is largely attributable the formation of the Union

high school district, which served as a foundation upon which was reared the superstructure of the present school system of Burlington. He was its first clerk, and in 1852 became a trustee of the State University, in which office he was continued until his death, a period of thirty-two consecutive years. He was secretary of the University from 1853 until 1862, and a member of its executive committee for eighteen years, and in these various official connections he performed most effective and beneficial service. His time, talent and money advanced the welfare of that institution of learning, and the influence and result of his labors in that direction are most far-reaching.

Mr. Hickok was for twenty years one of the most prominent members of the First Congregational church, and when his father, the elder deacon Hickok, died in 1849, he was elected to the vacant position, in which he served until the organization of the Third Congregational church in 1860. He was one of the leaders in the movement which resulted in the formation of the latter, a work which was rendered expedient alike by the growth of the community and by the increase of the First church. Upon the formation of the new society he was chosen one of the first three deacons and also a member of the prudential committee, holding both offices until his death. He was the largest contributor to the original building fund of the society, to its parsonage fund, and, for many years, to the annual expenses of the church. All that he could do to advance the cause of the church was done willingly and gladly. He responded freely to the requests for aid that came from the different benevolent organizations of the church and from the missionary societies, but above and beyond this were his private benevolences, frequently known only to himself and his God. Not the slightest ostentation was connected with his giving, and his charity was not only to relieve some temporal want, but often consisted of that help which goes from man to his brother man, enabling him to better meet the trials and difficulties of life. Such a spirit prompted him to assist many young men to secure college educations and business positions, and not a few of Burlington's citizens owe their rise in the world to the aid which he gave them in the beginning of their careers. Loyalty to his country was manifested at all times, yet he never sought or desired office and never occupied a public position, save in 1852, when he represented his district in the state legislature.

Mr. Hickok married, in 1834, Maria Buell, daughter of Colonel Ozias Buell, of Burlington, Vermont. She was born in Kent, Connecticut, and after coming to Burlington, Vermont, attended school where the Van Ness Hotel now stands. Between the Unitarian church and the school house at that time extended a dense pine grove, covering what is now the business center of the city, and only an old path marked the course among the trees to the place of learning. Mrs. Hickok was her husband's associate, confidante and active co-worker in all things, and their home life was rendered ideal by Mr. Hickok's devotion to her and to their only child, Harriet B. In connection with this description of Mr. Hickok's domestic relations may be mentioned the fact that his sister, Eliza, who took a great interest in all religious matters and benevolent undertakings, was of great assistance to him in all his enterprises in this direction. A biographical sketch of the Rev. Edward Hungerford, who was related by marriage to the family of Mr. Hickok, will be found elsewhere in this volume.

Colonel Ozias Buell, father of Mrs. Hickok, belonged to one of the oldest and most prominent families of Burlington, whither he went from Litchfield, Connecticut. Colonel Buell was a man well known and highly respected, not only for his social standing and his connection with the militia, but for his active interest in religious matters, an interest which he manifested in many ways, and notably in donating the land where the Winooski avenue church now stands. Mrs. Buell, his wife, had a daughter, who married George P. Marsh, United States ambassador to Constantinople, and later to Greece and Italy, making his home in Florence, and afterward in Rome, where he died, having represented the United States government there for twenty-two years.

In 1881 Mr. Hickok sustained a severe bereavement in the death of his wife, a bereavement which was the more keenly felt by reason of his advancing age and failing health. Not-

withstanding these hindrances, he attended to his business duties and church work, as far as his strength permitted, to the last. He died in 1884, at the age of eighty years, and any monument erected to his memory and to commemorate his virtues will have become dim and tarnished by time ere the remembrance of his noble example will cease to exercise an influence upon the community in which he lived and labored to such goodly ends.

ALFRED ANSON BYINGTON.

If one desires to gain a vivid realization of the rapid advancement made in the development and substantial upbuilding of the section of Vermont with which this publication has to do, he may listen to the stories and reminiscences of men who are still living here, and whose memories constitute an indissoluble chain linking the earlier days with this later epoch of prosperity and proud accomplishment, as the twentieth century swings in to the cycle of the ages. The subject of this review, one of the prominent and influential farmers of Chittenden county, and one who has well upborne the prestige of an honored name, is a native son of the Green Mountain state and a representative of one of the old and distinguished families of New England, with whose history the name became inseparably linked in the colonial days, being intimately concerned in the formation of the grandest republic the world has ever known. It is well that records concerning such sterling families be perpetuated on printed pages, and in accomplishing this end works of this nature exercise their maximum usefulness and prove of permanent value from an historical standpoint.

Alfred A. Byington, well known as the owner of one of the model farms of Charlotte, is a native of Williston, Chittenden county, Vermont, where he was born on the 17th of April, 1830, so that he has now passed the psalmist's span of threescore years and ten, but in this vigorous mental and physical make-up he sets at naught the statement further made by the scriptural writer. He is a son of Anson Byington, the place of whose birth was in Hinesburg, Vermont, and who was long numbered among the prominent and honored farmers of this town. He died in Charlotte, January 16, 1870, at the venerable age of eighty-two years, one of the revered patriarchs of the community in which he had lived and labored to so goodly ends. He was a son of the Rev. Justus Byington, who was born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, on the 7th of April, 1763, being in turn the son of David Byington, who was born in Branford, Connecticut, February 17, 1734, and removed to Waterbury, Connecticut, where he was a manufacturer of wheels used in woolen factories; he was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and died in Farmington, Connecticut.

The father of David Byington was David Byington, born in Branford, November 30, 1702, and the son of John Byington, of Branford—a weaver. Rev. Justus Byington, the grandfather, was a valiant soldier in the war of the Revolution, in which he rendered yeoman service in securing to the colonies independence from the English crown. He enlisted three times, the first time at the age of fourteen. He resided for a number of years in Hinesburg, thence removing to Charlotte and finally taking up his abode in Morley, St. Lawrence county, New York, where he passed his declining days, his death occurring on the 22d of April, 1839, at the age of seventy-six years. He took unto himself a wife, in the person of Miss Lucy Hinsdill, who was born in Canaan, Connecticut, on the 2d of August, 1759, and who died at Morley, New York, on the 11th of November, 1852, having long survived her husband and having been ninety-three years of age at the time of her demise. Of this union were born ten children, all of whom are now deceased. In order of birth they are as follows: Anson, born January 6, 1788; Lucy, December 16, 1790; Archibald, September 7, 1792; Milo, August 7, 1794; Orrilla, September 7, 1796; John, October 8, 1798; Betsey, September 17, 1800; Lorain, July 18, 1802; Justus, July 9, 1805; and Wesley, December 28, 1807.

Anson Byington, the father of our subject, was born in the town of Hinesburg, as has already been noted, the date of his nativity having been January 6, 1788. He was first married to Miss Lorrin McEwen, and they had one child, Teresa P., who was born September 14, 1807, and became the wife of John Halsey, of Lisbon, New York. After the death of his first wife Anson Byington married Miss Theoda Cunningham,



A. A. Byington

who was born on the 9th of September, 1787, and who died in Williston in 1850. Fourteen children were born of this union, as follows: Hiram Fayette, born January 22, 1813; Maria Mary, May 9, 1814; Norman Hensdill, September 20, 1815; Laura Lemira, December 28, 1816; Almedea Amanda, March 16, 1818; Harry Harmon, March 28, 1819; Alma Amanda, August 28, 1820; William Worth, January 9, 1822; Myron Monroe, May 18, 1823; Sidney Seymour, September 13, 1824; Lucy Lavina, June 4, 1826; Hiram Hubert, October 8, 1827; Emily Ermina, October 18, 1828; and Alfred Anson, April 17, 1830. Of this number the subject of this sketch is the youngest, and is one of the three who survive, the others being his brother William, who is a resident of Elkhorn, Wisconsin, and Emily Ermina, who first married William H. French, of Williston, Vermont, and after his death became the wife of William H. Lewis, of Lynn, Wisconsin. Anson Byington devoted practically his whole life to agricultural pursuits, being thus engaged for a number of years in Hinesburg, later in Williston and still later in Nicolville, while his last days were passed in Charlotte, where he died January 16, 1870. He was a man of marked individuality and sterling integrity, commanding uniform confidence and esteem, and while a resident of Williston he served in a number of local offices of trust and responsibility. Being a protectionist and an admirer of Henry Clay, his political support in his earlier years was given to the Whig party, but during the latter years of his life the great question of slavery becoming one of the most momentous which the nation has ever been called upon to face, and to him the institution was utterly odious, so that he became one of the stanchest of abolitionists. He was one of the original organizers of the old Liberty party, casting his vote for Gerrit Smith, of New York, for President in 1848, and subsequently for John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, for the same office, in 1852; but when the Republican party was organized in 1856 he voted for John C. Fremont for President. He and his wife were devoted members of the Congregational church in Williston, and he was one of the effective local preachers of the same, ever being moved by a deep humanitarian spirit.

Alfred A. Byington, who figures as the immediate subject of this review, passed his youthful days in Williston, receiving his early educational training in the common schools there maintained and in the Williston Academy, supplementing the same by a course of study in the Academy at Bakersfield, which was conducted under the supervision of a Mr. Spaulding, an able instructor and one who stood high in the educational circles of the day. After leaving school Mr. Byington put his scholastic requirements to practical test by engaging in teaching, in which line of endeavor he did successful work in the district schools of Williston and Hinesburg. It was about this time that the discovery of gold in California became exploited throughout the Union, drawing so many venturesome spirits to the Pacific coast in search of the treasure of the new Eldorado. Our subject became thoroughly imbued with the prevailing gold fever, and, in 1850, joined the band of argonauts who went to California by the Panama route, where he arrived in due course of time, after having endured the dangers and hardships necessarily incidental to such a journey in the memorable period. Mr. Byington remained in California until 1857, and he gives many interesting reminiscences in regard to the stirring life of the pioneer days in the Golden State. He recalls the fact that at one time milk sold for one dollar a gallon and potatoes at sixteen dollars per bushel, while other supplies demanded equally high prices, so that, while many of the miners made large amounts of money, a very considerable portion of their hard-earned gold was necessarily expended in the procuring of provisions.

In 1857 Mr. Byington returned to the east by the Panama route, and upon reaching his native county he turned his attention to farming, having operated farms in Hinesburg and Shelburne until 1869, when he took up his abode on his magnificent homestead, which comprised four hundred acres and which immediately adjoins his present home farm, whose area is two hundred acres. On the farm first mentioned, he continued to reside until 1893, when he removed to his present place, which is improved with excellent buildings, erected by him, and which has all the conveniences and accessories of a truly model farmstead, the land being exceptionally productive by reason of the scientific

methods employed in its cultivation, while the owner also devotes particular attention to dairying, in which department of his farm enterprise he has met with corresponding success, his place being pointed out as one of the best farms in the state: its attractiveness is the greater by reason of its beautiful location, a fine view being commanded of the mountains and of Lake Champlain, the picturesque sight being a source of never-lessening pleasure to those appreciative of the beauties of nature.

On the 6th of September, 1858, Mr. Byington was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Marsh, who was born in Hinesburg on September 27, 1834, being a daughter of Hon. Joseph Marsh, who there passed the greater part of his life, engaging in farming, his death occurring at the age of seventy-eight years. Mr. Marsh was more familiarly known as Judge Marsh, having been associate judge of the county court for a number of years. He was honored by his townspeople by being elected several times a member of the legislature and also state senator and to other honorable positions. He was for many years, until his death, a deacon of the Congregational church. He was born in Hinesburg, Vermont, while his wife was born in Williston, Vermont, her maiden name being Maria Taylor, and she died April 19, 1851. They became the parents of three daughters and three sons, and one of the daughters still survive, Jennie, the wife of Frederick Maeck, of Hinesburg, who died in 1887. To our honored subject and his wife have been born six children, concerning whom we enter brief record as follows: Charles M., who was born in Hinesburg on the 10th of February, 1860, married Agnes Frost, and they have three children, Merle E., Alfred Stanley and Bernice A., the family home being the former residence of his father in Charlotte, Vermont. Jennie M., who was born in Hinesburg on the 31st of August, 1862, was married in 1883 to George W. Prindle, and they reside in East Charlotte, having three children, Leon D., Jessie E. and Lester M. Burton L., who was born in Shelburne on the 2nd of March, 1866, married Alice Williams, in Charlotte, and they reside on the Marsh farm in Hinesburg, being the parents of three children, Marsh M., Hazel A. and Janice J. Anna L., who was born in Shelburne, Vermont, June 22, 1868, is at home. Ethel S., who was born in Charlotte on the 8th of March, 1871, is now at home. Percy F., the youngest of the children, was born in Charlotte on the 5th of September, 1876, and is also at home. All of the children received excellent educational advantages and all were successful and popular teachers for varying intervals with the exception of the youngest, who has never engaged in pedagogic work.

Mr. Byington identified himself with the Republican party at the time of its organization and has ever continued a stanch advocate of its principles and policies, while he has taken an active interest in public affairs and been given gratifying evidences of local confidence and esteem, since he has not only served as selectman, of which office he was incumbent for three terms, but also as lister for two terms, as justice of the peace for a full decade and school director for the first five years of the town system, he was also honored in being elected to represent his town in the legislature of the state in 1890, proving a valuable member of the legislative body and bringing to bear a strongly deliberative mind and a mature judgment in representing the interests of his constituents and the people of the state at large. He and his family have been for many years zealous members of the Congregational church. Mrs. Byington passed away on the 4th of April, 1898.

GEORGE L. LINSLEY.

George L. Linsley, deceased, who for many years was a prominent factor in the commercial interest of Burlington, Vermont, came from an old and distinguished family. The first members spelled their name Linsly, as shown by old papers and documents. In the early days the Linsleys owned almost all of Addison county, Vermont, and ranked as the most prominent family in the county. Not only certain traits of character have been handed down to succeeding generations, which have marked them as successful men, but the family names have been carefully perpetuated to show that those who have borne them before can be looked back upon and regarded with just pride. The first of whom there is any record in America, was Abiel Linsley, whose immediate

family came from England; Abiel Linsley was born in 1700. He had a son Abiel, who was born in 1730, and another son Jacob, who was born in 1747. Abiel who, previous to the Revolution, was engaged in trade with the Indians on the borders of Lake Erie, settled in Cornwall, Vermont, soon after the war ended; he died May 17, 1800, aged seventy years.

Judge Joel Linsley, son of Abiel, Jr., was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, February 7, 1756. Early in the year 1775 he settled at Cornwall, Addison county, Vermont. From the history of Cornwall published in 1862 is taken the following: "Early in 1775 the Hon. Joel Linsley, of Waterbury, Connecticut, made a pitch on the lot, on which he continued to reside until his death. His first dwelling, like those of his neighbors, a log cabin, was sixty or eighty rods west of that in which he afterwards lived. He became an extensive landowner, having acted as surveyor, and thus became familiar with the unoccupied lands. His work as a surveyor began early in 1775." When Ticonderoga was abandoned to the British in 1777, the settlers all fled to the south and did not return until after the war was ended. In the winter of 1774 about thirty families came into the town of Cornwall from Connecticut. The town was organized and Joel Linsley was elected town clerk, in which position he served the town for thirty-five years. He represented the town in the general assembly from 1793 to 1797, inclusive, also in 1799 and 1801, and in 1808 and 1809. He was assistant judge of Addison county court from 1793 to 1800, and chief justice of the same court from 1801 to 1806, and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1793.' He was also a prominent Mason of the Union Lodge in Middlebury.

Judge Linsley belonged to that class of men whose energy, enterprise and intelligence go far in forming the character of the town in which they live. In every office he held, his duties were discharged with marked ability and faithfulness. His cheerful disposition, quaint humor and love of anecdote were prominent traits of his character, and won for him many friends, among whom was numbered Ethan Allen of Ticonderoga fame. His personality was a striking one, his complexion being dark and swarthy, and his hair very black. Judge Linsley had a brother Horace, whose sons were Gilbert F., Darius M., Horace and Joel. Judge Linsley married Lavinia Gilbert, who bore him eight children: Sally, Betsy, Horace, Joel Harvey, Gilbert, Charles, Lucius and Julius. He died February 13, 1819.

Joel Harvey Linsley, D. D., one of Judge Linsley's sons, was born July 15, 1790. He was first a student for the bar, and was admitted and practiced for some years; afterwards, not finding this profession congenial, he studied for the ministry and commenced preaching. He was installed as pastor of the Park Street church, Boston, four years, and for ten years afterward was president of the Marietta College, Ohio. He prepared for college at the Addison county grammar school, and under the instructions of the Rev. Jedidiah Bushnell. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1837.

Charles Linsley, son of Judge Joel Linsley, was born August 29, 1795, in Cornwall, and was educated for a mercantile life, and was thus engaged for several years. But his tastes led him into a different calling, and he entered the legal profession. He was for many years engaged in an extensive practice in Middlebury, Vermont, and received appointments to several responsible positions. He moved to Rutland, but later returned to Middlebury. As a lawyer he was learned, profound and forceful; was a keen observer and ranked with such men as Daniel Chipman, Judy and Phelps, Horatio Seymour, Robert B. Bates, and Peter Star. Under the administration of President Polk he was made district attorney of Vermont for four years, and under President Buchanan, collector of the district. He was railroad comptroller of the state in 1856, and a member of the legislature of 1862, when he returned to Middlebury. At the opening of the Rebellion he took the side of the government, and gave it his most earnest support until the day of his death. He was an earnest Christian, and was confirmed in St. Stephen's church by the Rev. Bishop Hopkins in June, 1834. He married Miss Sarah Chipman, who was born in 1805; her father, Daniel Chipman, born in Salisbury, Connecticut, October 22, 1763, moved to Middlebury, Vermont, in 1794, later to Ripton, Vermont, where he resided until his death and became one of the representative citizens of the town.

George L. Linsley, son of Charles and Sarah

(Chipman) Linsley, was born April 2, 1833, in Middlebury, Vermont, where he resided until he was eighteen years of age, receiving an academical education. He then went west, and in connection with his brothers D. C. Linsley and Charles J. Linsley, entered upon his first railroad enterprise, the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad. Shortly afterward he was engaged in the construction of a railway from Danville to Lexington, Kentucky, after which, with his father and brother, he purchased and conducted for several years a large farm in Kankakee, Illinois. In 1859 Mr. Linsley returned to Burlington, and with his brother, D. C. Linsley, built the branch of the Vermont and Canada road from the central dock in Burlington to Essex Junction. The tunnel under North avenue was opened at this time, and soon after the completion of this work, in company with his brother, D. C. Linsley, he built a further link of the Vermont and Canada road extending from St. Albans to St. John, province of Quebec. Mr. Linsley again returned to Burlington and located what has become the longest established coal business in the city, having an office south of the Central Vermont depot; he was engaged in that branch of trade up to the time of his death, carrying on a large jobbing as well as retail trade.

In 1865 Mr. Linsley and his brother, D. C. Linsley, and Messrs. Luther Whitney, of Keeseville, and S. S. Churchill, began the construction, in the northern section of the lumber district, of the mills known as Linsley's Mills, which were operated for several years under the firm name of S. S. Churchill & Company. The mills were erected for the purpose of sawing bridge timber from squared timber from Canada, which product was shipped to all points in New England. As the lumber business of Burlington increased, facilities for dressing lumber were added and for a number of years the firm conducted a thriving trade in this line. In 1872 the Central Vermont Railroad Company increased its freight yard to such an extent that more room was needed to accommodate the increasing business, and the large plot of land near the mills was filled in under Mr. Linsley's personal supervision. Flumes were constructed, and water being pumped from the lake against the bluff west of the Battery, the sand was carried down on to the lake shore. In this way nearly fifteen acres of yard room were practically redeemed from the lake. In 1880 Mr. Linsley was appointed general manager of the Burlington and Lamoille Railroad, a position he held up to the time of his death, being retained by the Central Vermont after the road passed into the hands of that corporation. Mr. Linsley was also a director for many years of the Burlington Gaslight Company; in his business relations he was always regarded as thoroughly honorable and upright, and a man of the strictest integrity. He was a member of St. Paul's church of Burlington, and served for a number of years as a member of the vestry.

On October 19, 1864, Mr. Linsley was married at St. Paul's church in Boston, Massachusetts, to Miss Faustina A. Wright, who was born in North Chelmsford, Massachusetts, a daughter of George S. Wright, who was born at Westford, Massachusetts, in the year 1805, and was successfully engaged for a number of years in the lumber, sash and blind trade in Burlington, Vermont; subsequently he removed to Nashua, New Hampshire, where his death occurred in the seventieth year of his age. Mr. Linsley died November 20, 1899, in New York city, in the fifty-seventh year of his age; the remains were brought to Burlington, and the funeral services were held in St. Paul's church, Burlington, Vermont. He was survived by his widow and a daughter, Mary Chipman, wife of Dr. E. L. Saunders, of Hartford, Connecticut, who is engaged as a surgeon on the Massachusetts nautical training ship, the Enterprise.

REV. SAMUEL NELSON JACKSON.

The Rev. Samuel Nelson Jackson, M. D., is a retired Congregational minister living in Burlington, Vermont. He is the second son of Horatio Nelson Jackson and Eliza Maria Hollister, and was born in Brome, province of Quebec, Canada, December 21, 1838. His grandfather, the Rev. John Jackson, born in 1771, was a native of Petersham, Massachusetts, and a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1792. He was ordained the first pastor of the Congregational church at Gill, Massachusetts, in 1798, and there his children, five sons and three daughters were born. His wife, Rebecca Rogers, was the daughter of



Samuel N. Jackson

Josiah Rogers, a wholesale merchant in New Ipswich and Petersham, Massachusetts, and at one time paymaster in the Revolutionary war. She was born in 1771, and died in 1855. In 1812 the Rev. John Jackson removed with his family to the eastern townships of what was then known as Lower Canada. He purchased a farm of three hundred acres in Brome, and for several years was one of the pioneer preachers in those towns. He died there in 1844. Four of his sons possessed themselves of adjoining farms which became known as "The Jackson Neighborhood," while a fifth was a medical practitioner in the village.

Horatio Nelson Jackson, the father of the subject of this sketch, born in 1810, was married to Eliza Maria Hollister in 1833. She was born in Hinesburg, Vermont, in 1801, and was a daughter of Stephen Hollister and Sarah Farrand. Her grandparents, Jonathan and Mehitable Hollister, were from Fairfield, Connecticut, while her maternal grandparents, Dr. Samuel Farrand and wife Anise Washburn, were from New Midford, Connecticut, and Sandy Hook, New York, respectively. Miss Hollister was educated at a select school in Vergennes, conducted by a Miss Smith, and for two years was a pupil of the celebrated Mrs. Willard in Middlebury.

For thirty-five years Mr. and Mrs. Jackson lived on their farm in Brome, Canada, and were held in high esteem by all who knew them. They were largely instrumental in founding and sustaining the Congregational church in that town, of which Mr. Jackson was the senior deacon, as also one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace. In 1869 they removed to Montreal, where Mrs. Jackson died in 1881, her husband surviving her fifteen years, dying in 1896. They had three children, Joseph Addison Jackson, M. D., a physician in Manchester, New Hampshire, who died February 20, 1903; Rev. Samuel N. Jackson, M. D., of Burlington, Vermont; and John Henry Jackson, M. D., a physician in Barre, Vermont, and a professor in the medical faculty of the State University.

The Rev. Samuel N. Jackson, M. D., was educated in Dr. Jacob Spaulding's Academy in Barre, Vermont, and in the Congregational College and McGill University, Montreal. In addition to his classical and theological courses, he studied for two years in McGill Medical College and received the degree of M. D., from the medical department of the University of Vermont. Some of his earlier years were spent in the territory of Nebraska, where he was a printer, and ultimately part proprietor and editor of a western paper.

On April 26, 1866, Dr. Jackson was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Parkyn, of Montreal. Miss Parkyn's father was a native of St. Austell, Cornwall, England, and was born in 1807; he became a resident of Montreal in early manhood. He and the Hon. John Molson were the proprietors of St. Mary's foundry and machine shop, where a large business was done. Later, on his own account, Mr. Parkyn constructed a number of steamboats, among which was the first iron vessel made on this continent. On retiring from business he was made chief steamboat inspector by the Canadian government, which position he relinquished, and embarked in a large scheme for the development and use of the hydraulic power on the Lachine Canal at St. Paul, Montreal. Here he established several factories and flouring mills, the largest, "The Mount Royal Mill," absorbing his attention up to the time of his death in 1876. The mother of Miss Parkyn was Margaret Holmes, who was born in 1810 and died in Montreal in 1847. Her father, James Holmes, was from Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire, Scotland, and her mother, Barbara Brodie, was a daughter of William Brodie, the Laird of Bankside, Kilbirnie, in Ayrshire, Scotland, an estate which had been in the possession of the family for more than three centuries. The mother of Barbara Brodie was a Burns, cousin of Robert Burns, the poet. But two of Mr. and Mrs. Parkyn's children survive, James Parklyn, of Chicago, Illinois, and Mrs. Jackson.

The Rev. Samuel Nelson Jackson was ordained pastor of St. Paul's Union church, Montreal, in 1866, and remained in charge until 1871, when he removed to Toronto to assume the pastorate of Zion Congregational church. That pastorate he held until 1877, when he accepted a call to the First Congregational church at Kingston, Ontario, filling that office for seventeen years. During his professional career in Canada, Dr. Jackson held at different times various ecclesiastical offices in the Congregational denomination. Among these were the editorship of the Canadian

Independent and the Congregational Year Book, the secretaryship and afterwards the treasurership of the Home Missionary Society. He was chairman of the Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec, and for ten years lecturer on Congregational polity and church history in the Congregational College at Montreal. In 1891 Dr. Jackson was one of the delegates to the International Congregational Council held in London, England, before which body he delivered an address on the "Claims of Canada on the Sympathy and Aid of the Congregational Churches of England and the United States." At the request of the Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec he wrote and published in 1894, "A Handbook of Congregationalism," a volume of more than two hundred pages, embracing outlines of denominational history, polity, practices, etc., two editions of which have been exhausted.

In 1895 Dr. Jackson was invited to become the pastor of the Congregational church in Barre, Vermont, whereupon he resigned his charge in the city of Kingston, and assumed the new duties, which he continued for six years. His retirement from active church duties occurred at the close of the year 1900, when he carried out a long cherished purpose of extensive travels on the continent and in the east. He was accompanied by Mrs. Jackson and their son, the Rev. W. Parkyn Jackson.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Jackson have had seven children, the two eldest of whom, Maggie Parkyn and Forest Holmes, died in Montreal. The oldest of the five surviving sons is Dr. John Holmes Jackson, who in 1891 married Miss Caroline D. Smalley, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. B. B. Smalley, of Burlington, Vermont; they reside in Burlington, Vermont, and have one child, Bradley Smalley Jackson. The second is Dr. Horatio Nelson Jackson, who married, in 1899, Miss Bertha R. Wells, daughter of General and Mrs. William Wells, of Burlington, Vermont, in which city they reside. The Rev William Parkyn Jackson, formerly a Congregational minister, in Canada, is now exercising his ministry in Vermont. Samuel Hollister Jackson is an attorney at law. The youngest son is Dr. Joseph Addison Jackson; in 1902 he married Miss Eva F. Fairbank, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Fairbank, Oakland, California; they have one child, Mary A. Parkyn Jackson, born April 14, 1903.

When Dr. Jackson returned from abroad he purchased a residence in Burlington, where he is now living a retired life, after thirty-eight years of active ministry spent in four parishes.

JOSEPH HENRY HICKS.

Joseph Henry Hicks, a mill owner and operator, farmer, and the first selectmen, of Manchester, was born in this town, October 22, 1847, a son of Joseph Hicks. He comes of pioneer



JOSEPH HENRY HICKS.

Vermont stock, his great-grandfather, Daniel Hicks, Sr., having migrated to Vermont in 1787, settling in Manchester, where he took up land not far from the Depot, in what is now known as district No. 12. His children, Benjamin, Hannah, Daniel and Mary, all excepting the oldest, spent their lives in Manchester.

Daniel Hicks, Jr., the grandfather of Joseph H., came here with his parents when a small boy, and following in the footsteps of his ancestors, became a tiller of the soil, laboring with the energy and perseverance characteristic of the early pioneer to improve a homestead, continuing in active pursuits until near the close of his long life of eighty-five years. His wife, whose maiden name was Olive Glazier, survived him, dying at the advanced age of ninety-five years. They were the parents of ten children, namely: Joseph, Polly, Hannah, Ruth, Harrison, Rhoda, Daniel, Olive, Louis, and James. Of these but one survives, Olive, wife of Joel Wright, of Manchester Depot.

Joseph Hicks, father of Joseph H., grew to man's estate on the ancestral homestead, near the Depot, receiving a good common-school education and a thorough training in agriculture. During the greater part of his active career, he carried on general farming, including cattle and poultry dealing, and for many years kept a hotel. Prior to his death, which occurred at the venerable age of ninety-two years, he resided in the village of Manchester. He served in various town offices, being selectman, constable and overseer of the poor, and was a strong anti-Mason. Both he and his wife were members of the Baptist church. The maiden name of his wife was Flavia Wilcox. She was born in Sunderland, a daughter of Chitman Wilcox. Of the seven children born of their union, five are living, as follows: Sarah, widow of Sewell Bourn; Lucy, wife of John Wilcox, of New York; William, of Manchester Center; Ellen, wife of Merritt Johnson; and Joseph H.

Joseph Henry Hicks assisted in the labors incident to farm life during his boyhood and youth, attending the public schools of Manchester and the Burr and Burton Seminary. At the age of twenty-one, he began farming and milling for himself. In 1880 he purchased a sawmill, which he has since operated successfully, and has enlarged his plant by adding a lumber and planing mill, one of the largest in this section, in which he carries on a profitable business in the manufacture of clothes racks and chairs. Mr. Hicks is a steadfast Republican in politics, served as third selectman in 1892, was afterward road commissioner, and in 1901 was elected first selectman.

Mr. Hicks married, May 27, 1869, Sarah Eddy, who was born in Manchester, a daughter of Daniel D. Eddy, granddaughter of Stephen Eddy, and great-granddaughter of James Eddy, a native of Rhode Island, and an early settler of Adams, Massachusetts, where he spent his last years. Stephen Eddy was born and reared in Adams, Massachusetts, coming from there to Manchester, Vermont, in 1810, afterwards removing to Hoosick, New York, then to Wayne county. His wife, Sally Dane, daughter of Job Dane, a revolutionary soldier, died at the age of seventy years, having borne him nine children, of whom Daniel D. is the only survivor. Daniel D. Eddy was born in 1811, in Manchester, Vermont, where he spent his early life. He is a man of versatile talents, and has been employed in various lines of business, including those of tanner, currier, shoemaker and farmer. He carried on tanning and currying in Bennington and Manchester, but is now living on his farm in Manchester, a hale and hearty man, retaining in a remarkable degree his youthful and mental vigor. He married Lucy Ann Taylor, who was born in this town, a daughter of Arad Taylor, and granddaughter of Jonathan Taylor, a pioneer of Manchester; she was the youngest of a family of five children, of whom three are living. Mr. and Mrs. Hicks are both members of the Daughters of Rebekah, in which Mrs. Hicks has held the office of secretary. Mr. Hicks is a member of Adoniram Lodge, No. 42, F. & A. M.; and of Hope Lodge, I. O. O. F., of which he is treasurer. Both formerly belonged to the Good Templars, and both are members of the Baptist church.

COLONEL OSMAN DEWEY CLARK.

Colonel Osman Dewey Clark, of Montpelier, secretary of the National Life Insurance Company, was born in this city, November 26, 1855, a son of the late John Wesley Clark, and a direct descendant in the ninth generation from Edward Clark, the immigrant. The line of descent is thus traced: Edward Clark (1), the founder of the branch of the Clark family from which the Colonel is descended, was living in Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1650, in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1663, later removing to Kittery, Maine, and dying in 1675; Edward Clark (2), who was

born in 1622, and died in 1682, married Dorcas Bosworth, who died February 13, 1681; Hammiel Clark (3), a resident of either Haverhill or Methuen, Massachusetts, married, August 20, 1678, Mary Gutterson; Samuel Clark (4), who died May 21, 1751, married, August 14, 1721, Abigail Gutterson; Samuel Clark (5), who died June 9, 1782, married, March 22, 1749, Hannah Harris; Silas Clark (6), whose birth occurred June 29, 1763, and his death in 1838, married, at Windham, New Hampshire, September 14, 1786, Elizabeth Campbell, who was born March 28, 1766, and died September 5, 1847; Oliver Clark (7), who was born in Acworth, New Hampshire, January 27, 1794, and died in 1878, married, May 1, 1815, Lucia Brown, who was born May 1, 1795, and died July 1, 1885; Captain John Wesley Clark (8); and Colonel Osman Dewey Clark (9).

Silas Clark (6), the first of the family to locate in Vermont, settled as a farmer in Berlin, where he reared a family of twelve children, Oliver being the fifth child. Oliver Clark (7) was a prosperous farmer of Berlin, and was active in local affairs, serving his townsmen in various offices of trust and responsibility. Of his union with Lucia Brown the following named children were born: Julia Ann, March 9, 1816; Septimas, July 17, 1817; Luther, October 25, 1819; Valentine O., May 23, 1821; Silas, February 29, 1824; Lucia, May 26, 1826; John W., the father of Osman D.; Louise L., July 24, 1832; and Caroline M., August 29, 1833.

Captain John Wesley Clark (8) was born in Moretown, Vermont, October 22, 1830, and received his education in the common schools and at Newbury Seminary. He began the battle of life when but a lad, and by his persistent energy and good judgment overcame all obstacles. In 1849, more than a year before attaining his majority, he took the overland route for California, at Little Rock, Arkansas, joining a party of sixty who were making the trip in typical "prairie schooners," provisioned for several months. Reaching the point of his destination, he was engaged in mining and mercantile pursuits for several years, and took an active part in public affairs, serving for sometime as sheriff of Mariposa county, and being a member of the Vigilantes. On his return to Vermont he established himself in business in Montpelier, being successfully engaged as a carriage manufacturer until the breaking out of the Civil war. On September 28, 1861, he entered his country's service as quartermaster of the Sixth Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and participated in several important engagements, including the battles of Lee's Mills, Williamsburg, Golding's Farm, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Crampton's Gap, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Maryland Heights, Gettysburg, and others of minor importance. While in charge of a wagon train guarded by convalescent soldiers, on July 28, 1863, near White Plain, Virginia, he was wounded while repelling a charge of rebel cavalry, for gallant conduct during the engagement being awarded a medal of honor by Congress. On April 7, 1864, he was promoted to captain and assistant quartermaster of volunteers. Returning to his home at the close of the conflict, he resided in Montpelier until his death, August 4, 1898. A wide-awake, energetic man, possessing great force of character, liberal-minded and sympathetic, he was recognized as a patriotic, loyal citizen, and his portrait, entitled "A Vermont Hero," rightfully occupies a conspicuous position in the Wood Art Gallery at Montpelier. He was a member of the Loyal Legion, Vermont Commandery. Captain J. W. Clark married, in 1854, Betsey Ann Dewey, daughter of Osman and Rebecca (Davis) Dewey, and great-granddaughter of Jacob Davis, the founder of Montpelier. She is still living, making her home with her only son, Colonel Osman D. Clark, in the house where her entire married life has been spent.

Osman Dewey Clark was graduated from Amherst College with the class of 1876, after which he turned his attention to the study of law, and was admitted to the Washington county bar in September, 1879. He at once began the practice of his profession in the office of Clarence H. Pitkin, in Montpelier, also conducting a local fire insurance business until 1885. Entering the office of the National Life Insurance Company as assistant secretary, he continued in that capacity until 1899, when he was elected secretary of the company, a position that he still retains. Enlisting in Company H, First Vermont National Guards, September, 1880, as a private, he served through all the grades to lieutenant colonel, and received his commission as colonel of the regiment on January 10, 1898. At the breaking out

of the Spanish-American war, Colonel Clark went with his regiment to the front, serving from May 16, 1898, until November 7, 1898. On April 1, 1899, he resigned his position.

He is prominently identified with several patriotic and fraternal organizations, being a member of the Sons of the American Revolution; of the Loyal Legion, to which his late father also belonged; to the Medal of Honor League; to the Military Order of Foreign Wars, of which he is commander; to Aurora Lodge, F. & A. M.; King Solomon Chapter, R. A. M.; the council, R. & S. M.; Mount Zion Commandery, K. T.; and to Mount Sinai Temple, Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Apollo Club, which he has served as president, and was one of the city Republican committee seventeen years, and later of the state Republican committee. Colonel Clark married, November 29, 1882, Elizabeth DeWitt Atkins, by whom he has two children, namely: DeWitt Atkins, born July 10, 1886; and Barbara, born September 12, 1889. August 12, 1902, he married Lucy Harriett Jacobs, of Montpelier.

RODNEY ROBY.

The Roby family are descendants of an old and honored English ancestry, and they trace their history back to Henry Roby, the progenitor of the American branch of the family, who emigrated from England in 1639 and took up his residence in New Hampshire. Rodney Roby, whose name has been prominently identified with the building interests of Burlington, Vermont, was born in Corinth, Orange county, Vermont, October 26, 1827. Ebenezer Roby, his father, was born May 26, 1790, and was united in marriage to Miss Mehitable Toplin, who was born June 8, 1791; the following named children were born to them: William, born March 18, 1813, died June 6, 1848, was the first member of the family to locate in Burlington; John, born February 22, 1815; Hylas, born March 26, 1817, died March 13, 1890; Lorinda, born April 18, 1819, died December 25, 1865; Cyrus, born July 24, 1821; Caroline, born November 30, 1823; Rodney; Joseph, born December 20, 1834, was for many years a prominent druggist in Burlington, and his death occurred October 4, 1871.

For many years after the Roby brothers settled in Burlington, they engaged in their chosen occupation of building, working by the day; in 1851 they organized a company under the firm name of H. Roby & Brothers, and by looking carefully after their interests, being honest and reliable, and proving themselves to be shrewd and far-seeing men of business, the firm grew in prominence and for fifty-four years ranked among the representative firms in the city of Burlington. During that period of time they erected many of the largest business blocks, public buildings and palatial residences, which stand as monuments of their skill and handiwork; some of the more prominent buildings were E. W. Peck's residence, Fletcher Hospital, Wells & Richardson's block, Henry Johnson & Lord's block, Chittenden county court-house, Merchants National Bank, R. B. Stearns & Company's block and express office, and many others. Rodney Roby performed the principal part of the drawing for the firm, and he also superintended the construction of the mansard roof for the custom house in 1869, and in 1874 he performed a similar work on the Plattsburg (New York) custom house. The firm consisted of Hylas & Rodney Roby, the other brothers having previously dissolved their connection with the firm, and in 1890 upon the death of Hylas Roby, Rodney Roby, having accumulated a comfortable competence, retired from the active duties of a commercial life to enjoy the fruits of his long business career. In his political affiliations he was a firm adherent of the principles of the Republican party, but never sought or held public office, preferring to devote his time and attention to his profession.

On January 17, 1854, Mr. Roby married Miss Katherine Davidson, and one child was born to them, Mary C., now the wife of Charles E. Kattelle, a prominent jeweler of Boston; they have one son, Walter Roby Kattelle. Mrs. Roby died in 1854, and on May 9, 1877, Mr. Roby married for his second wife Mrs. Harriet A. Sheldon, *nee* Hubbard, to whom two daughters were born, Grace L. and Florence H. Roby. Mrs. Roby is a descendant of Scotch ancestors, some of whom participated in the colonial wars. On the paternal side she is a direct descendant of Lazrus Hubbard, who served seven months and five days in the Revolutionary war, being in the battle of Bunker Hill and other engagements; he married Miss

Abigail Gilmore on February 23, 1764, and his son, Jesse Hubbard, father of Mrs. Roby, followed agricultural pursuits in Cambridge, Vermont, and later removed to Burlington, Vermont, where he died in 1884, at the age of eighty-seven years; his wife, Aurisa Wilson, who was born in Cambridge, Vermont, was the mother of four children, Mrs. Rodney Robey being the only surviving child; Mrs. Hubbard died January 5, 1883. On the maternal side Mrs. Roby is a lineal descendant of Sir Colin Campbell, a nephew of Sir Robert Bruce, the greatest king Scotland ever had; he became the first of the great family of Argyle which afterward enjoyed such power in the highlands. One of the prominent members of this family was Daniel Campbell, who descended from Sir John Campbell, Duke of Argyleshire in the reign of King William; he had a son, Henry Campbell, who came to America in 1733, and became the American ancestor of this branch of the family. Mrs. Roby is a Daughter of the American Revolution, belonging to the Green Mountain Chapter in Burlington, Vermont. John Roby and Cyrus Roby, two brothers of Rodney Roby, retired from business, live in Burlington, Vermont.

HENRY CHAPIN COLTON.

Henry Chapin Colton, a representative business man of Montpelier, is president of the Colton Manufacturing Company, one of the leading industries of this section of Vermont. He was born at Enfield, Massachusetts, May 26, 1836, of Puritan stock, being a direct descendant in the seventh generation from Quartermaster George Colton, the immigrant, the lineage being thus traced: George, Thomas, Ebenezer, Henry, Henry, David, Henry Chapin.

Quartermaster George Colton (1) emigrated from Sutton, Caldfield, England, to Windsor, Connecticut, prior to 1644, the year in which he married Deborah Gardner, of Hartford, Connecticut. Removing to Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1645, he settled in the southern part of the township, in what is now Longmeadow, being its first settler. Like most of the early settlers of New England, he was a Puritan, of strong religious convictions, unfaltering in his support of the church, which he served in various capacities. He was active in civil affairs, being chosen deputy to the general court in 1669, and again in 1671. In 1668 he was appointed quartermaster of the Hampshire Troop, of which John Pyncheon was captain; was appointed ensign in 1681, and promoted to lieutenant in 1688. He died December 17, 1699.

Thomas Colton (2) born May 1, 1651, in Longmeadow, Massachusetts, where he spent his entire life, dying September 30, 1728. He was a man of eminent piety, and a famous Indian fighter; was commissioned lieutenant in 1686 by Joseph Dudley; twice commissioned as captain in 1690 by Simon Bradstreet, and 1699 by the Earl of Belle Mont. On September 11, 1677, he married Sarah Griswold, a native of Lyme, Connecticut.

Ebenezer Colton (3), a life-long resident of Longmeadow, Massachusetts, and, undoubtedly, a farmer by occupation, was born July 23, 1696, and died August 19, 1765. He married Deborah Chandler, of Enfield, Connecticut.

Henry Colton (4), born at Longmeadow, Massachusetts, January 8, 1738, was a resident of that town during his entire life, probably being engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, November 11, 1787. On March 2, 1777, he enlisted as a private in Captain Gideon's company, Colonel David Leonard's regiment, at Springfield, Massachusetts, with his comrades marching to reinforce the northern army at Ticonderoga. He was discharged from the service April 10, 1777.

Henry Colton (5), born in Longmeadow, February 8, 1771, followed, without doubt, the ancestral occupation to which he was reared. He went to New York state, where he died. On October 4, 1797, he married Lydia Booth, of Enfield, Connecticut, a daughter of Captain Joseph Booth, a soldier in the Revolutionary army.

David Colton (6), born at Longmeadow, Massachusetts, October 3, 1803, married, first, April 23, 1829, Azuba Chapin, daughter of Job and Abia (Gilligan) Chapin. She was born in Ludlow, Massachusetts, July 1, 1799, and died, at Enfield, Massachusetts, March 29, 1850, and was buried in Greenwich. He married, second, October 22, 1851, Mrs. Lydia A. Litch, who died October 1, 1882.

Henry Chapin Colton (7) worked at the shoe-

maker's trade in North Brookfield, Massachusetts, until seventeen years old, then served an apprenticeship of four years with Theodore W. Chapman at the silver-plating trade, continuing as a journeyman plater until 1857, when, on account of the great financial panic, he was thrown out of employment. Coming to Montpelier in the spring of 1858, he entered the employ of Fisher & Stratton as a journeyman, remaining in that position until 1861, when he purchased the interest of Mr. Stratton, and embarked in business on his own account as junior member of the firm of Fisher & Colton. In 1885 E. P. Johnson bought out Mr. Fisher, and the business was carried on under the firm name of Johnson & Colton until the death of Mr. Johnson, in 1891. Mr. Colton purchased the interest of his late partner, but a short time afterwards sold a two-thirds interest to W. E. Adams and Frank M. Corey, the business name being changed to the Colton Manufacturing Company. On January 1, 1902, two of Mr. Colton's sons, Theron F. and Harry S., were admitted to the firm, Mr. Colton remaining as president and general manager. This firm is carrying on an extensive business, manufacturing hardware, harness, all kinds of nickle and silver-plated ware, employing about seventy men, and shipping goods to all parts of the United States and Canada, having a branch office in Chicago, Illinois. Politically Mr. Colton is a Republican.

Mr. Colton married, in 1863, Mary Ferry, daughter of Thomas and Catherine Ferry. Of their union four sons have been born, namely: Willard Chapin, Theron F., Harry S. and Edwin Arthur. Willard Chapin Colton was born at Montpelier, Vermont, October 4, 1866. He was educated in the common schools, and removed in 1886 to Massachusetts, where he now resides. On February 5, 1901, he married Elizabeth B. Peck, daughter of George A. and Isabella (Barrows) Peck, of Montpelier. Theron Ferry Colton, born in Montpelier, January 25, 1868, is the western representative of the Colton Manufacturing Company, having control of the branch office in Chicago, Illinois. In July, 1898, he married Eva Clark, of Brooklyn, New York, and they have one child, Richard Clark. Harry Smith Colton, born January 22, 1869, is a member of the Colton Manufacturing Company. He married, January 3, 1895, Alice Frank, of Brookfield, Vermont, and they have three children, Henry Frink, born May 27, 1896; Raymond Morse, born October 12, 1898; and Norma Wilma, born August 11, 1902. Edwin Arthur Colton, born in Montpelier, August 15, 1876, was graduated from Amherst College, and is now a medical student at Columbia University.

HARRY MORTON CUTLER.

Harry Morton Cutler, of Montpelier, treasurer of the National Life Insurance Company, is a young man of good financial and executive ability, and a fine representative of the native-born citizens of this place, the date of his birth being December 15, 1867. He is a lineal descendant in the ninth generation from John Cutler, the immigrant ancestor, the line of descent being as follows: John, Thomas, Jonathan, David, Jonathan, David, Timothy Bigelow, Marcus Morton, Harry Morton.

John Cutler (1) emigrated from Sprowston, county of Norfolk, England, to America, embarking on the Rose of Yarmouth, April 18, 1637, and locating in Hingham, Massachusetts, with his wife Mary and seven children. On June 10, 1637, he had a lot assigned him, and resided in that town until his death, in February, 1638. Thomas Cutler (2) was born in England, between 1635 and 1637, and came to America with his parents in 1637. He married Mary Giles, daughter of Edward and Bridget Giles, and located in Charlestown, Massachusetts. Jonathan Cutler (3) was born in that part of Charlestown that is now called Reading, Massachusetts, January 14, 1677, and died in December, 1721. He was a tailor by trade. On January 10, 1716-7, he married Abigail, daughter of John and Elizabeth Gale. David Cutler (4) was born in Framingham, Massachusetts, in October, 1721, and died in April, 1783. He settled permanently in that part of Mendon, Massachusetts, that was incorporated as Milford. He married Mehitable, daughter of Jonathan and Susanna Whitney, and they became the parents of seven children. Jonathan Cutler (5), born in Mendon, Massachusetts, June 23, 1747, moved to Vermont in 1781, and was one of the original petitioners for the town of Montpelier, afterwards serving as its first town treasurer. After the death of his first wife

Mary, he married Betty Lillie, who died at Montpelier, Vermont, in 1800. David Cutler (6), born in Montpelier, October 4, 1783, married Abigail Carroll, a daughter of Daniel Carroll, and a niece of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Of the eleven children born of their union, Timothy was the second child. David Cutler died November 21, 1840, and his widow died August 17, 1877, at the advanced age of ninety years.

Timothy Bigelow Cutler (7) was born in Montpelier, Vermont, April 3, 1809, and died February 20, 1875. He was a farmer by occupation. In 1833 he married Freelove Wheeler, who survived him, and is now, April, 1902, living in Montpelier. The following children were born of their union: Mary Jane; Emeroy, who married Silas Ordway; Henry died in 1839; Marcus Morton, the next in line of descent; Lorenzo, who served in the Civil war as a member of Company C, Thirteenth Vermont Volunteer Infantry, died while in the army; Albert; and Harriet, wife of Abijah W. Hall.

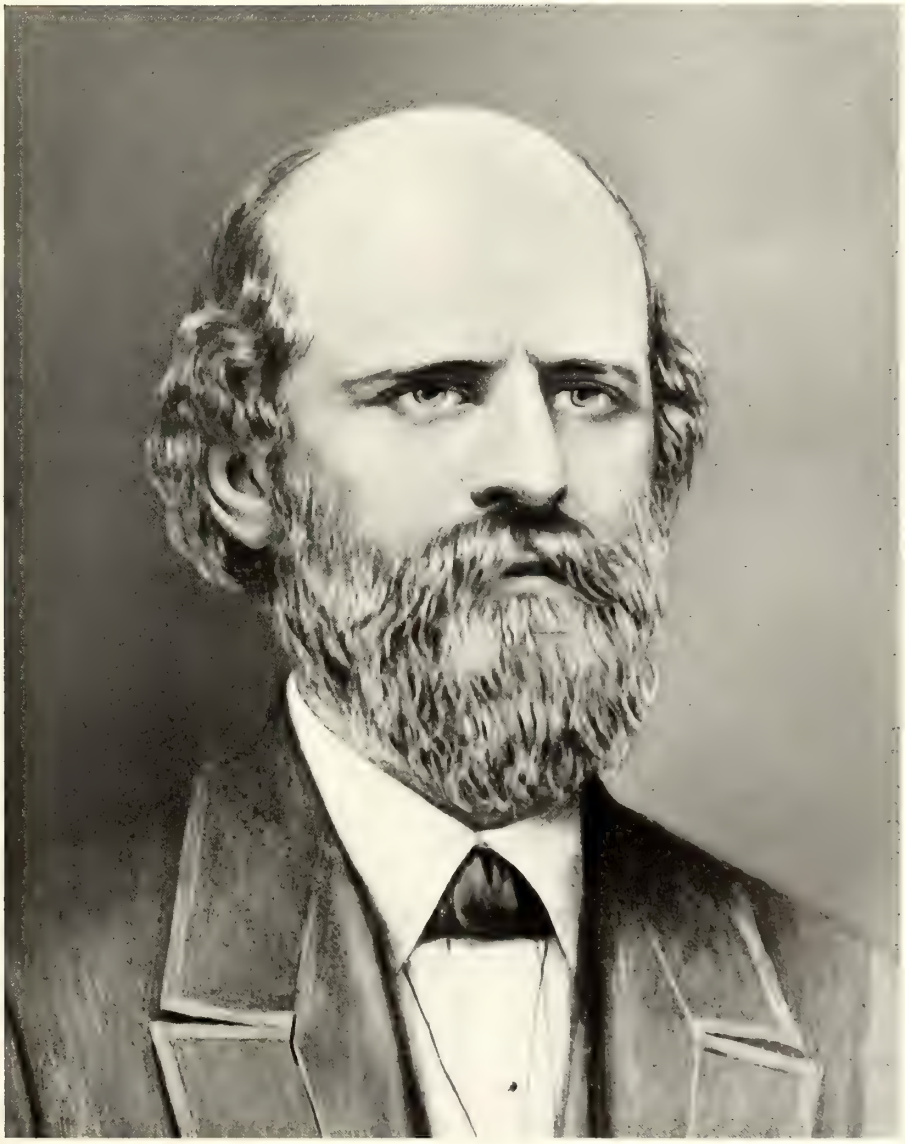
Marcus Morton Cutler (8) was born in Montpelier Vermont, December 30, 1839, and was here reared and educated. Hearing that Fort Sumter had been fired upon, while he was in the west, he enlisted, April 22, 1861, in Company B, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was made sergeant of the company, and participated in seventeen hard-fought battles of the Civil war. He was several times wounded, at the battle of Ringgold, Georgia, being so seriously injured as to incapacitate him for further active duty. Returning to Montpelier at the close of the war, he was traveling salesman for C. H. Cross & Son for awhile. In 1871, in company with J. V. Babcock, he opened a drug store, which he conducted under the firm name of Babcock & Cutler for twenty years, when he sold out. Being then elected president of the Union Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montpelier, he filled that position until his death, August 11, 1896. He was selectman of Montpelier for a number of terms, also serving as trustee of the village, and was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons. He married, first, Caroline A. Gray, a daughter of Lorenzo and Fannie (Stevens) Gray. She died September 6, 1872, leaving two children, Harry Morton; and Emma, who married George R. Ehle, of Chicago, Illinois, by whom she has one child, Francis. Mr. Cutler married, second, Mary, daughter of Eben Stevens.

Harry Morton Cutler (9) completed his early education at the Montpelier Seminary. After leaving school he accepted the position of collector for the First National Bank of Montpelier, of which he was made teller in 1884, afterwards being promoted to assistant cashier. In 1889 he was elected assistant treasurer of the National Life Insurance Company, retaining that position until 1897, when he succeeded Mr. J. C. Houghton as treasurer of the company, a position that he is now filling, having, also, been a director since 1900. Politically Mr. Cutler is a Republican, and was a member of the first board of park commissioners. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the Apollo Club, organizer and first president of the Montpelier Country Club.

On May 15, 1890, Mr. Cutler married Nellie, daughter of E. D. and Jennie F. Hyde, of Montpelier. Three children have been born of their union, namely: Richard Hyde, born January 10, 1892; Elizabeth Haines, born July 14, 1895; and Edward DeLorme, born July 9, 1898.

LEVERETT BRUSH ENGLESBY.

During a long and active life Hon. Leverett Brush Englesby occupied a leading position at the bar of Vermont, gave his most capable effort to advancing the interests of his native city, and was known throughout the state as one of the most prominent members of the Masonic fraternity. He was born in Burlington, February 20, 1827, the second son of Ebenezer T. Englesby, who was for many years the president of the First Bank of Burlington, and of Adela (Brush) Englesby. He fitted for college in the academy at Burlington, entered the University of Vermont at the age of fourteen years, and graduated in the class of 1845, among his classmates being Hon. Charles Dewey, of Montpelier, the Rev. Dr. N. G. Clark, the Rev. C. E. Ferrin, the Rev. Dr. Cutler, of Worchester, Massachusetts, and others of prominence in various high walks of life. He prepared for his chosen profession in the Cambridge Law School, which he attended for one year, and in the office of Phelps



LEVERETT B. ENGLESBY.

& Smalley, of Burlington. He was admitted to the Chittenden county bar in 1848, where he soon took rank as a careful, trustworthy and competent lawyer.

Mr. Englesby represented Chittenden county in the state senate in 1865-66, and during the latter year he was president pro tempore of that body. From 1867 to 1869 he was state's attorney for this county. He held at different times responsible positions under city government, serving as city auditor, assessor and city attorney. Mr. Englesby was elected in 1866 a trustee of the University of Vermont, and he held this office at the time of his death, having been also for ten years a member of the executive committee. He at all times gave to the institution the most sincere interest and thoughtful attention, and at his death the university lost a faithful friend and a worthy admirer.

Mr. Englesby united with Washington Lodge, F. & A. M., May 7, 1851, and was elected master in 1855 and held that office until 1859. He was elected grand master of the Grand Lodge of Vermont in 1862, holding this office with signal ability until 1868, when he declined re-election on account of ill health. He was grand high priest of the commandery for one year, and served as its prelate for one year. The faithful and successful discharge of his duties while in these offices brought to Mr. Englesby the esteem and honor of his brethren, and his retirement was deeply deplored. Mr. Englesby was a sincere Christian, a man of calm, deliberate judgment, strength and integrity of character, and was highly respected and deservedly beloved. He was actively identified with the city of Burlington during his entire life, giving thoughtful interest to its affairs, and opposing all which he considered could not promote its best interest.

Mr. Englesby was twice married, first to Miss Amelia Francis, who bore him two sons, Leverett F., now of Washington, D. C., and Ebenezer, who died. For his second wife he married, in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1869, Miss Mary R. Hudson, a daughter of William and Annie (Miller) Hudson. Of this union there was born a son, William Hudson, in 1872, who graduated from the collegiate department in 1894 and then from the medical department of the University of Vermont in 1897. He studied in New York for two years and is now engaged in practice in Burlington, making a specialty of eye, ear, nose, and throat. He married Miss Maud French, of Malone, New York, and one son, Hudson, was born of this marriage.

Mr. Englesby died January 27, 1881. On Wednesday following a public memorial service was held by the Grand Lodge of Vermont, F. & A. M., in the city hall of Burlington, to testify to the honor in which its distinguished member was held by the fraternity. The exercises were of the most dignified and touching character, and were attended by a large concourse of the fraternity from various portions of the state, and by the community at large.

HARVEY EDMUND COLVIN, M. D.

Dr. Harvey Edmund Colvin, an eminent homeopathic physician of Burlington, Vermont, was born March 20, 1854, in Keeseville, Essex county, New York, a descendant of an old and honored English ancestry. Daniel Colvin, father of Dr. Harvey E. Colvin, was born in Chesterfield, Essex county, New York, in 1825, where he was reared and obtained an excellent education in the common schools. Subsequently he devoted his attention to farming, at which occupation he continued for the remainder of his life, and in the pursuit of which he met with a large degree of success. He was united in marriage to Miss Betsy Brown, who was born in 1828, and the following named children were born to them, eight of whom are living at the present time (1902): John; Harriett; Ruth A.; Amy L.; George; Charles; Henrietta, who died September 22, 1899; Albert, mentioned below; and Harvey Edmund Colvin. The father of these children died August 16, 1876, and his wife's death occurred November 26, 1890.

Dr. Albert Colvin, brother of Dr. Harvey E. Colvin, and for a number of years a prominent physician, obtained his early literary education in the common schools of Keeseville, after which he entered the Cleveland, Ohio, Homeopathic College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1870. Subsequently he commenced the practice of his profession in Burlington, Vermont, where his skill and ability

gained him high rank among the members of the calling to which he had devoted his energies. He was one of the most successful homeopathic physicians in this section, and up to the time of his death, November 7, 1880, enjoyed a large and constantly increasing patronage, which his brother continued and increased.

The early life of Dr. H. E. Colvin was spent on his father's farm, and his educational advantages during that period of his life were such as the district school afforded. After taking a course of study in the high school in Keeseville, New York, he matriculated in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, from which he was graduated with high honors on March 30, 1880, and he also pursued a course of medical study under the efficient preceptorship of E. H. Pratt, A. M., M. D., of Wheaton, Illinois, from 1877 to 1880, Dr. Pratt then acting in the capacity of professor of anatomy in the Chicago Homeopathic College. In 1880 Dr. Colvin established an office in Burlington, Vermont, where he soon acquired a large and select patronage among the leading families of the city, a number of whom had previously been patients of his brother. He conducts a general practice of medicine and surgery, but makes a specialty of diseases of women and children, being particularly well skilled in that branch of the science. Dr. Colvin has been a close and thorough student, and his knowledge is very broad and exact, while his skill in the sick-room is most marked and commendable; he is the oldest homeopathic physician in active practice in Chittenden county, Vermont. He was formerly a member of the Algonquin Club, but now holds membership in the Ethan Allen Club. For many years he has been a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the only society to which he has time to devote.

ALBERT BLANCHARD CLARK.

Albert B. Clark, general manager and treasurer of the Readsboro Chair Manufacturing Company at Readsboro, Vermont, is a young man of rare business and executive ability. He was born in Poultney, Rutland county, Vermont, September 4, 1872, a son of Albert A. Clark. His paternal grandfather, Andrew Clark, a life-long resident of the Green Mountain state, was born and reared in Wells, but for many years has carried on a thriving business as carriage manufacturer in Poultney, where he is now living. His wife, who was a Potter, died in young womanhood. She was a member of one of the historic families of Rutland county.

Albert A. Clark was born at Wells, Vermont, but when a boy removed to Poultney, where he completed his education and learned the trade of carriage maker, which he followed until about thirty years old. Locating then at Middletown Springs, Vermont, he became connected with A. W. Grays, a manufacturer of



ALBERT BLANCHARD CLARK.

horse-power machines, as his general agent, and has since been very successful in selling these machines. He married Katherine Ray, who was born at Tinmouth, Rutland county, Vermont, a daughter of Eli Ray. Mr. Ray, a native of Tinmouth, was engaged in agricultural pursuits during his active life, first in Tinmouth,

then in Shoreham, where he lived three years, and later in Hampton, New York, where his death occurred in 1899. His widow whose maiden name was Priscilla Waite, was born in Hartford, New York, and is now living in Poultney, Vermont. Both parents belonged to the Episcopal church, of which the mother is still a member. Four children blessed their union, of whom three are now living, as follows: Malden; Katherine; and Adelaide, widow of the late Henry Hibbard, of Orwell, Vermont.

Albert B. Clark acquired his rudimentary education in the public schools of Middletown, Vermont, after which he further pursued his studies at the Troy Conference Academy of Poultney, then took a business course in the Albany Business College. He was subsequently in the paper business in New York until 1890, when he accepted the position of bookkeeper with the Readsboro Chair Manufacturing Company, of which he was made secretary. Proving himself a keen, wide-awake man of business in both of these positions, his worth was recognized by the company, of which he was made general manager and treasurer in 1901, and one of the board of directors. This company is one of the best known in the Union and receives orders from all parts of the country, a recent one being a two thousand dollar order for chairs from Helen M. Gould, while another is an order for chairs from the new Congregational Library in Washington, the finest public building in the United States. Among other prominent buildings which they have assisted in furnishing may be mentioned the Concord (New Hampshire) house of representatives; the Leland Stanford University, California; different Jesuit colleges; and many of the leading theatres of the country, including the P. T. Barnum Theatre in Bridgeport, Connecticut. This firm also manufactures a patent adjustable desk for schoolrooms. Employment is given to two hundred and sixty-five men, Mr. Clark having sole management of the entire plant.

Mr. Clark married, September 4, 1895, Florence H. Alger, daughter of Rev. R. T. Alger, of Dorchester, Massachusetts. Mr. Alger was formerly master of the Boston school, but after entering the ministry had charge of a church in Hinsdale, Massachusetts, then in Becket, Massachusetts, and for five years preached in Readsboro. He is now living in retirement. He married Katherine Dunbar, of Cochessett, Massachusetts. She died at the age of forty years, having borne her husband three children, of whom Mrs. Clark is the only survivor. Mrs. Clark was educated at Mt. Holyoke Seminary, after which she taught school several years, first in Columbia, South Carolina, and later in Readsboro. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have had two children, namely: Roland M. and Robert Alger Clark, of whom the former is deceased. Politically Mr. Clark is a Republican, and fraternally he is a member of Unity Lodge, F. & A. M., Jacksonville, Vermont. He and his family are members of the Baptist church, of which he is clerk.

ALONZO JACKSON STEVENS.

This gentleman was for many years a leading citizen and prominent manufacturer of Winooski, Vermont, and a representative of a family which for over a century has been among the most respected in the state. His grandfather, Abram Stevens, was born in Killingworth, Connecticut, and at the age of sixteen entered the American army under Seth Warner and was a colonel under Montgomery in the bloody fight at Quebec. After the winning of independence had been accomplished, he returned to Salisbury, Connecticut, but later removed to Vermont. He lived a few years at Burlington and then came to Essex during the early settlement of that town, of which he was elected constable at the first town meeting. He became a large landowner and was favorably known throughout the county; his death occurred in 1830.

His son Alonzo was born about 1790 at Essex, Vermont, and he was also one of the successful farmers of that locality. He married Susan, the daughter of Samuel Sinclair, an early settler of Essex from Connecticut, whose death occurred in 1835. Mrs. Stevens died in August, 1840, aged forty-nine years, but her husband survived many years and passed away in 1860.

Alonzo Jackson Stevens was the son of these latter parents and was born in Essex, Chittenden county, Vermont, April 1, 1828. He received as

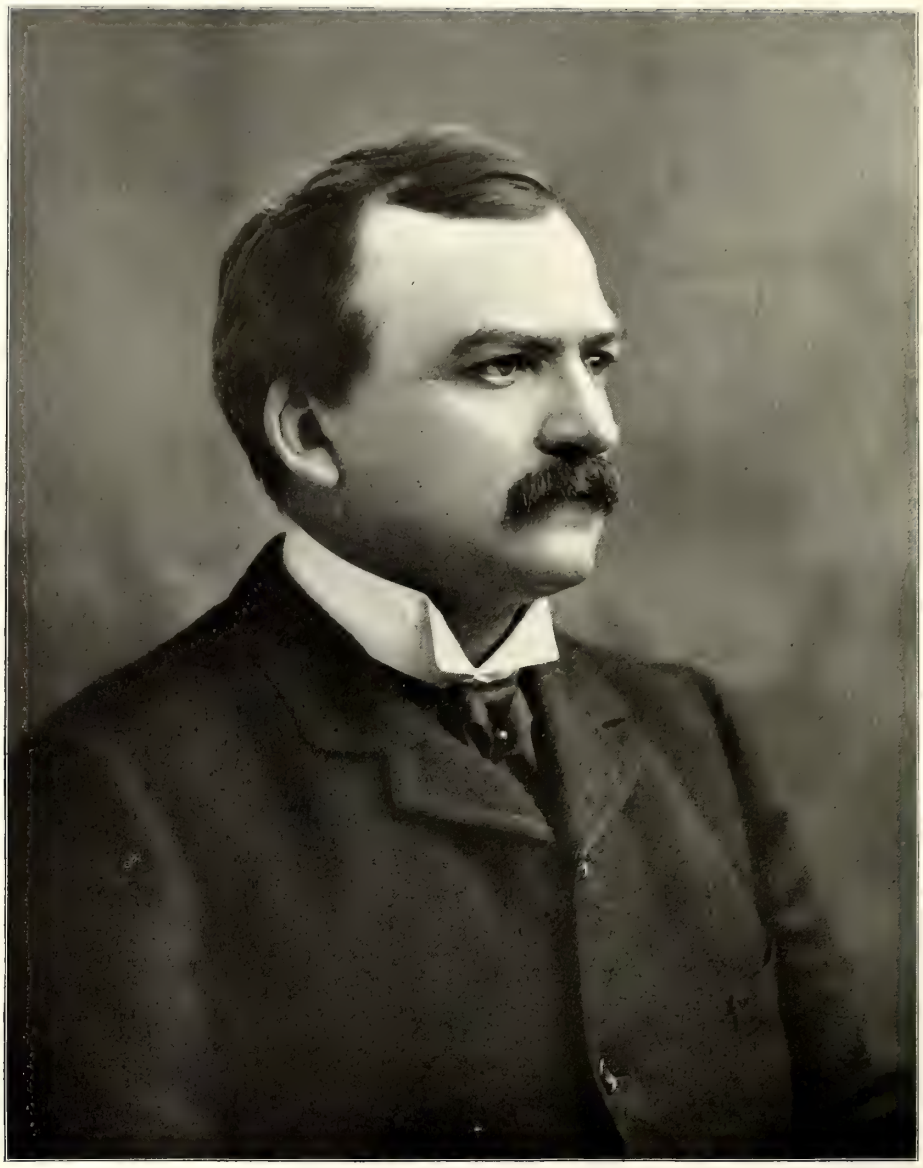
good an education as could be obtained without attendance at institutions of higher grade than the common schools, and for several years after attaining to majority worked at the trade of joiner and carpenter. In 1855 he went to Winooski to work as a millwright for the firm of Edwards and White. Oscar White, the junior member of the company, soon afterward died, and his death was shortly followed by the destruction of the shops by fire. In 1858 the land on which they had stood was purchased by A. B. Edwards and Mr. Stevens, and they formed a partnership under the name of Edwards and Stevens, which remained unchanged until 1868, when Frank Jubell was admitted to partnership, and an extensive business was carried on for a number of years, by Edwards, Stevens and Company. In the manufacture of mill-gearing and shafting, iron and brass castings, and wood-working machinery, the firm occupied a leading position and employed a large number of men. On January 1, 1898, the main building of the plant was destroyed by fire, and in the spring of 1898 Mr. Jubell sold his interest to the other partners. On July 14, 1899, Mr. Edwards died, and Mr. Stevens conducted the business alone as surviving partner until April, 1900, when it was purchased by his son; it is run under the name of Stevens Machine Company.

Mr. Stevens was decidedly Republican in politics. He served as one of the selectman of Colchester for several terms, and represented his town in the legislature in 1869, 1870 and again in 1894, the last two terms being of two years' duration, under the system of biennial elections then introduced. He was also elected one of the senators from Chittenden county in the summer of 1886, and received various other evidences of the esteem of his fellow townsmen. He was also active in local affairs, serving as village trustee and treasurer for many years, and in fact held at one time or another all the offices in the gift of his townsmen. He was a charter member and director of the Winooski Savings Bank, and was its vice president from 1892 till his death. Mr. Stevens was the pioneer in the manufacturing industry in Winooski, and in company with Mr. Edwards built a large number of houses, factories and other buildings, always giving his time and means with unstinted public spirit for the welfare of the community.

Mr. Stevens was a member of the Masonic order, and also of the Home Guards, in which he held the commission of lieutenant. Although not a member of any religious body, he was a regular attendant of the Congregational church, and took an active interest in its affairs and contributed to its support, being the treasurer for many years. In September, 1858, Mr. Stevens married Miss Mary J., daughter of Hiram and Mary Rood, of Colchester, and they had four children: Clark, who died at the age of six months; Mary Ellen, who married F. E. Thompson, of Colchester; Charles H., the present proprietor of his father's business; and Hattie M., who died May 12, 1894, at the age of twenty-one. The death of Mr. Stevens took place at his home in Winooski, August 17, 1900, when he was seventy-two years of age. At the time of his decease he was the oldest business man in the town, where he is remembered as an upright and fearless citizen, faithful in the discharge of every duty, of unquestioned integrity both in business relations and in public life, and in social circles distinguished for his genial manners and kindness of heart.

CHARLES H. STEVENS.

Charles H. Stevens, a prominent man of affairs in Winooski, Vermont, was born in this city on the 26th of June, 1867, and is the only son of Alonzo Jackson and Mary J. (Rood) Stevens. He received his preparatory education in the graded schools of his native town, afterward spent three years in the Burlington high school, of which he is a graduate, and on the 26th of June, 1889, graduated in the department of civil engineering in the University of Vermont. Previous to this time, however, he had been employed during vacations in his father's factory, but after his graduation went to eastern Tennessee, where he spent one year engaged in railroad surveying. Returning on the expiration of that period to Vermont, he re-entered his father's establishment, being placed after a time in charge of the business. In 1898 he received the appointment of assistant engineer of Winooski, in consequence of which he resigned the position which he held in his father's



GUY C. NOBLE.

establishment and returned to the practice of his profession, the work of surveying for the sewerage system having been conducted under his direction. This work being completed, he again took charge of his father's business, which he successfully managed until the 24th of April, 1900, when he purchased the plant and has since conducted it very successfully. In this extensive establishment twenty-five workmen are given employment in its various branches, which include a large foundry, where all kinds of castings are made, and a machine shop furnished with all the latest machinery, where are made rotary bedplaners, box-board power matching machinery, hoop shavers, general mill repairs and mill supplies. The work turned out is of a high class and is sent to all parts of the country.

On the 30th of September, 1891, Mr. Stevens was united in marriage to Frances E. McBride, a daughter of George L. and Emma McBride, the former of whom, a farmer by occupation, is now living at Colchester, Vermont. Four children were born to this union: Loren A., Emma J., Lizzie F. and Hattie M. Mrs. Stevens died March 18, 1902, in Southern Pines, North Carolina, whither she had gone in search of health, and in the loss of his most estimable wife Mr. Stevens passed through a terrible bereavement. Although in failing health, she was slowly recovering when the sad news was received of her sudden death. As a woman she was greatly admired and as a wife and mother was tenderly loved by her husband and children, to whom she was deeply attached, and throughout the community she was greatly esteemed by all who knew her.

Mr. Stevens gives his political support to the Republican party, and takes an active part in public affairs, enjoying in a high degree the esteem and confidence of his townsmen. He has served as selectman for one year and as a trustee of the village for two years, acting as clerk of the board during the same length of time. He is a member of Webster Lodge No. 61, F. & A. M., in which he holds the office of junior warden, and also belongs to the Winooski Steamer Company, of which he was foreman for three years. He is an attendant at the Congregational church, where he succeeded his father in the office of treasurer. Amid his various and pressing duties Mr. Stevens finds time to maintain the associations of his college days, holding membership in the Phi Delta Theta society.

ROBERT NOBLE.

Robert Noble, president and general manager of the St. Albans Manufacturing Company, has risen to his present responsible position through honest and earnest perseverance in those paths which lead to real success. He is descended from an honorable ancestry on both the paternal and maternal sides. The progenitor of the American branch of the Noble family was Thomas Noble, who was born in 1632, came to this country before the year 1653, and his death occurred in the town of Westfield, Massachusetts, January 20, 1704. The line of descent from Thomas Noble is as follows: Mark, John, Captain Eli, Robert, Sylvester Campbell, Guy Chaplin, and Robert Noble.

On the maternal side Robert Noble is descended from Thomas Dewey, the emigrant ancestor, from whom descended Jedediah, Jedediah, Martin, Archibald, Reuben, Jerusha Dewey. Mr. Noble is also related to the Safford family, whose earliest ancestor was Thomas Safford, a proprietor of Ipswich in 1641; he purchased a farm of Henry Kingsbury, February 8, 1648, and was made a freeman December 19, 1648. The origin of the Safford family is not definitely known, but Ipswich was so named because it is the port where many of the inhabitants took shipping in England, and the name is still found in that town. Deacon Joseph Safford, who died in Bennington, Vermont, June 25, 1775, was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1705, and would appear to be the son of John, born before 1670, son of Joseph, son of Thomas Safford. The line of descent is as follows: Joseph Safford, of Ipswich, born in 1631, married, March 6, 1660, Mary Baker, and their children were: Mary, Samuel and John. John Safford came from Staffordshire, England, to America in 1670 and settled in Ipswich; he married Abagail Morton, and their children were Joseph, John, Solomon, Abigail and Sarah. John Safford, son of John, born February 28, 1687-8, probably in Ipswich, settled in Norwich, Connecticut, and was united in marriage to Lydia Read, and the following

named children were born to them: John, Josiah, Lydia, Zedekiah, Elisha, Saviah, Labia and Silas Safford. John Safford, first of the last named family, settled in Fairfax, Vermont, in 1789, having removed from Bennington; his children were: Hiram, John and Silas Safford. Silas Safford probably married Lucretia Story, and their children were: Reuben, Henry, Hiram, Charlotte and Polly Safford. Polly Safford married Reuben Lovegrove, great-grandfather of Robert Noble, of Burlington.

Robert Noble, son of Guy Chaplin Noble, was born in St. Albans, Vermont, January 2, 1868. His preliminary education was acquired in the public schools of his native city, after which he pursued a course of instruction in the academy at Saxtons River, Vermont. In 1888 Mr. Noble entered his father's employ, where he remained until the death of the latter, which occurred the following year. On May 1, 1893, he became actively connected with the Northern Supply Company, and prior to this date he was engaged for a short period of time in the general freight office of the Central Vermont Railway, in St. Albans. By displaying excellent business ability, diligence and skill he was rapidly promoted from one position to another, until June 15, 1804, he assumed the responsible position of president and general manager of the Northern Supply Company with headquarters in Burlington Vermont. He also succeeded his father in the presidency of the St. Albans Manufacturing Company, and on March 4, 1901, he was appointed general manager of the same company.

In his political affiliations, Mr. Noble supports the men and measures advocated by the Republican party, and has served as a member of the police commission, also treasurer of the Republican city committee. He is a prominent member of Washington Lodge, F. & A. M., and socially is a member of the Algonquin and the Ethan Allen clubs. Mr. Noble is also a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars, having served in the latter named society in the capacity of deputy secretary, secretary, lieutenant governor, deputy governor and is the present deputy governor general. On January 15, 1896, Mr. Noble was united in marriage at Woodsville, New Hampshire, to Miss Mary Harrington Cummings, the daughter of George S. and Mary (Harrington) Cummings. They have one child, Guy Chaplin Noble, born August 30, 1900. In religious life Mr. Noble adopts the views of his father and mother and is a member of the First Baptist church of Burlington.

ALBERT JOHONNOTT.

Albert Johonnott, of Montpelier, now living practically retired from business pursuits, has contributed his full share in developing the manufacturing and mercantile interests of Washington county. A native of Barre, Vermont, he was born January 18, 1826, a son of Peter Johonnott, Jr., a man of great prominence in his day.

Peter Johonnott, Sr., the grandfather of Albert Johonnott, was born July 20, 1772, in Boston, Massachusetts, of Huguenot ancestry, being a descendant in the third generation from one Daniel Johonnott, who emigrated to America from La Rochelle, France, in 1666, being one of a body of Huguenots who left the country at that time. Peter Johonnott, Sr., who, with one sister, was left an orphan when young, served an apprenticeship at the tanner and currier's trade, which he subsequently followed in Boston for a short time, then in Hartford, Connecticut. In the spring of 1795, accompanied by his wife and baby, he started for Vermont, making the nine days' trip on horseback, the pathway being marked by blazed trees. Locating on the Robert Morse farm, at the old "flat," he established himself at his trade, beginning by cutting down hemlock trees, peeling the bark, cutting it up with an axe, then digging out troughs to tan hides in, producing the first year five hides, or ten sides, of leather, an output that was increased threefold the second year. There being no money in circulation in those days, these hides were dressed on shares, the tanner having one-half of the leather made, a full year being required to get out the stock. In order to enlarge his operations, he built a small tannery at what is now South Barre, but that not being sufficient to meet the demands of his increasing business, which required better advantages for breaking and pulverizing the bark, he attached a granite boulder, four feet in diameter, and one foot thick, to a twelve-foot wooden shaft, which he attached to a post in the center of

a circle, on the outside edge of which the bark was laid, and the stone rolled over it by horse power until the bark was sufficiently pulverized. In 1830 he further increased the capacity of his plant by purchasing an iron bark mill, by which the bark was ground by horse power, grinding a half cord of bark in a day, this method of grinding being continued until 1863. In 1828, in partnership with two of his sons, Edward S. and Peter, Jr., he opened a currying shop and leather store in Burlington, Vermont, the leather being conveyed to that place by teams, and there dressed. A few years later one of the sons, Edward S., embarked in the tannery business in Chicago, Illinois, being succeeded in the Burlington firm by his brother Leonard. In 1840 Peter, Jr., and Leonard bought their father's interest in the Burlington establishment, and the father subsequently devoted himself to the care of his farm as long as able. In 1854 he removed to Solon Mills, Illinois, where he spent his declining years with his daughter, Mrs. Louise Crosby, dying August 24, 1865.

Peter Johonnott, Sr., married, first, Ruth Sheldon, who bore him four children, namely: Peter, Jr., Ruth, Asa and Edward S. He married, second, Sarah Wheaton, by whom he had four children, Leonard, Louisa, Sarah and Mary Ann.

Peter Johonnott, Jr., was born in Hartford, Connecticut, March 6, 1798, and died in Montpelier, Vermont, January 29, 1867. He grew to manhood in Barre, learning the tanner's trade of his father. He embarked in business on his own account, as above mentioned, in company with his father and brother, in Burlington, as a currier and a manufacturer of boots and shoes, the latter business being then carried on in an entirely different manner from the one now in vogue. It was then the custom for the head of the family to buy leather from the tanner, carry it to the manufacturer, who made it up to meet the needs of the family, Thanksgiving day being the especial time for new boots and shoes in each household. Peter, Jr., remained in business with his father or brothers until 1849, when the business was sold out to his son Albert, the special subject of this sketch, and to Thomas J. Blanchard, who had married Sarah Johonnott, a sister of Peter, Jr. He subsequently devoted his time and attention to agricultural pursuits, living on his homestead until 1854, when he removed to Montpelier, where his death occurred, July 4, 1872. On March 3, 1825, he married Nancy Blanchard, daughter of General Asa Blanchard, and they became the parents of five children, namely: Albert, Emily, Mary Ellen, Martha and Fred.

Albert Johonnott was engaged in business in Barre and Burlington as a manufacturer of leather, boots and shoes, from 1849 until 1863, when he became associated with W. N. Peck in the building of a tannery at Berlin, Vermont. In November, 1863, he formed a partnership with Mr. Peck and with his brother Fred Johonnott, and was engaged in the manufacture and sale of leather until 1874, opening stores in Burlington and Montpelier. Mr. Peck withdrawing from the firm in 1874, the business was subsequently carried on most successfully under the firm name of A. & F. Johonnott, until 1892, when Albert Johonnott retired from active business, having been the most extensive manufacturer in his line in the state. In 1894 Mr. Johonnott became a silent partner in the firm of Johonnott & Hall, furniture dealers, and is also vice president of the Capitol Savings Bank. The larger part of his time, however, is taken up in looking after his own property interests, and in administering upon estates left to his care. He has served as director in several banking institutions; was town clerk and town treasurer in Barre for a number of terms; served as selectman in Montpelier for ten or more years; was vice president of the Morse Granite Company from its organization; and is identified with many other industries.

Mr. Johonnott married, June 29, 1853, Mary J. Parker, who was born in Plainfield, New Hampshire, a daughter of Joseph Parker. She died August 11, 1882, leaving two children, Arthur P. and Nellie. Arthur P. Johonnott was graduated from Goddard Seminary, at Barre, was first engaged in business with his father, but in 1894 embarked in the furniture and undertaking business in partnership with Frank Hall, and is now carrying on an extensive and lucrative business as head of the firm of Johonnott & Hall. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow. He married, January 1, 1878, Cora King, daughter of Hon. Clark King. She died April 17, 1881, leaving one daughter, Cora K. Nellie Johonnott, young-

er child of Albert Johonnott, married, October 22, 1879, George C. Kellogg, by whom she has two children, Mary Goddard and Henry J. Kellogg. Mr. Johonnott married, second, December 30, 1884, Mrs. Rachel T. Chamberlain, of Barre, Vermont.

HON. CASSIUS PECK.

Hon. Cassius Peck, who has been prominent in political affairs and in agricultural circles, doing much in both lines to advance the interests of his portion of the state of Vermont, was born in Brookfield and now makes his home in Burlington. His natal day was March 3, 1842, and he comes of one of the old New England families, the ancestry being traced back through many generations to Henry Peck, who was the founder of the family in America, and who came to Boston on the ship Hector, June 26, 1637, and settled in New Haven, Connecticut in 1638. The line comes on down through Benjamin, first, second and third. Benjamin Peck, fourth, married Nancy Conner, and among their children was Reuben Peck, whose wife bore the maiden name of Charity French. Of this marriage occurred the birth of Thomas Peck, the grandfather of our subject. He was born in Canterbury, Connecticut, on the 15th of August, 1762, and when the country became involved in the war with England because the colonists could no longer endure the yoke of British oppression, he joined the American army, and after the establishment of peace he emigrated to Vermont, settling in Brookfield, where he followed shoemaking and farming. He was there married in 1793 to Priscilla Howard, a daughter of William Howard, a farmer of Woodstock, Connecticut, whose wife was a sister of Thomas Knowlton, the famous commander who fell at Harlem Heights, in 1776. Thomas Peck died on the 18th of March, 1826. Reuben Peck, the father of our subject and the son of Thomas and Priscilla (Howard) Peck, was born in Brookfield, Vermont in 1799. He became a farmer and also engaged in the manufacture of steel forks, gaining a wide reputation in that line. He was prominent in business and public affairs, being a successful business man of the community as well as one who took a deep interest in the public welfare. He served in various town offices, discharging his duties with marked promptness and fidelity. Socially he is connected with the Masonic fraternity, while his religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Congregational church. In politics he was a Whig in early life, and afterward became a stanch Republican. On the 26th of June, 1829, he was united in marriage to Hannah Edson, who was born in Brookfield and was a daughter of Captain Amasa Edson. Reuben Peck passed away in March, 1885, and his wife died in February, 1859. They were the parents of the following named children: Martha, the eldest, died in infancy; Marcus, born June 26, 1834, succeeded his father in the manufacture of steel forks, and carried on a very large business, being a prominent and representative citizen of Brookfield; he was likewise active in political circles, filling all of the town offices and representing his district in both houses of the state legislature; he was married June 26, 1859, to Mary E. Wilcox, of Brookfield. Aurelia, the next member of the Peck family, was born April 10, 1836, and died September 10, 1867. Cassius is the next younger. Marshall, born August 22, 1846, is a graduate of Dartmouth College and of Andover Theological Seminary; after teaching and serving as principal for a time in Northfield Academy, Vermont, he went to India as a missionary, but the following summer returned to his native land and soon afterward died, passing away in August, 1874.

Cassius Peck was reared upon the home farm, under the parental roof, and pursued his education in the Newbury and Randolph academies, but at the breaking out of the Civil war he put aside all business and personal considerations in order that he might aid his country in the preservation of the Union. He enlisted on the 12th of September, 1861, in what was known as Company F, First United States Sharpshooters. This was a famous company of picked men, and had the credit of introducing into use the Sharpe's rifles. Mr. Peck participated in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, serving gallantly as second sergeant and receiving a medal of honor from congress in recognition of his bravery and loyalty. He was honorably discharged September 12, 1864, having participated in thirty-



Cassius Peck

seven hard-fought battles, so that he returned to his home with a most creditable military record.

On the 30th of April, 1868, Mr. Peck was united in marriage to Miss Luna Sprague, who was born December 8, 1845, in Brookfield, Vermont, and was a daughter of Asa and Mary (Keith) Sprague. The young couple began their domestic life on the old Peck homestead, where Mr. Peck followed farming successfully until February, 1897. He was a very progressive agriculturist and took advantage of the improved methods of farming. He added many important factors to the facilitating of farm work, and his home and everything about the place indicated the supervision and careful management of the enterprising owner. He was also one of the promoters of the state grange, and in this work was largely assisted by his estimable wife. In 1897 he was elected superintendent of the experimental farm located at Burlington, and is now acting in this capacity. His fitness for the position has been well demonstrated in the care and supervision which he has given to the place. Everything is neat and thrifty in appearance, and his thorough understanding of various products cultivated and the needs which they have, together with a knowledge of the kind of soil best adapted for different crops,—all these have made him a valued superintendent. He is likewise one of the trustees of the State Agricultural College and a member of the board of control.

To Mr. and Mrs. Peck have been born the following children: Mary Aurelia, born March 26, 1869, is a graduate of the University of Vermont, of the class of 1896, and is now the wife of Dr. C. A. Shaw, of Northfield, by whom she has two children (twins), Arthur and Alden, born in August 1900; Luna Almeda, born October 31, 1870, died March 21, 1881; Marshall Knowlton, born September 2, 1872, was educated at Randolph, afterwards engaged in teaching school and married Fanny Knapp, and died at Parkersburg, West Virginia, on the 1st of March, 1896; Jennie May, born August 22, 1874, was also educated at Randolph and became a teacher, and was married January 3, 1899, to Arthur M. Flint, in the clothing business at Thomaston, Connecticut; Edith Hannah, born July 29, 1876, was married May 5, 1896, to Charles Abner Bigelow, of Brookfield, and died July 11, 1901, leaving one child, Dorothy May, who was born in 1897; Cassius Reuben, born July 1, 1880, was educated in Randolph and in Burlington, and was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1902, on the completion of the law course, and passed a creditable examination for entrance to the bar; Florence Keith, born May 15, 1882, died on the 22d of December, of the same year; Mildred Sprague and Marcus Ripley (twins), born June 25, 1884, of whom the former is a student in the State Normal School; Arthur Keith, born April 5, 1888, and Bessie Frances, born January 27, 1890, are at home. Mrs. Peck was a writer of considerable note in Vermont, and from her pen came many poems for the entertainment of social gatherings. She had a poetic nature, keenly alive to beauty, and her writings afforded great pleasure to her friends and the general public. She died September 6, 1901, and her loss was deeply mourned, not only by her immediate family, but also throughout the entire community.

In his political views Mr. Peck has always been a Republican, unfaltering in his advocacy of the principles of the party, and his fitness for leadership has caused him to again and again be called to public office by the vote of his fellow citizens. He has filled all of the township offices, and in 1882 and again in 1886 was chosen to represent Brookfield in the state legislature, while in 1896 he was elected to represent his county in the state senate. His course in the general assembly has ever been one above reproach. He gave each question which came up for settlement his earnest and careful consideration, and when once he had determined upon a course which he believed was right, neither fear nor favor could swerve him from it. Socially he is identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, with the Sons of the American Revolution and with the state grange, also with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the Royal Arch degree. In his private life he is distinguished by all that marks the true gentleman, and in his official career he has maintained marked patriotism and unfaltering devotion to the general good, which he has ever placed before self-aggrandizement.

LYNN B. BROOKS.

Lynn B. Brooks, of Montpelier, is carrying on a thriving mercantile business as head of the firm of Brooks & Berry. He was born in East Montpelier, Vermont, September 4, 1859, a son of Christopher C. Brooks, and of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His paternal great-grandfather Brooks, born in Ireland, of Scotch progenitors, emigrated to America about 1826, bringing with him two sons, with one of whom he settled in Canada, while the other son, Christopher, located in Burlington, Vermont, and was the next in line of descent. Christopher Brooks married, first, Eliza Nobles, and lived for a number of years in Burlington, Vermont, where their two older sons, Christopher C. and John, were born. They subsequently removed to Richmond, Vermont, where other children were added to their household, including William, James, Noble, Margaret and Thomas. After the death of his first wife, Christopher married Mrs. Stockwell, who died soon after the birth of their only son. He married, third, Mrs. Morehead, by whom he had three children. In religion he was a Methodist.

Christopher C. Brooks was born in Burlington, Vermont, October 11, 1827, and was there reared and educated. While young he spent a short time in the west, then located in East Montpelier, Vermont, on the old Captain Phinney farm, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death in February, 1898. He was a Democrat in his political affiliations, and served in the various offices of the town. He married Sarah G. McKnight, a daughter of Putnam McKnight. Further parental and ancestral history may be found elsewhere in this work, in connection with the sketch of Edwin P. McKnight. She survived him, dying December 30, 1901.

Lynn B. Brooks, the only child born of their union, was well trained in the various branches of agriculture during his youthful days, receiving instruction from his father while on the home farm, and attended first the district school, completing his studies at the Goddard Seminary. Coming to Montpelier in 1885, he entered the employ of W. W. Park, remaining with him as clerk for five years. On April 1, 1890, he entered into partnership with his former employer, and continued the grocery business under the firm name of Park & Brooks until the following June, when Mr. Park died, and his son-in-law, W. C. Berry, purchased an interest in the business, the firm name becoming Brooks & Berry. Four years later W. C. Berry sold out his interest in the concern to C. J. Berry, but the firm name remained unchanged. In the fall of 1902 Mr. Brooks purchased the interest in the business from his partner, and is now conducting the business alone. A large and lucrative trade in fancy and staple groceries has been established, Mr. Brooks being among the best patronized grocers of this vicinity.

Mr. Brooks is not an aspirant for official favors, but has served for two years as a member of the board of village trustees. Socially he belongs to the Apollo Club. On February 1, 1888, Mr. Brooks married Flora M. Morse, who was born in East Montpelier, Vermont, October 7, 1859, a daughter of Sylvanus and Laminta T. (Leland) Morse, of Grafton, Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks have one son, George L., born February 5, 1895.

HENRY STEPHEN BINGHAM.

A man's reputation is the property of the world. The laws of nature have forbidden isolation. Every human being submits to the controlling influence of others, or as a master spirit wields a power either for good or evil on the masses of mankind. There can be no impropriety in justly scanning the acts of any man as they affect his public and business relations. If he is honest and eminent in his chosen field of labor, investigation will brighten his fame and point the path that others may follow with like success. From among the ranks of quiet, persevering yet prominent citizens—prominent on account of what he has done in commercial circles—there is no one more deserving of mention in a volume of this character than Henry S. Bingham, who is now numbered among the leading representatives of commercial interests of Bennington.

Mr. Bingham was born in Bennington, Vermont, February 9, 1850, and has ever since made this place his home. His ancestral line can be, through his father Hiram Bingham, traced back through many generations to Deacon Bingham, who was the progenitor of the family in America.

Deacon Thomas Bingham was baptized on the 5th of June, 1642, in Sheffield, England, and crossing the Atlantic to America spent his last days in Windham, Connecticut, where he died on the 16th of January, 1729, his remains being interred in the cemetery there. His eldest child, Thomas Bingham, Jr., was born December 11, 1667, in Norwich, Connecticut. He was married on the 17th of February, 1691, to Hannah Backus, a daughter of Lieutenant William Backus. He was the only one of the family who settled in Norwich, and thus he succeeded to the privileges of his father as a proprietor of the town. He died on the 5th of April, 1710, leaving a family of eight children, the youngest being Deacon Joseph Bingham, who was born June 4, 1709, in Norwich, and died at Bennington, Vermont, on the 4th of November, 1789, having served as a lieutenant in a company of provincial troops during the French and Indian war, but some years afterward broke his hip and was thus prevented from joining the colonial forces and participating in the battle of Bennington. He was, however, a resident of this place at the time the memorable engagement with the British troops occurred here. He was married on the 25th of November, 1731, to Ruth Post, who was born October 15, 1711, and was the second daughter of Samuel and Ruth (Lathrop) Post. Among their children was Calvin Bingham, whose birth occurred in Norwich, Connecticut, October 8, 1750, and on the 6th of January, 1777, he married Lydia Denton, a daughter of John Denton, whose ancestors came from England.

Calvin Bingham was a deacon of the first church established in Bennington. His life was devoted to agricultural pursuits, and through most of his life he resided in this place. He died on the 19th of February, 1831, when eighty years of age. In his family were thirteen children, of which the youngest was Stephen, who became the father of Hiram Bingham, who was born in Bennington, Vermont, December 16, 1821, and devoted his life to merchandising. He was educated in the public schools, and for a number of years occupied the position of bookkeeper for the Furnace Company, but subsequently became associated in business with Daniel McEowen. Their relationship was maintained for a number of years as proprietors of a general mercantile establishment, with which Mr. Bingham continued to be connected until about 1856, when he sold his interest to his partner.

A few years subsequent to this Hiram Bingham established himself in a similar line of business on West Main street, and at the opening of the Civil war was for a time in partnership relations with George Rockwood & Company, manufacturers of hosiery. He next devoted his attention to business as a jobber in underwear, and in his business interests met with well merited success, for his careful management and keen insight, combined with industry, proved an excellent foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of prosperity. He was also prominent in other lines of life, and left the impress of a strong nature upon political and church circles. He long served as a deacon in the Second Congregational church, of which he was a faithful member. In politics he was known as a stalwart Republican, and was frequently called to public office. Mr. Bingham was twice married. He first wedded Lucy Lillie, the wedding being celebrated on the 8th of November, 1843, but when little more than a year had passed she was called to her final rest, on the 17th of April, 1845. Mr. Bingham afterward married Adelaide C. Rogers, on the 5th of February, 1849. She was a daughter of Jonathan and Catherine Rogers. Her father was born in New Haven, Connecticut, was a dealer in boots and shoes and conducted a profitable business. Her mother was Catherine Godfrey, granddaughter of Brigadier General George Godfrey, of Taunton, a Revolutionary hero. To Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Bingham were born two children, Henry S. and Mary A.

The elementary education of Henry Stephen Bingham, acquired in the common schools, was supplemented by an academic course, and when he entered upon his business career he became connected with Henry F. Dewey, in 1870, in the manufacture of paper boxes. He also succeeded his father in the underwear jobbing business, and is now a leading factor in commercial and industrial circles of Bennington.

On the 2d of January was celebrated his marriage with Miss Fannie Thresa Loring, a daughter of the late Joseph Henry Loring, whose sketch will be found elsewhere in this volume. They have now two children, Loring Dewey and

Ella Adelaide. The son was born in Bennington, pursued his early education in the public schools. He attended the St. Johns Military Academy at Manlius, New York, also the Peekskill Military Academy. He has also been associated with his father in the underwear business at Bennington and at Syracuse.

Politically Henry S. Bingham is a Republican, and upon that ticket has been elected to a number of town offices. He was president of the village in 1894, and in the same year was chosen to represent his district in the state legislature. In 1898-9 he served on the staff of Governor Smith with the rank of colonel. In December, 1900, he was appointed railroad commissioner for a two years' term, and reappointed in 1902. He is also trustee of the Free Library, and was a member of the Vermont National Guards. Fraternally he is connected with the Mount Anthony Lodge No. 13, F. & A. M., with the Temple Chapter No. 8, R. A. M., with Taft Commandery, K. T., and the Oriental Temple of Troy, Mystic Shrine. The Sons of the American Revolution also number him with their members. His wife is secretary and registrar of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Vermont. He is ranked among the straightforward and energetic business men of his community, and such success as he has had has by no means been the result of fortunate circumstances. It has come to him by well directed effort and an evenly balanced mind, and by honorable business principles. He has made the most of his opportunities, and could never justly be called extravagent unless it was in his benevolence. In manner he is quiet and straightforward, saying just what he means without the addition of useless compliment. He is not slow to condemn injustice and dishonesty, nor is he slow to reward faithfulness. Although rather retired and conservative before the public, he commands the respect of all with whom he comes in contact.

GEORGE E. E. SPARHAWK, M. D.

Dr. George E. E. Sparhawk, one of the most prominent physicians, and probably the oldest of the Homeopathic school in active practice in the state of Vermont, was born in Rochester, Vermont, February 20, 1829, a son of the Rev. Samuel Sparhawk, who was born in Templeton, Massachusetts, January 1, 1801 a descendant of Scotch ancestry. The Rev. Samuel Sparhawk was a minister in the Congregational church, and officiated in that capacity in Massachusetts, while visiting relatives, on occasions also in Albany, New York, and in Vermont. His death occurred in November, 1869, in the town of Pittsfield, Vermont. He was located for the last thirty years in Randolph.

George E. E. Sparhawk acquired his preliminary education in the Orange county grammar school at Randolph, Vermont, and this was supplemented by a course of study in the West Randolph Academy, from which he graduated with the class of 1850. In the meantime, for six consecutive years a portion of his time was devoted to the occupation of teaching, and thus, as the result of his own exertions, he was enabled to acquire a broad general education. Choosing the medical profession for his life work, he pursued a course of reading under the competent preceptorship of Dr. Gibson, of Sharon, Vermont, with whom he remained from 1849 to 1852. In March of the latter year he became a student in the Vermont Medical College at Woodstock, and at the end of the spring term he entered the office of Dr. William F. Guernsey, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with whom he remained only a few months. He further prosecuted his studies in the Hahnemann Homeopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, this being at the time the only homeopathic college in the world, from which he graduated in March, 1853, in the fifth class of that celebrated institution, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The following June Dr. Sparhawk chose his native town, Rochester, for the field of his labor, and practiced his profession in partnership with Dr. H. W. Hamilton. He continued his connection with this gentleman until January, 1854, when he purchased the latter's interest and continued the practice alone. He was the pioneer of the "new school," as homeopathy was then called, and for many years was the only physician of this school in the state of Vermont. Like any exponent of a new science he met with much opposition, but being convinced of its superiority over the old system, he adopted its practice altogether, and the excellent results

which he obtained in cases of a most serious character, which attracted attention and finally recognition from the most learned members of the medical profesion, demonstrated the wisdom of his course. In 1856 he formed a partnership with Dr. C. B. Currier, to whom afterward he sold his practice on account of the failing health of his wife. He then located in West Randolph, Vermont, where he practiced his profession, also maintaining an office in Gaysville, Vermont. After the death of his wife, which occurred in December, 1858, he removed to Gaysville, where he became conspicuous through his masterly skill in relieving the sufferings of his patients; he remained here until November 25, 1878, when he located in Burlington, Vermont, where he has since remained. He is very careful in the diagnosis of a case, is sympathetic and considerate in the sick-room, and for these reasons, combined with his ability, which is recognized as of the highest order, his services are in great demand in cases of the gravest character, where the best medical skill is required.

Dr. Sparhawk, believing that there was a wider field for the practice of his chosen specialty, laid the foundation in 1886 for the magnificent building known as the Sparhawk Sanitarium, which was completed in 1887 with every modern improvement and with accommodations for twenty-five patients. This institution is under the personal supervision of Dr. Sparhawk, ably assisted by an eminent corps of physicians. Thousands of patients, many of whom have been pronounced incurable by other physicians, have been restored to perfect health. Dr. Sparhawk, believing that much good could be accomplished by the use of baths, in 1895 added a beautiful annex, containing Turkish, vapor, electric and numerous other kinds of bathing facilities, which will accommodate twenty-five people at the same time. The reputation of this establishment for effecting cures has spread throughout the Union, and patients are received from every state. Since 1897 the Doctor has been relieved of the most arduous duties connected with his practice by his son, Dr. Sam Sparhawk, who is a graduate of the University of Vermont, and also from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In addition to his professional duties, Dr. Sparhawk has devoted some time to agricultural pursuits. He owns two magnificent farms, where are raised all the vegetables as well as the milk, butter and poultry used at the sanitarium.

Dr. Sparhawk aided in founding the Vermont Homeopathic Society in 1854, and it was largely through his instrumentality that the charter was obtained in 1858; he has filled almost every office in the society, acting in the capacity of secretary for over twenty years and is one of its most honored and valued representatives. In 1859 he became a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and in 1884 joined the American Obstetrical Society. He holds membership in the Congregational church of Burlington, Vermont, and socially is a member of White River Lodge No. 90, Free & Accepted Masons of Bethel, Vermont, his name being on the roll of its charter members. His political support is given to the Republican party; he keeps well informed on the issues and questions of the day, but has never sought or desired office, preferring to devote his time and energy to his profession.

On March 4, 1854, Dr. Sparhawk was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Ann Griswold, of Randolph, Vermont. After the death of his wife, which occurred December 2, 1858, the Doctor married, June 18, 1867, Miss Mary A. Hendee, of Pittsford, Vermont, and to them have been born two children: Fred, born December 5, 1870, died October 26, 1879; and Sam, born September 6, 1869, married, in 1898, Miss Frances A. Hall, of Burlington, Vermont, and they have two children, Sam, Jr., and George H. Sparhawk.

MRS. ALFRED ROBINSON.

One of the most highly esteemed ladies of Bennington Center is Mrs. Alfred Robinson, who is a representative of an old and honored family of that locality, being a daughter of Gay R. Sanford, who was for many years prominently identified with the commercial and industrial interests of Bennington. He was a native of Derby, Connecticut, and a son of Captain Raymond and Rebecca (Chatfield) Sanford, in whose family were two sons. The family was founded in Connecticut in early colonial days. On the

attempt of the colonies to throw off the yoke of British oppression, Captain Raymond Sanford entered the continental army, and was made a lieutenant of the Sixteenth Company, Second Regiment in 1777, being commissioned captain on the 17th of October, 1779. He was a prominent Mason, joining King Hiram's Lodge in 1773, and in 1790 he became a charter member of Hart Lodge No 22, A. F. & A. M., of Woodbridge. After the Revolutionary war he removed from his old home in Connecticut to Bennington, Vermont, where he continued to make his home until called to his final rest in 1805. His wife died at a good old age. Both were earnest and consistent members of the Presbyterian church, and were held in high regard by all who knew them.

Gay R. Sanford, the father of Mrs. Robinson, was reared and educated in Derby, Connecticut, and later went to Plymouth, that state, where he learned the carpenter's trade. He subsequently traveled extensively through the south, in the interest of a mercantile firm, being thus employed for some years, and on his return to Connecticut he located at Harwinton, where he conducted a store for some time. In 1831 he removed to Bennington, Vermont, and in this city continued to make his home throughout the remainder of his life. Here he operated a cotton factory and was also proprietor of two stores. He was a wide-awake, energetic and reliable business man, and was able to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. In his political affiliations he was first a Whig and later a Republican, and in his social relations was connected with Woodbridge Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He died on the 9th of November, 1853, at the age of sixty-six years, honored and respected by all who knew him. His wife departed this life October 23, 1859, at the age of sixty-three. She bore the maiden name of Hannah Brown and was a daughter of Captain Park and Sarah (Curtis) Brown, of Southbury, Connecticut, who were the parents of thirteen children; Mrs. Brown was fifty years of age at the time of her death.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanford had seven children, of whom Mrs. Robinson is the eldest, and all are yet living. One of the family, Charles R. Sanford, is a well known undertaker and prominent citizen of Bennington Center, where he is conducting an extensive business. He married Miss Maria Robinson, a daughter of Deacon John F. Robinson, of Bennington Center, who died at the age of fifty years. By this union was born a daughter, May, who is now the wife of William B. Jennings, of Cleveland, Ohio, and has one child, Nancy. During the winter months Mrs. Robinson makes her home with her brother Charles R. Sanford. Another brother, William M. Sanford, is a resident of Troy, New York.

FARNHAM MANNING SPRAGUE.

Farnham Manning Sprague, of Readsboro, is filling the position of foreman of the repair



FARNHAM MANNING SPRAGUE.

shops connected with the Hoosac Tunnel and Wilmington Railroad in a most capable manner. He was born in Whitingham, Vermont,

June 23, 1858, a son of Manning Sprague. He is of excellent English ancestry, and is directly descended from William Sprague, the immigrant, his lineage being thus traced: William, Jonathan, William, Nehemiah, Elias, Jonathan, Nehemiah, Manning, Farnham M.

William Sprague (1), was born in Upway, county of Dorset, England, a son of Edward and Christina Sprague, the former of whom died in 1614, leaving three sons, Ralph, Richard and William, all of whom came to this country in 1629, in the interest of the Massachusetts Bay Company. William located first in Naumkeag, now Salem, going from there to Charlestown, and Boston, thence, in 1636, to Hingham, Massachusetts, where his death occurred in 1675. He married Mellicent Eames. Jonathan Sprague (2), was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, May 28, 1648, and died in September, 1741, having lived in Hingham, and in Providence and Smithfield, Rhode Island. The maiden name of his wife was Mehitable Holbrook.

William Sprague (3), a native of Smithfield, Rhode Island, died in 1768. He and his wife, Abigail, were the parents of Nehemiah D. Sprague (4), who married in 1738, Mercy Brown. Elias Sprague (5), born in Smithfield, Rhode Island, June 16, 1744, married, August 5, 1764, Mercy Bassett, and died February 15, 1799. Jonathan Sprague (6), who was born in Smithfield, Rhode Island, December 9, 1765, and died in Thompson, Connecticut, October 29, 1815, married Patience Pixley. Nehemiah Sprague (7), born in Uxbridge, Massachusetts, spent the larger part of his active life as a blacksmith in Whitingham, Vermont, where his death occurred in 1872. Of this union with Polly Farnham nine children ware born, of whom two survive, Charlotte, wife of Samuel Tyler, of Jacksonville, Vermont; and Francis Sprague, of Wardsboro, Vermont. Both he and his wife were active and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Manning Sprague (8), was born in Whitingham, Vermont, and died November 19, 1900, in Readsboro, Vermont. He was reared in Whitingham, where he attended the district schools and the academy, after which he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. From 1867 to 1890 he pursued the vocation of farming, and was an esteemed and respected citizen. He was a Democrat in his political affiliations and belonged to the Baptist church. He married Fanny Willard, who was born near Hinsdale, New Hampshire, a daughter of Washington Willard. Mr. Willard spent the earlier years of his life as a shoemaker in Hindsdale, New Hampshire, later removing to Wisconsin, where he died at the advanced age of fourscore years. By his marriage with Miss Furbush seven children were born, four of whom survive, namely: Mrs. Louisa Welsh; Hannah; Phineas, of Charlemont, Massachusetts; and Fanny, widow of Manning Sprague, of Readsboro. Mrs. Sprague bore her husband seven children, of whom but two are living, Theodore, of Readsboro; and Farnham M., the special subject of this sketch. She is a member of the Baptist church.

Farnham M. Sprague (9), lived in Whitingham until ten years of age, then came with his parents to Readsboro, where he completed his education in the common schools. Learning then the trade of machinist, he soon proved himself a skillful workman in the mills, and rose from one position to another, until placed in charge of the machine work in the National Metal Edge Box Company's factory. In 1893 he entered the shops of the Hoosac Tunnel & Wilmington Railroad Company, and after a short time was made foreman and master mechanic, two responsible positions which he held for some time. On account of the increase of business he was forced to resign as master mechanic, and has since devoted his entire time and attention to the general repairing of the rolling stock of the road, having a number of men in his employ.

Mr. Sprague married, in 1880, Hattie Jewell, a native of Monroe, Massachusetts, and a daughter of Edward K. Jewell, a farmer, now residing in Whitingham, Vermont. She died at the age of twenty-seven years, leaving two children, Blanche E., and Lena H. Mr. Sprague married, second, in 1892, Etta Chase, who was born in Readsboro, Vermont, a daughter of Joseph and Clarinda Chase, the former of whom is a native of Pelham, Massachusetts, while the latter was born in Whitingham. She is one of a family of four children: Clara, wife of J. F. Megnault; Allie J.; Etta, now Mrs. Sprague; and Laura, wife of George M. Guernsey. Mr.

Sprague is a firm adherent of the Democratic party, and notwithstanding that the town is a Republican stronghold, has held the office of water commissioner, and represented Readsboro in the state legislature in 1890. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is an active member of the Baptist church, of which he is deacon and trustee and superintendent of the Sunday school.

CHARLES HENRY HEATH.

Charles Henry Heath, late of Montpelier, Vermont, was born in Woodbury, Vermont, November 4, 1829, a son of Elias and Ruth (Blanchard) Heath. He acquired his early education in the public schools of Woodbury, the Washington Grammar school and the People's Academy, at Morrisville. After his graduation from the latter institution he entered the University of Vermont, from which he was graduated in 1854, and three years later this same institution conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts.

The four years following his graduation Mr. Heath acted in the capacity of principal of the academy at Morrisville, which at that time ranked as the best school of its kind in the state of Vermont. During the time he was principal of the school he studied law in the office of Mr. Thomas Gleed, of Morrisville, Vermont, and was admitted to the bar of Lamoille county court in December, 1858. He practiced his profession at Plainfield, Vermont, until 1872, when he removed to Montpelier, and continued his practice up to the time of his death, which occurred July 12, 1889.

On February 9, 1859, Mr. Heath was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Eliza Putnam, daughter of Dr. David Wing and Rebecca (Caldwell) Putnam, of Morrisville, Vermont.

Mr. Heath was a Republican in politics, and he commenced his political career early in the sixties by serving as state's attorney for the county for two years, and for the years 1868, 1869 and 1870 he was chosen to represent the people in the state senate, and was subsequently made a trustee of the state library. The cause of temperance had an ardent supporter in Mr. Heath, who firmly believed that most of the troubles in this world were from the source of intemperance. He was also an adherent of the principles of Free Masonry, being advanced to the degree of knight templar. Mr. Heath was a man of very broad principles, and whatever commended itself as helpful to humanity was sure to enlist his hearty co-operation. He possessed a wonderful memory and whatever he observed seemed indelibly impressed upon his mind. He was also a liberal thinker in his religious views.

GEORGE WADSWORTH ROBINSON.

The Robinson family, of which the subject of this sketch was a worthy representative, has long been prominently identified with the history of Bennington Center. The first of the name to locate here was Captain Samuel Robinson, who on returning from one of the campaigns of the continental army in the French and Indian war passed through Bennington Center, in 1761, and being impressed by the attractiveness of this locality determined to settle here. He was the moderator of the first town meeting, or "proprietors' meeting," as it was then called, February 11, 1762, and since that time members of the family have borne quite an active and prominent part in the affairs of the town and county.

General David Robinson, the eighth child of Captain Samuel Robinson, was born in Hardwick, Massachusetts, November 22, 1754, and came with his father to Bennington, Vermont, in 1761. When the colonists took up arms against the mother country at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, he joined the continental army, and as a private participated in the battle of Bennington, but afterwards rose by regular promotion to the rank of major general. He continued his connection with military affairs until 1817, when he resigned his commission. For the long period of twenty-two years, ending in 1811, he efficiently served as sheriff of Bennington county, and was then appointed United States marshal, which office he filled until 1819. He was always deeply interested in everything connected with the growth and prosperity of Bennington, and was recognized as one of the most valued and useful men of the community, as well as one of its most distinguished and popular citizens. He died on the 12th of December, 1843,



Charles A. Heath

at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. In early life he married Miss Sarah Fay, a daughter of Stephen Fay. Captain Heman Robinson, the youngest son of this worthy couple, spent his entire life at Bennington, where he died at the age of fifty years. He wedded Miss Betsey Wadsworth, a daughter of Joseph Wadsworth, and twelve children blessed this union, one of whom was George Wadsworth Robinson.

The last named was born in Bennington Center on the 14th of January 1819, and his primary education, acquired in the public schools of that place, was supplemented by a course at the Bennington Academy. After arriving at man's estate, he went to New York city, where he was employed as clerk in a carpet store, and he was offered an interest in the business, but at the earnest solicitation of his grandfather, General Robinson, he returned to Bennington in 1843, to take charge of the general's estate. He later became proprietor of the Walloomsac House and also engaged in auctioneering, being a very active man throughout life. He finally disposed of his hotel. He built three observatories on Mount Anthony and devoted considerable time to that pursuit.

On the 8th of April, 1840, Mr. Robinsin was united in marriage to Miss Jane E. Hinsdill, whose father was Joseph N. Hinsdill, of Hinsdillville, who was a native of Bennington and the proprietor of the first woolen mill in the state. At the time of his death, which occurred when he was forty-eight years of age, Mr. Hinsdill owned every house in the village which bore his name. He married Miss Joanna Nichols, a cousin of Charles Foster, ex-secretary of treasury, and to them were born ten children, of whom nine reached years of maturity; one son, Joseph N., became cashier of the Bennington Bank and surveyor general of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson had ten children, namely: Mrs. Samuel B. Hall, who is a resident of North Bennington and has four sons, Deming, Robinson, Carter and Lincoln; Mrs. Charles F. Sears, who makes her home in Atlantic City, New Jersey; Carrie, a resident of Bennington Center; David, who is now engaged in farming in the state of Washington; Heman, who is employed in the mint in California; George A., who is at home with his mother; Chester, Fannie and Agnes, deceased; and Jennie E., also at Bennington Center.

Throughout life Mr. Robinson was a staunch supporter of the men and measures of the Democratic party, and for a number of years he filled the office of postmaster at Bennington Center. He was a charter member and the first president of the Bennington Historical Society, to which organization he devoted much time and labor with most gratifying results. He was also actively interested in the erection of the Bennington Battle Monument, for which he collected a large amount of money, and as a public-spirited and progressive citizen he gave his support to every enterprise calculated to advance the moral, social or material welfare of his native place. He was a man highly honored and esteemed by all who knew him, and well merited the regard in which he was held. His widow survived him until June 3, 1902, when she passed away at the old homestead in Bennington Center, at the age of eighty-two years, surrounded by a host of friends and acquaintances who esteemed her highly for her sterling worth. The following is an extract from a local paper, The Banner:

"The impressive characteristic in the character of Mrs. Robinson was her gentleness. There was such an element of quiet and gentleness about her that few would be aware of her abilities. She had a remarkable memory and would repeat many a psalm and hymn and poem for the benefit of her children. Her love of home and devotion to her family were of the deepest kind. Often would she get her children to repeat with her these lines:

'Let not soft slumber close your eyes
Before you've recollected thrice,
The train of actions through the day.
Where have my feet sought out the way?
What have I sought that I could shun?
What duties have I left undone?
Or into what new follies run?
These self-inquiries are the road,
Which lead to virtue and to God.'

"But her thought was not confined to her own home, and again and again she would inquire about friends and neighbors after she was unable to get to see them herself. One of her

favorite hymns was, 'How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord,' and it was expressive of her Christian faith. She united with the Old First church, January 5, 1834, when in her fifteenth year, and was a consistent member for sixty-eight years. She showed her interest in the church to the very last, being greatly interested in the preparations for re-opening the church for services the Sunday before her death, after the long absence necessitated by extensive repairs.

"Her passing to the other life was beautiful and peaceful, so gentle that the friends could hardly tell the exact moment it came.

"Homeward.

"She sat at peace in the sunshine
Till the day was almost done,
And then, at its close, an angel
stole over the threshold stone.
He folded her hands together,
He touched her eyelids with balm,
And her last breath floated upward
Like the close of a beautiful psalm.
No tender, yet sad, farewell,
From her quivering lips was heard.
So softly she crossed the quiet stream
That it was not by a ripple stirred.
She was spared the pain of parting tears,
She was spared all mortal strife.
It was scarcely dying, she only passed
In a moment, to endless life.
Weep not for the swift release
From earthly pain and care,
Nor grieve that she reached her home and rest
Ere she knew that she was there.
But think of the sweet surprise,
The sudden and strange delight
She felt as she met the Savior's smile
And walked with him in white."

George A. Robinson, who lives in the old homestead, has made farming his life occupation and still carries on that pursuit with good success. During his boyhood he attended the common schools of Bennington Center and also the Mount Anthony Seminary. Politically he is identified with the Republican party, and is now (1902) efficiently serving as village clerk. He belongs to the Vermont Society of the Sons of the Revolution and the Vermont Historical Society, and is a member of the old First church at Bennington Center, in which his father was president of church and society.

ALBERT WHITMAN FERRIN.

Albert Whitman Ferrin, known as a most capable financier and man of affairs, was born July 4, 1851, in Johnson, Vermont, son of Whitman George and Harriet Matilda (Harris) Ferrin, of old and well known families. Whitman G. Ferrin was born in Croydon, New Hampshire, July 9, 1818, son of John and Hannah (Jacobs) Ferrin. John was born December 25, 1789, at Newport, New Hampshire, son of Zebulon and Lydia (Coburn) Ferrin. Zebulon first married Lydia Coburn, at Newport, September 25, 1783, and for his second wife married Chloe, the widow of James Winter, at Croydon, October 8, 1812. He disappeared from Croydon in 1818. His son John was a farmer; he removed in 1820 to Morristown, Vermont, and became a man of prominence, occupying various town offices and serving in the legislature, where he was noted as the largest man in that body. He married Hannah Jacobs, who was born August 10, 1794, and died November 9, 1874, a daughter of Whitman and Hannah (Walker) Jacobs. Whitman Jacobs was a pensioner of the Revolutionary war, and a son of the Rev. Whitman Jacobs, of Royalston, Massachusetts.

The Rev. Whitman Jacobs was born May 3, 1727, at Bristol, Massachusetts (now in Rhode Island); he was married October 1, 1744, to Rebecca B. Jacobs, who died at Royalston, Massachusetts, December 15, 1754. His second wife was Rebecca Grow, whom he married June 3, 1773. He organized the first Baptist church in Thompson, Connecticut, and he was so famous as a pulpiteer that people came great distances to hear him preach. In 1769 he came to Royalston, where he died March 27, 1801. He was the father of fifteen children.

Nathaniel, father of the Reverend Whitman Jacobs, was born June 26, 1683, at Hingham, Massachusetts. He removed to Bristol, Massachusetts (now in Rhode Island), and in 1729 to Woodstock, then in Massachusetts and now in Connecticut, where he bought a large tract of

land and lived until 1742, when he went to Thompson, Connecticut, and bought two large tracts of land, for which he paid fifty-four hundred dollars. He then opened an inn which, as the half-way house between Hartford and Boston, and known as the "Jacobs Inn," was famous to the travelers of the day. Lafayette, the gallant Frenchman who rendered such valuable service to the patriot cause during the Revolutionary war, made it his stopping place while journeying from New York to Boston, and when he had departed it was found that he had left behind him his Masonic apron, which is now worn by George Jacobs, who occupies the old homestead farm upon which the famous old inn is yet standing. Washington was also a guest there while passing through the country. On one occasion Washington's coachman drove away without his master, whom he supposed had taken his seat in the vehicle, but Washington was so fleet of foot that he ran and overtook the fast-flying horses, and when on the step of the coach waved his hand in farewell to his host. Nathaniel Jacobs married, October 22, 1713, Mercy Whitman, and he died February 22, 1772. His son John succeeded him in the proprietorship of the Jacobs Inn.

Joseph Jacobs, father of Nathaniel Jacobs, born in Hingham, Massachusetts, May 10, 1644, was a son of Nicholas Jacobs, who was the progenitor of the family in 1633. He first settled at Watertown, Massachusetts, where he became a freeman in 1636, was commissioned in 1646 to try small cases, and was a deputy in 1648-9. With his wife Mary and two children he removed to Hingman, where he died, June 5, 1657.

John and Hannah (Jacobs) Ferrin were the parents of seven children. Rebecca, the oldest, was three times married, and her children were Governor George W. Hendee, one of the most conspicuous men of his day, and is still living; and Henry C. Fisk, of Morrisville. Lydia married Sylvester Gates, and two daughters were born to them, May Gates Cheney, still living, and Maria, deceased. Whitman G. is further mentioned below. Harrison died without issue. John died unmarried. Elmira and Almira, twins; Elmira is the widow of Elisha Parker, and now resides in Middlefield, Connecticut; and Almira, deceased, married Moses Weld Terrill, and became the mother of five children.

Whitman G. Ferrin received a high school education in Morrisville and Montpelier. He read law under the preceptorship of Luke P. Poland, was admitted to the bar, and practiced in Wolcott, Johnson, Hyde Park and Montpelier, Vermont. In 1859 he removed to Montpelier and formed a partnership with F. F. Merrill, who died shortly afterward, and he afterward practiced alone. He was a man of splendid legal attainments, and cared for a very extensive practice in the supreme and inferior courts. In 1866 and 1868 he served in the legislature, and was state auditor from 1871 to 1877. He was one of the incorporators and the first treasurer of the Montpelier Savings Bank and Trust Company, and occupied that position until 1878, when he was succeeded by his son. He was an organizer and a zealous supporter of the church of the Messiah (Unitarian), and assisted liberally in the building of its house of worship. He was a man of excellent social qualities, and was seld in high esteem in the community. December 25, 1843, he married Matilda Harris, who was born in Stowe, July 21, 1824, a daughter of Joel and Mahitabel (Akeley) Harris. Her father was born in Stowe, September 17, 1796, and died September 22, 1862. He was a farmer, a son of Joel K. Harris, born July 8, 1766, who was son of Nathaniel, born at Colchester, Connecticut, April 2, 1743, who was a son of Jonathan, born at Montville, Connecticut, January 15, 1705, who was son of Lieutenant James Harris, born in Boston, April 4, 1673, who was the eldest son of James Harris, who was born in Boston, in 1640. Lieutenant James Harris married (1696) Sarah, daughter of Samuel Rogers, of New London. In 1750, when seventy-seven years of age, he married a daughter of Joseph Henry, of New London, and he died February 10, 1757, aged eighty-four years.

Whitman G. Ferrin was the father of four children: Alma T., born in Wolcott, Vermont, November 21, 1845, married, March 18, 1868, William P. Richardson, of New York; Albert Whitman, written of below; Charles H., born in Johnson, December 11, 1852, who became a

merchant and is now retired, married Ida Robinson, and to them were born two children, Whitman G. and Winnie; and Harriet M., born in Hyde Park, January 31, 1858, who became the wife of Dr. Homer C. Brigham, of New York. The parents of these children died, respectively, in June 1896, and February 11, 1892.

Their eldest son, Albert Whitman Ferrin, was educated in the public schools of Montpelier. He read law under the preceptorship of his father, but relinquished his studies, after being nearly prepared to enter upon practice, in order to take service with the Montpelier Savings Bank & Trust Company at the time of its organization. He opened the books of that corporation August 1, 1871, and continued to act as clerk until 1878, when he succeeded his father in the teasurership, a position which he has since occupied, discharging his duties with signal ability and to the entire satisfaction of the directorate and patrons. He is also county treasurer of Washington county, and is identified with various important enterprises, among which are the Lester H. Greene Company and the Sabine Machine Company.

He has attained to high rank in the Masonic order; is a member of Aurora Lodge No. 22, Keystone Chapter R. A. M., Mount Zion Commandery, K. T., and of Mt. Sinai Temple, Mystic Shrine. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Ferrin was married, December 24, 1874, to Miss Florence Huntington, a daughter of L. B. Huntington, and of this marriage were born two children: Florence, born September 17, 1879, who is a teacher of French and German in the Montpelier high school; and Homer, born July 27, 1884, a cadet in the Norwich University, at Northfield. The mother of these children died in August, 1884. June 12, 1889, Mr. Ferrin was married to Miss Laura Sabin, a daughter of Charles S. and Emily M. Sabin. Of this marriage was born a son, Charles, November 27, 1892.

HENRY CRANE TINKHAM, M. D.

Dr. Henry Crane Tinkham, physician and dean of the medical department of the University of Vermont, is a descendant of an old and famous New England family, some of whose members participated in the Revolutionary war. Ephraim Tinkham, the progenitor of the American branch of the family, was born in England about 1614; he emigrated to this country in the spring of 1630, and settled in Plymouth, Massachusetts. His son, Ephraim Tinkham, was born August 5, 1649; his son, John Tinkham, was born August 23, 1680; his son, Amos Tinkham, was born July 10, 1729. His son, Seth Tinkham, was born September 28, 1761; he was a man of fine physique, and performed many marvelous feats of strength and endurance. He also joined the army as a soldier during the war of the Revolution, and participated in that memorable and world-famous battle of Bunker Hill, where he displayed great courage and daring. He was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Nichols, and their son, Peter Tinkham, was reared on the old ancestral estate and followed the occupation of farming. He married Miss Pethana Stone, and four children were born to them, three of whom grew to years of maturity; Ann, Jane and Samuel Stone Tinkham.

Samuel Stone Tinkham, father of Henry Crane Tinkham, was born in Cornish, New Hampshire, April 7, 1818. He was reared by his grandfather on a farm, which the latter purchased in Windsor, Vermont, in 1828; he remained there until 1838, when he removed to Rochester, Vermont, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1850, when Samuel Stone Tinkham removed to Brownington, Vermont, where he resided, engaged in the occupation of farming until 1880, when he took up his residence in Newport, Vermont, where he remained until the year 1896, when he finally settled in Burlington, Vermont, where he now resides with his son, Henry Crane Tinkham. Mr. Samuel Stone Tinkham was united in marriage, February 3, 1848, in Rochester, Vermont, to Miss Clarrissa, daughter of Elijah and Ruth (Crane) Richmond. Three children were born of this union, namely: Edson Scott, born June 2, 1850, now a farmer of Brownington, Vermont; Dr. Henry Crane; and Francis Samuel, born April 16, 1860, now engaged in the capacity of cashier of the savings bank of Newport, Vermont. The mother of these children died September 4, 1896.

Henry Crane Tinkham, second son of Samuel Stone and Clarrissa Tinkham, was born in



L. L. Whitham, M.D.

Brownington, Vermont, December 7, 1856. He acquired his early education in the public schools of his native town, and this was supplemented later by a course of study in the Derby Academy. Subsequently he attended the medical department of the University of Vermont, from which he was graduated in 1883 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery. Immediately after his graduation he located in Burlington, Vermont, where he entered upon the practice of his profession, making a specialty of surgery. His devotion to his chosen calling is deep and abiding, and his ability, both natural and acquired, has won him recognition as a most capable member of the medical fraternity. He has been associated with the medical department of the University of Vermont since his graduation, in the various capacities of demonstrator of anatomy, adjunct professor of anatomy and professor of anatomy; the latter position he held for the year 1895. He was elected professor of clinical surgery, and was also called upon to fill the honorable position of dean of the medical department in 1899, which position he still occupies.

Dr. Tinkham is a prominent member of the Vermont State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Burlington Clinical Society, and the Knights of Pythias. He serves in the capacity of school commissioner of Burlington, Vermont, and is an earnest, consistent member of the Congregational church. On October 17, 1886, Dr. Tinkham was united in marriage to Miss Clara E. Day, daughter of Albert Day. Two children have been born to them, one of whom died in infancy, and Mable Tinkham.

FREDERICK W. MORSE.

Frederick W. Morse, the genial passenger and freight agent for the Montpelier & Wells Railroad, was born in Duxbury, Vermont, September 12, 1844, his parents being Samuel and Caroline (Randall) Morse. The father was born in Bolton, Vermont, December 8, 1809, and was a son of Joseph and Susanna (Gleason) Morse. Throughout his business career Joseph Morse carried on agricultural pursuits. He served his country in the war of 1812 and participated in the famous battle of Plattsburg. His death occurred when he had attained the age of sixty years, and his wife passed away in 1867 at the ripe old age of eighty-two years. They were the parents of eight children, Samuel, Lorenzo, Russell, Allen, Edwin, Jane and Chauncey and Charles, twins.

Samuel Morse, the father of Frederick W., was reared on the old home farm, and later in life engaged in the hotel business, being proprietor of the old Stage House at Waterbury, Vermont. In addition to the care of the hotel he engaged in farming, and was a man of considerable prominence and influence in his locality. His fellow townsmen manifested their confidence in his ability and his loyalty of citizenship by electing him their representative to the state legislature. He married Caroline Randall, a daughter of William and Dolly Randall, who removed from Dover, Massachusetts, to the Green Mountain state. Her father lived to the advanced age of ninety-two years. To Mr. and Mrs. Morse were born the following children: Leonard, deceased; Merinda; William, who has also passed away; Orin A., of Boston, Massachusetts; Ransom J., of Chicago, Illinois; and Frederick W. The mother of this family died in 1849 and the father afterward married Maria Windgate, by whom he had one child, Bertram B., of Chicago. In his political affiliations Mr. Morse was a Democrat prior to the Civil war, when he joined the ranks of the Republican party, which formed the nation's bulwark at the time the south attempted to overthrow the Union. His death occurred on the 8th of August, 1899.

Frederick W. Morse pursued his education in the common schools. At the age of sixteen years he enlisted and for four years was connected with the Army of the Patomac. In 1865 he went with that command to Mexico, in a business capacity but not as a soldier. There his health failed and he returned to the United States. Soon afterward he secured a position as commercial traveler, thus serving until 1872. In that year he returned to the east, and in 1874 accepted a clerkship in the general office of the Montpelier & Wells Railroad. In October of the same year he was made cashier of the road. In May, 1878, he was promoted to general passenger agent and in 1881 became freight agent. He filled all three positions until April, 1895,

when he assigned the duties of the financial department to others and took the entire charge of the traffic department. He is well qualified to meet the heavy responsibilities which devolve upon him in this connection. During his long identification with railroad interests he has thoroughly mastered the business in all its departments, and not a little of the success of the company is due to his efforts. He is also the secretary and treasurer of the Barre Branch Railroad, and is engaged in the coal business in the capital city.

In 1871 occurred the marriage of Mr. Morse and Miss Adeline L. Sparks, of Bowdoinham, Maine. She died in 1894, and he was again married in 1896, his second union being with Helen D. Kempton, of Montpelier. By this union there is one child, Randall Kempton. Mr. Morse is a prominent Mason, is a past master of the lodge, high priest of King Solomon Chapter, R. A. M., and generalissimo of Mt. Zion, Commandery, K. T. He has also taken the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite and belongs to the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a worthy representative of the order of Odd Fellows. In his political views he is a Democrat, and served as postmaster of Montpelier from 1888 until 1892, filling the office with marked ability. His unswering purpose, his unquestioned fidelity, his unfaltering honesty and his unchanging will have commanded the respect of all.

DANIEL KELLOGG.

Hon. Daniel Kellogg, deceased, for many years an eminent lawyer and judge of the state of Vermont, was born at Amherst, Massachusetts, February 10, 1791. After acquiring his education in the common schools of his native town he entered Williams College, from which he was graduated in 1810. Shortly after his graduation he pursued a course of reading in the law office of General Martin Field, of Newfane, and in 1814 began the practice of his profession at Rockingham. For a number of years he acted as state's attorney for Windham county and judge of probate for the district of Westminster, secretary to the old governor and council of Vermont during the administrations of Governor Butler and Governor Van Ness, United States district attorney for the state of Vermont twelve years during the administrations of General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, adjutant and inspector general of the state, represented the town of Rockingham in the general assembly, and for two years was state senator for Windham county. In 1843 he was chosen president of the state constitutional convention, and was judge of the superior court of the state from 1845 to 1852.

At the time Judge Kellogg was elected an assistant justice of the supreme court he was in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice in the judicial district for which he was chosen. Although at the time he was open and undisguised in his devotion to the Democracy, and had accepted the position of United States district attorney for the state, yet his fidelity in the discharge of his official duties, discretion and sterling honesty, his learning and ability as a lawyer, all conspired to secure an election from his political opponents, being the first Democrat to be elected to that position in the state of Vermont. His personal popularity was so great in his judicial district that he secured an almost unanimous vote from the members of the general assembly representing the district for which he was chosen, and although a large majority of the members were radically opposed to his political opinions, yet they candidly supported him for an office which has always been regarded as the highest and most honorable in the state. In his department he was kind and courteous toward his professional brethren and judicial associates. During an extensive practice of more than fifty years his fidelity to his clients was never questioned; his social, political and business relations were characterized by great frankness and sincerity, and his whole life was distinguished by the most perfect integrity. He was a careful and laborious student, precise and painstaking in the preparation of his cases, and his examination and presentation of authorities and indicated great industry and research.

Although Judge Kellogg was one of the most decided and influential Democrats in the state, yet he heartily disapproved of the action of the administration in the Kansas outrages, and also its inaction near the commencement of the late Civil war. When that awful strife was fully inaugurated he said: "I know of no other way but to stand by the old flag, come what may; all else

is with me of secondary consideration; my party, my church may perish, but save my country."

Judge Kellogg was married three times, his first wife having been Jane McAfee, of Rockingham, his second wife, Merab Ann Bradley, daughter of William C. Bradley, and his third wife, Miranda M. Adlis, daughter of Asa Aldis, of St. Albans, Vermont. They removed to Brattleboro, Vermont, and both the Judge and his wife contributed greatly to the welfare and attractions of that town. To the Episcopal Society, then struggling to obtain a foothold and a church building, their influence and material aid was indispensable and will ever be gratefully remembered. They purchased the estate of Hon. John Phelps on High street, and erected a handsome residence. Mrs. Kellogg, by the exercise of her taste and culture, intellectual attainments and instructive conversation, rendered her home one of the most attractive in the city. In her early life she was a pupil in the Troy Seminary, under the preceptorship of Mrs. Emma Willard, and graduated with high honors from that institution, which at that time had a reputation unexcelled in this country. The following named children were born of the first marriage: Henry, born August 23, 1823, graduated at Williams College in 1843, engaged in the study of law with Hon. William C. Bradley, of Westminster, Vermont; he was drowned while bathing in the Connecticut river, June 18, 1844; and George B., born in November, 1825, studied law with Hon. Asa Keyes, of Brattleboro, Vermont; he commenced the practice of his profession in Rockingham in 1846, and removing to Brattleboro in 1855, was appointed postmaster in 1861, state's attorney for Windham county three years, adjutant and inspector general for the state from 1854 to 1859, and represented the town of Brattleboro in the general assembly two years; he was active in the recruiting of the Vermont Cavalry Regiment and was appointed lieutenant colonel of it during the Rebellion, at the conclusion of which he was honorably discharged and resumed the practice of his profession in St. Louis, where he died in November, 1875. Of the children born of the second marriage, were: Sarah B., born in August, 1831, married in November, 1855, Henry A. Willard, of Washington, District of Columbia, where she now resides; Daniel, born April 9, 1834, served as postmaster at Brattleboro, Vermont, from 1862 to July, 1868, and was united in marriage, May 2, 1861, to Miss Margaret W. May, of Brattleboro, Vermont.

ELMER JAMES BULLOCK.

Elmer J. Bullock, of Readsboro, is a well known business man, actively identified with the development of the mercantile, manufacturing and mining interests of this town. He was born July 21, 1849, in Whitingham, Vermont, a son



ELMER JAMES BULLOCK.

of James Bullock and grandson of Nathaniel Bullock, Jr. His great-grandfather, Nathaniel Bullock, Sr., was born in Connecticut, but spent his last years in Royalston, Massachusetts, being among the pioneer settlers of that town. He was an industrious farmer, deeply religious, and an active member of the Baptist church.

Nathaniel Bullock, Jr., was born in Royals-

ton, Massachusetts, and grew to manhood on the ancestral homestead, where he was engaged in farming for many years, also working at the shoemaker's trade a part of the time. He subsequently moved from there to Readsboro, coming with his wife and four children on an ox sled, locating on the farm now known as the Bradley Stowe farm. Two years later, his wife having died, he went to South Shaftsbury, Vermont, where he followed his trade for two years, then moved to Monroe, Massachusetts, where he followed farming for a while. Coming from there to Readsboro, he kept a hotel a few years, then married again and settled on North Hill, where he resided until his death, at the age of eighty years. He married, first, a Miss Ballou, who was a relative of President Garfield's mother. She bore him two sons and two daughters, one son being James, the father of Elmer J. Bullock. He married, second, Mrs. Esther Bailey.

James Bullock was born in Royalston, Massachusetts, and lived with his father in various Vermont towns during his earlier days, also spending a few years in Monroe, Massachusetts, and coming from there to Readsboro. Starting in business for himself in this town, he built a store whech he managed a few years. Disposing of that property, he was associated for some years with Michael Sanford, in the conduct of a general store and the postoffice, in which he was succeeded by his son when the latter was fourteen years of age. The latter was subsequently engaged in business at Greenfield and Wilmington. In 1870 father and son erected a store in Readsboro, which was conducted under the firm name of James Bullock & Son. They carried on a substantial mercantile trade for twelve years, being the first merchants in town to win conspicuous financial success. In 1882 Mr. Bullock went to Charlemont, Massachusetts, where he was engaged in general merchandising until his death, in December, 1885. He served as justice of the peace for a number of terms. He married Cynthia L. Baker, who was born in Readsboro, a daughter of Calvin and Cynthia (Walker) Baker, the former of whom came from Massachusetts to Readsboro, where he worked at his trade of a cabinet-maker for awhile, then moved to Hawley, Massachusetts, afterwards settling as a farmer in Rowe, Massachusetts, where he died at the age of eighty-five years. Both he and his wife were active and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Elmer J. Bullock was educated in the common schools of Readsboro, attending until fourteen years of age, when, on account of his fine penmanship, he entered the store in which his father had previously been employed, and was there engaged as clerk and assistant in the postoffice until the store changed hands as above noted.

For four years he was engaged in the real estate and insurance business in North Adams, Massachusetts, giving it up to take charge of his father's affairs. He subsequently bought back the old store in which he first started in business, continuing as a merchant until 1889, when he was burned out, but soon after built the block known as the Bullock block. He was afterwards active in causing the establishment of the Readsboro Chair Company, serving as its treasurer and subsequently for four years as its manager. He then resumed his former mercantile business, continuing it successfully until 1898. In the latter year he erected a mill for general wood working, which he continues to operate, and has since been interested also in local mining properties.

Mr. Bullock is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Jacksonville Lodge, F. & A. M. He has served as school director, was first president of the village corporation, and was influential in having the co-operative creamery, of which he was president for awhile, located there. He is a talented musician, for ten years being leader of the brass band. He is a member of the Baptist church, and sings in the choir. He has also sung, without remuneration, for funerals during the last thirty-five years. Mr. Bullock married, first, in 1869, Fannie E. Carpenter, daughter of George Carpenter, a farmer and hotel-keeper in Readsboro. He married, second, May 29, 1890, Laura L. Drury, who was born in Richmond, Vermont, daughter of Samuel Drury, a butcher in that town. Mr. and Mrs. Bullock have two children, Minnie Drury and James Elmer Bullock.

FRED LESLIE LAIRD.

Mr. Laird, who is an attorney at law in Montpelier, Vermont, was born at Plainfield, Vermont, September 26, 1860, a son of the late Henry Sperry Laird and Van Lora S. Laird. His paternal grandfather, John Laird, a farmer at Woodbury, Vermont, was twice married. Joseph the only child by his first wife, is deceased. He married for his second wife Eliza Davis, who bore him twelve children, namely: Henry Sperry, Loren, James, John, Lemuel, Cynthia, Lucretia, Hattie, Eliza, Sarah, Mary and Dorothy. Henry Sperry Laird was born in Woodbury, Vermont, July 19, 1831, and died August 2, 1899, in Marshfield, Vermont. As a young man he engaged in the lumber business at Plainfield, Vermont, remaining there until 1869, when he removed to Marshfield, where he owned and operated an extensive business in the manufacturing of lumber, being one of the leading business men of the place for many years. He served his townsmen in various offices of trust and responsibility, and was a representative from the town of Marshfield to the state legislature in 1886. In 1858 he married Van Lora Dwinell, the daughter of Joseph and Sarah Dwinell of Marshfield, and a granddaughter of William and Ruth Dwinell, who, in the early part of the nineteenth century, came to Marshfield, Vermont, from New Hampshire. Four children were born of this union: Harry L., a farmer and lumber dealer of Marshfield; Fred Leslie; Hattie, who died at the age of eleven months; and a boy who died in infancy.

Fred Leslie Laird received his diploma from the Montpelier Seminary in 1880, and was graduated from Dartmouth College with the class of 1884. He subsequently studied law with Joseph A. Wing, of Montpelier, for one year, and then served, in 1885-86, as deputy county clerk for Washington county. The following year he continued his studies in the office of S. C. Shurtliff, of Montpelier, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1887. Since that time Mr. Laird has been engaged in the practice of his chosen profession in Montpelier. He has served in many official capacities, and in 1900-01-02 was a member of the munipical board of aldermen, representing ward four. In politics he is a Republican.

On November 19, 1888, Mr. Laird was married to Nelly Cox, of Randolph, Maine, a daughter of Barnett A. and Victoria L. (Bailey) Cox. Of their union five children have been born: Albert Cox, Henry Sperry, Frederick Leslie, Jr., James Tyler and Joseph De Boer.

JONAS ELI GOODENOUGH.

Jonas Eli Goodenough, of Montpelier, was born in Berlin, Vermont, October 22, 1860, a son of Alonzo Edgar Goodenough. He comes of patriotic pioneer stock, being a descendant in the fifth generation from Joseph Goodenough, one of the first settlers of Berlin, Vermont, and a Revolutionary soldier, the line of descent being as follows: Joseph, Jonas, Jonas, Alonzo Edgar, Jonas Eli.

Joseph Goodenough (1), the first of the family of whom we have any definite record, served in the French and Indian war as paymaster in the British army. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, he held the rank of second lieutenant in the colonial army. At the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, he took a prominent part, being first lieutenant of the Sudbury (Massachusetts) Company. From July 1, 1778, until May 31, 1779, he was sergeant of a company detailed to guard a magazine at Sudbury. In 1798, in company with his son Jonas, he came to Vermont, locating in the town of Berlin, where he purchased from John Taplin five hundred acres of what was then known as the "Governor's Right." Clearing a small space in the timber, he built a log house, then returned to his home in Sudbury. In the winter of 1799, shortly after the death of his wife, with his son Jonas, and the latter's wife and child, he started for their frontier home, arriving in Berlin about the middle of March. In the rude log cabin which he had previously reared, he spent the remainder of his life. His sons, Jesse and William, also removed to Berlin, settling on the original purchase of land.

Jonas Goodenough (2) a native of Sudbury, Massachusetts, was engaged in farming and lumbering in his new home in the wilderness, and also did a good deal of teaming, hauling freight from Boston to Montreal. He was successful in his labors, and accumulated a good property for those days. He married Betsey Rice, of Sudbury, and they became the parents of the following

named children: Jonas; Jesse; Abigail, who married Alden Doten; and Charles.

Jonas Goodenough (3) was born in Sudbury, Masachusetts, December 20, 1795. He was educated at the old academy in Montpelier, being fitted for college, after which he taught in the district schools for twenty-five winters, during the summer seasons being engaged in farming. He also owned and operated a sawmill, carrying on an extensive business as a lumber manufacturer. He was active and influential in local affairs, serving as selectman and justice of the peace. He lived to a good old age, dying December 23, 1882. He married Lucy Doten, daughter of Isaac and Abigail (Le Baron) Doten, of Pomfret, Vermont. She was born October 18, 1801. The name of Doten was originally spelled Doty, and the line of descent is as follows: Edward Doty, (1), who came to America in the Mayflower, and who married Faith Clarke; John Doty (2), who married Elizabeth Cook; John Doty (3), who married Mehitabel Nelson; John Doten (4), who changed the family name from Doty to Doten, and who married Lydiah Dunham; Edward Doten (5), who married Johannah Whiting; Isaac Doten (6), who married Abigail Le Baron.

The children of Jonas and Lucy (Doten) Goodenough were Alonzo Edgar; Melissa, who married Hiram Carleton; Byron; and Annette, who married, first, Sidney Marsh, and second, Oliver Drake, of Hartford, Connecticut. Jonas Godenough married for his second wife Relief Bailey, from which union no child was born.

Alonzo Edgar Goodenough (4) was born in Berlin, Vermont, August 14, 1823, being reared on the ancestral homestead, and obtaining his education in the district school. At the age of eighteen years he learned the tailor's trade, which he followed in Montpelier, Barton and Johnson, Vermont. Retiring from his trade in 1859, he returned to the old home farm, on which he was afterwards engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, May 24, 1874. He married, first, in June, 1856, Elizabeth Roulston, of New Haven, Conecticut, a daughter of Andrew and Eunice (Skinner) Roulston, who emigrated to this country from Ireland. She died January 31, 1871, having borne him five children: Marion Eunice, wife of Charles F. Chase, of Concord, New Hampshire; Jonas Eli, the subject of this sketch; Edgar Alonzo; Charles, who died at the age of three years; and John F. Of his subsequent union with Caroline Rowell, one child was born, Lucy, who lived but two and one-half years.

Jonas Eli Goodenough (5) acquired his early education in the district school, afterwards attending the Montpelier Union school. He subsequently studied dentistry, which he practiced three years, being later employed as a teacher in the public schools. He entered the Montpelier postoffice as clerk in 1884, was made assitant postmaster in 1888, and in 1892 was appointed postmaster by President Harrison, a position which he retained from August 1, 1892, until September 1, 1894. In December, 1894, he accepted a position in the office of the National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier, with which he has since been associated. During the session of the state legislature of 1894, Mr. Goodenough was assistant sergeant-at-arms. Politically he is a Republican, and fraternally is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, having attained to the Scottish Rite degrees and the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Goodenough married, February 18, 1890, Eliza Holden, of Middlesex, Vermont, a daughter of James and Catherine (Bruce) Holden.

ALBERT L. BINGHAM, M. D.

Dr. Albert L. Bingham, a general practitioner of Williston, Vermont, was born on the Bingham homestead in Binghamville, Franklin county, Vermont, on the 26th of June, 1853.

The first American ancestor was Thomas Bingham, of Sheffield, England, who emigrated to Norwich, Connecticut, about 1660. He married Mary Rudd, by whom he became the father of eleven children. Of these, the eighth, Samuel, was twice married, lived to be the father of twelve children and died in 1760. Lemuel, son of Samuel Bingham, was born in 1713; married Hannah Perkins in 1737, six children being the result of their union and he died in 1788. Elias, youngest child of Samuel Bingham, was born in Windham, Connecticut, and married Vashti Elderkin in 1776. She died in 1804, after having borne ten children to her husband. He was subsequently twice married and outlived all



A. L. Bingham, M.D.

his wives, dying in 1829. Elias Bingham, Jr., was born in the same town as his father, July 22, 1779. He married for his third wife, Martha Robinson, of Stowe, Vermont, April 6, 1805, eleven children being the fruit of their marriage.

Benjamin F. Bingham, the sixth child of Captain Elias, Jr., and the father of Albert L., was born May 30, 1819, and was reared on the farm which was purchased from the selectmen of the town by his father in 1809, the latter having come to this state from Windham, Connecticut. The only compensation that was required for this tract of land was that they perpetually pay to the town the small sum of twelve cents per acre annually, and to build and operate a saw or grist mill on the premises, and the old mill is still in operation. Benjamin F. acquired his education in the public schools of that time, and after completing his studies, pursued the occupation of farming on the old homestead, which is still owned by his family. Politically, he was an ardent supporter of the Republican party and held various local offices in addition to being chosen to represent the town in the state legislature of 1872. Mr. Bingham was united in marriage September 13, 1841, to Miss Alice Smedley, a daughter of Joseph and Deliverance (Fowler) Smedley, the former being the son of a revolutionary soldier. Five children were born of this union, namely: Charles W., now a merchant of Buffalo, New York; Marcellus A., the present probate judge of Chittenden county; Albert L., of this review; Lucia A., the widow of Robert Stuart, of Williston, and George C., manager of the Buffalo department of the American Agricultural Chemical Company. The father of these children died December 16, 1888, and his wife passed away on the 9th of January, 1890.

Dr. Albert L. Bingham attended the normal school in Johnson and was later prepared for college at the New Hampton Institute in Fairfax. He subsequently entered the medical department of the University of Vermont, in which he completed the studies in 1875, and later took a post-graduate course in the medical department of the University of New York, graduating in that institution in 1880. Immediately after his graduation in the University of Vermont, he began the practice of his profession at Williston, where he has since enjoyed an extensive and lucrative patronage. He has attained a high position in the medical fraternity, as he has given his thought and effort to perfecting himself in his chosen calling, and he is actively associated with the county and state medical societies.

Although his time is fully occupied with his professional duties, he takes an active interest in the political affairs of the town, where he has repeatedly held the various local offices and was chosen as its representative in the state legislature of 1888. Fraternally he is a prominent member of the Masonic order, being past master of North Star Lodge, No. 12, also a member of Waterbury Chapter, Waterbury Council, Burlington Commandery and Mt. Sinai Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. On the 26th of September, 1879, Dr. Bingham was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Welch, who was born in Williston, Vermont, a daughter of the late Dr. A. C. and Abigail (Chittenden) Welch and a direct descendant of Governor Thomas Chittenden.

ALBERT OREN CUMMINS.

The deserved reward of a well spent life is an honored retirement from business in which to enjoy the fruits of former toil. To-day, after a useful and beneficial career, Albert Oren Cummins is quietly living at his pleasant home in Montpelier, Vermont, surrounded by the comfort that earnest labor has brought him. He was born in that city on the 3d of August, 1829, and is a worthy representative of an old and highly respected New England family, tracing his ancestry back to Isaac Cummins, who was probably born in England in 1601, and was among the early colonists that settled at Salem, Massachusetts; his death occurred in 1677. In his family were four children, namely: John, born in 1630; Isaac, Jr., Elizabeth and Ann.

Isaac Cummins, Jr., was born in 1633, and was married November 27, 1659, to Mary Andrews, by whom he had several children, but the three eldest died in infancy. In order of birth they were Isaac, born September 15, 1664; John, born June 7, 1666; Thomas, June 27, 1670; Mary, February 16, 1671 or 2; Rebecca, April 1, 1674; Abigail; and Steben, February 27, 1680. The last named was killed by the Indians in July 1706.

John Cummins, of this family, was born in Topsfield, Massachusetts, and died between May 8, and July 16, 1722. He married Susannah Towne, a daughter of Joseph Towne, and to them were born the following children: Joseph, who is mentioned below; John, who was baptized July 17, 1692; Isaac, born December 25, 1695; David born April 15, 1698; Mary, born May 15, 1700; Susannah, born June 3, 1701; Stephen, born August 3, 1706; Samuel, born February 14, 1708; and Rebecca, who was baptized November 1, 1713.

Joseph Cummins, son of John, was born in Topsfield, Masachusetts, January 26, 1689, and died of smallpox on the 24th of December, 1729. He was married May 22, 1712, to Abigail Este, whose grandmother Mary was executed for being a witch. Abigail's death occurred January 10, 1730, as the result of the same dread disease which caused her husband's death. They had children: Joseph, born July 27, 1713; Jacob, May 12, 1717; Abigail, December 16, 1721; Daniel, December 4, 1724; Moses, October 9, 1726.

Jacob Cummins was born in Topsfield, May 12, 1717, and in early life learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for many years. In 1733 he removed to Sutton, Massachusetts, where he was married on the 21st of January, 1740, to Miss Mary Marble, and to them were born eleven children, five sons and six daughters. All of the sons entered the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, and valiantly fought for the freedom of the colonies. The names and dates of birth of their children were as follows: Mary, May 5, 1741; Jacob, July 21, 1742; Daniel, October 17, 1743; Jesse, November 6, 1745; Betsey, July 29, 1747; Hannah, October 4, 1748; Free, August 3, 1751; Asa, November 4, 1753; Zipporah, October 17, 1756; Anne, April 28, 1758; and Huldah, May 20, 1763.

Daniel Cummins, the third in order of birth, was the great-grandfather of our subject. His early life was spent in Sutton, and from there he removed to Auburn, Massachusetts, where he worked at his trade, that of a shoemaker, until life's labors were ended. On the 16th of May, 1765, he was united in marirage with Rachel Hayden, who was a woman of more than ordinary intelligence and capability. They became the parents of the following children: Daniel, born January 22, 1766; Elisha, January 22, 1768; Jacob, January 12, 1770; John, February 1, 1772; Rachel, February 3, 1775; Lydia, April 10, 1779; Simon, August 8, 1781; Safford, January 17, 1784; and David, August 10, 1787. Of this family, Elisha, Jacob, John, Simon and Safford came to Vermont and located in and near Montpelier, and cleared and improved three farms in Montpelier and two in Berlin, Washington county, making for themselves homes in the midst of the wilderness and laying a foundation for the present beautiful city. They were all industrious, frugal men and reared large families.

Elisha Cummins, grandfather of Albert Oren, was born in Auburn, Massachusetts, and was a young man when he came to Montpelier, with whose development and upbuilding he became prominently identified. He married, February 3, 1796, Miss Rachel Eddy, and in an ox cart they traveled from Oxford, Massachusetts, to their new home on what was then the frontier. As a Democrat he took an active and prominent part in local politics and served as selectman of his town. He died November 21, 1860, and his wife passed away on the 12th of November, 1852. Their children were Joel, born February 10, 1797; Sophia, February 25, 1799; Oren, February 20, 1801; Avery, April 8, 1803; Amassa, May 18, 1805; Elmira, January 1, 1808; Lorinda, who was born January 11, 1810, and is still living, the wife of Luke Bowen; Luman and Lucius, twins, born March 10, 1812.

Oren Cummins spent his entire life in Montpelier. A man of considerable mechanical genius, he invented the first cyclometer ever made, and also invented locks of different kinds. On the 31st of May, 1827, he married Miss Betsey Wheeler, who was born November 24, 1802, a daughter of Jerathmel B. and Sybil (French) Wheeler, also early settlers of Montpelier, who were from Rehoboth, Massachusetts. Her father was a man of more than ordinary ability, and served as the first town clerk of Montpelier. Mr. and Mrs. Cummins became the parents of five children, namely: Henry M., born April 28, 1828, died August 7, 1881; Albert Oren is the next of the family; Timothy S., born January 7, 1833, is a retired locomotive engineer and makes his

home in East Montpelier; Elizabeth, born July 26, 1837, is the wife of Henry S. Towne; and Luther W., born July 6, 1841, is an engineer living in Waterbury, Connecticut. In early life the father affiliated with the Democratic party, but became a Republican on the organization of that political party, and continued one of its stanch adherents. He died on the 21st of April, 1884, honored and respected by all who knew him, and his wife, who was a consistent and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, passed away February 22, 1878. He was called upon to fill a number of local offices of honor and trust.

In early life Albert O. Cummins attended the district schools near his boyhood home, and completed his education in the Washington county grammar school. Subsequently he engaged in teaching in the public schools during the winter months for thirteen terms, and also conducted a select school for two fall terms. For some years he worked in shoe factories in Milford and Worcester, Massachusetts, and became foreman for the firm of Draper & Houghton of the latter place. He subsequently formed a partnership with W. N. and R. K. Peck and successfully engaged in business as a tanner and currier for twenty-four years. They built a large plant in Montpelier and enjoyed an excellent trade, being able to give employment to a large number of men. For several years Mr. Cummins was eastern agent for a banking company, and is now vice president of the First National Bank of Pierre, South Dakota. After a long, busy and useful life he has now laid aside all business cares and is living retired, enjoying the fruits of former toil.

Mr. Cummins was first married at Millbury, Massachusetts, November 24, 1853, to Miss Maria P. Merriam, a daughter of Amassa and Philena K. Merriam, who also belonged to a good old New England family. By that union were born two children: Fannie Maria, born September 13, 1854, was married October 15, 1875, to F. E. Pitkin, who died March 26, 1897, leaving one child, Carrol A. Elizabeth, born October 19, 1858, was married June 18, 1882, to Charles H. Moore, an attorney of Fort Dodge, Iowa, and died August 6, 1885; their only child died in infancy. The mother of these children departed this life March 3, 1862.

On the 9th of December, 1863, Mr. Cummins was again married, his second union being with Miss Mary F. Ellis, of Hardwick, Vermont, a daughter of Timothy A. and Jane (Dow) Ellis. Five children bless this marriage. Mertie J., born February 17, 1867, died May 19, 1868. Berton A., born April 3, 1869, received a good high school education and also took a business course at Bryant & Stratton Commercial College. He then accepted a position in a national bank at Sioux City, Iowa, and from there wert to Pierre, South Dakota, as assistant cashier in the First National Bank of that place; the second year of his residence there he was made cashier and later president of the Bankers' Association of Dakota. He was married, April 3, 1890, to Miss Clara Belle Merrick, of Sioux City, Iowa, and they had two children, Albert Oren, born February 24, 1893, died February 26, 1896; and Aline, born February 19, 1897. Flora M., second daughter of our subject, was born April 11, 1875, and was married October 2, 1895, to Frank E. Howe, of Brattleboro, Vermont, by whom she has two children, Edmund Perry, born December 14, 1896; and Paul Cummins, September 19, 1900. Harle Oren, the next of the family, was born July 11, 1877, and is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, June, 1902, with the degree of B. S.; he pursued a course in mining and mechanical engineering. He is private assistant of Professor R. H. Richards, head of the mining department of the above institution. He is author of a book of short stories called "Welsh Rarebit Tales." Another child, Mary Hessie, born April 13, 1884, died November 30, 1884. Mr. Cummins is engaged in compiling a genealogy of the Cummins family in America.

Mr. Cummins affiliates with the Republican party and has taken quite an active and influential part in local politics, serving as a member of the board of assessors three years and as water commissioner when the water works were put in. He is what the world terms a self-made man, his success in life being due to his own industry, perseverance and good management, and now in his declining years he can well afford to lay aside all business cares and live in ease and retirement. He is widely known and is universally respected and esteemed.

EUGENE GOODRICH.

Among the leading agriculturists and dairymen of Chittenden county, Eugene Goodrich, whose portrait appears herewith, ranks among the first and is probably the largest in the latter named class, not only in the county, but in the state of Vermont. He is the son of Blossom Goodrich, who was for many years a leading farmer and a prominent and highly respected citizen of Richmond, Vermont, and belonged to a family which has been more than a century resident in the state. The date of their emigration from England is unknown, but the first ancestor to come to Vermont was Daniel Goodrich, the grandfather of Blossom Goodrich. Of this grandfather we know that he died in Wells, and that his son, also named Daniel, went to Richmond about the year 1811, and settled on a farm now occupied by his grandson, Jerome Goodrich, the son of Blossom Goodrich. Daniel Goodrich, son of Daniel, died in Forestville, New York, September 21, 1852, leaving three daughters and four sons, one of whom was Blossom Goodrich.

Blossom Goodrich was born January 11, 1812, in Richmond, Vermont, where he was educated in the district schools. On reaching manhood, he determined to follow the occupation of his father, which was that of farming, and accordingly settled upon the homestead in Richmond, where by virtue of diligence and calculation, he increased the original limits of a small farm until the acres numbered four hundred and fifty. In politics Mr. Goodrich was a Republican. It was his habit to abstain from office, though he voted whenever he deemed it his duty to do so, and voted with an intelligent and definite purpose. He was, by preference of creed, an adherent of the Universalist church, and to that church contributed the benefit of his financial support.

Mr. Goodrich married, January 2, 1834, Naomi, daughter of Zebulon Morton. She was born January 22, 1809, near Hartford, Connecticut, and was taken by her parents to Williston in 1811. Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich were the parents of nine children, of whom six are living, named as follows: Cornelia, born October 31, 1834, became the wife of Lorenzo D. Whitcomb, of Essex Junction, and died December 17, 1881, leaving three children, Laura F., Edgar W. and James W.; Eleanor, born June 30, 1836, now living in Henry, Illinois; Harriet, born December 7, 1837, now living in Lincoln, Nebraska; Frederick Jerome, born September 5, 1839, now occupying the farm settled by his grandfather; Eugene, mentioned at length hereinafter; Morton B., born August 21, 1843, died September 30, 1849; George, born June 13, 1845, now living in Williston, near the farm of his father and near the town line between Williston and Richmond; Laura F., born September 21, 1850, died May 19, 1863; and Charles, born September 21, 1852, now living on a part of the old homestead with his brother George. Mr. Goodrich lived for a few years at Norwood, Michigan, and then returned to Williston, where he died at the age of eighty-two, leaving as a legacy to his descendants, the inestimable blessing of the memory of a well-spent life, a life devoted to his family, his friends, the community in which he lived, and the furtherance, to the utmost of his power, of every good cause which was brought to his notice. Mr. Goodrich survived his wife but a short time, her death having taken place at the age of eighty-four.

In addition to the children who survive him, Mr. Goodrich had thirteen grandsons of his surname. Arthur, Raymond, Frederick, Harry, Morton, Blossom, Clifford, Clarence, and the five sons of his son, Eugene: Arthur, Raymond, Frederick, Harold and William. He also had thirteen granddaughters of his surname: Mary, Naomi, May, Bell, Dora, Georgia, Flora, Daisy, Maud, Laura, and three daughters of his son Eugene: Mary, Caro Florence and Grace Ellen, the latter deceased.

Eugene Goodrich, fifth child and second son of Blossom and Naomi (Morton) Goodrich, was born October 6, 1841, in Richmond, where he received his education, after which he assisted his father until January, 1862, when he settled on a farm of four hundred acres near his present abode. Here he established milk routes, keeping sixty cows and buying large quantities of milk. In 1891 he moved to Essex Center and rented a farm of two hundred and fifty acres, on which he continued the dairy business until 1898, when he removed to his present farm of four hundred and fifty acres, situated a mile and a half from the city hall of Burlington, and



Eugene Goodrich.

near Winooski, Vermont. Here he keeps one hundred cows and they produce more milk than any herd of its size in this section, and he also buys large quantities of milk, handling seven hundred and fifty quarts per day and using three wagons for its distribution. Mr. Goodrich has himself built up the large trade which he now conducts, having given it his constant personal attention. He is the owner of the largest farm inside the limits of the city of Burlington, where he is not only one of the oldest milk dealers, but one of those having the most extensive connections.

In politics Mr. Goodrich is a Republican, although he is bound so closely to his party but that he casts his vote independently when in his judgment the interests at issue so require. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. Mr. Goodrich was married to Miss Mary A. Brown, a native of the state of New York. Her father, Hamilton Brown, also a native of the same state, was a son of Captain Hamilton Brown, also born there, who removed to Scranton, Iowa, where he died. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Goodrich were eight in number, seven living, named as follows: Arthur, born April 29, 1867, now living in Essex, on the farm formerly occupied by his father; he married Miss Jennie Becknell, and to them were born two children, Dana and Eugene. Grace Ellen, born September 16, 1870, and died January 19, 1874. Mary Ellen, born December 9, 1871; she married Albert Wyman, and to them were born three children, William, Mary and Abel J. Raymond, born September 1, 1873, is now a resident of the state of Washington; Frederick, born April 18, 1875, and Harold, born September 27, 1881, are both associated in business with their father. Caro Florence, born February 21, 1884, and William, born March 10, 1888, are at home with their father. Mrs. Eugene Goodrich died October 27, 1895, at the age of forty-six years.

FRANK GEORGE HOWLAND.

The family of Howland, represented in the eighth generation by Frank George Howland, a prominent citizen and man of affairs in Barre, is one of the oldest of New England families, and through its various generations has been conspicuously identified with the history of that region. It springs from Henry Howland (1), who was born in England and probably came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, before 1625. He was noted for his integrity, thrift and uprightness, and also for his steadfastness in his religious belief. He married Mary Newlander. He died January 17, 1671, and his wife died June 17, 1674, both at the old homestead in Duxbury, Massachusetts.

Samuel (2), their son, was born in Duxbury, Massachusetts. He settled in Freetown, Massachusetts, where he became a large landholder and prominent in the affairs of the town, and was selectman and assessor of the town in 1694. His wife's name was Mary. He died in Freetown in 1716.

Joshua (3), their son, was born in Freetown, Massachusetts. He lived for a time in Taunton, but the greater part of his life was passed in the place of his nativity. He was married December 5, 1709, to Elizabeth Holloway, of Taunton, and she dying, he was married February 17, 1725, to Dorothy Lee.

John Howland (4), son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Holloway) Howland, was born in Freetown, Massachusetts, in 1710. He married, October 28, 1736, Abigail (or Elizabeth) Peirce, daughter of Isaac and Abigail Peirce, of Middleboro, Massachusetts. He died in Freetown in 1790, and his wife died in 1786.

Eseck (5), their son, was born in Middleboro, Massachusetts, September 15, 1760. He moved to Plainfield, Vermont, where he was a successful farmer. He finally removed to East Montpelier, where he died September 15, 1841. His wife, who was Phoebe Sears, of Middleboro, Massachusetts, and to whom he was married in 1778, died May 30, 1846.

Eseck Howland (6), their son, was probably born in Middleboro, Massachusetts, about 1793. At the time of the British raid from Canada, during the war of 1812, he was living in Barre, Vermont. He, with others, took possession of the cannon belonging to the town, hauled it to Burlington, Vermont, while the battle of Plattsburg was being fought, and they were crossing Lake Champlain to engage in the fray, but did not reach the scene of the engagement until it was over. He married Rhoda Holt. His second marriage

occurred early in 1825, to Laura Holden, who was born in Windsor, Vermont, February 22, 1800, and who died at the residence of her son George, in East Montpelier, Vermont, January 21, 1874, surviving her husband, who died in 1872. Their children were all born in Barre, Vermont. This family contributed largely to the army in the Civil war of 1861.

George Howland (7), son of Eseck and Laura (Holden) Howland, was born in Barre, Vermont, March 18, 1831. His education was received at the district school. In early boyhood he began earning his own livelihood as a clerk in Montpelier, Vermont. He then located in Boston, Massachusetts, and was in the employ of a firm in that city for a number of years. In April, 1866, he returned to East Montpelier, Vermont, and located on the farm where he now resides. He has always been a successful farmer, and has borne a large share in public offices. He is a director in the National Bank of Barre, and also a director in Barre Savings Bank and Trust Company, and he has held the office of selectman, lister, constable and deputy sheriff. In 1882 he was elected to represent the town of East Montpelier in the state legislature, and served for a term of two years, and is one of the county road commissions. In politics he is a Republican. A man of remarkable force of character and broad intelligence, he has filled many positions of honor and trust, with fidelity and ability and to the full satisfaction of his constituents. He married, April 19, 1859, Angeline Buszell, who was born September 3, 1830, in Tunbridge, Vermont. Their children are: Frank George; and Merrick E., born March 26, 1870, and resides with his parents.

Frank George Howland (8), eldest son of the parents named above, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 27, 1863. His education was received in the public schools in East Montpelier, Vermont, where his father located on a farm in April, 1866. He afterward entered the Vermont Methodist Seminary at Montpelier, Vermont, and he was graduated from that institution in 1884. He taught school for one term, and secured a position in the National Bank of Barre as clerk, February 16, 1885. He served in this position until January 1, 1887, when he was made cashier of the same bank, and has served in that capacity to the present time. In 1892 he secured the charter for the Barre Savings Bank and Trust Company and was chosen as the first treasurer of this institution, a position which he yet occupies. He also secured the charter for the Barre and Montpelier Traction and Power Company, in 1892, of which he was made treasurer in 1899. In 1892 he was elected to represent the town of Barre in the state legislature, and he rendered service of signal usefulness during his official term. He has held the office of justice of the peace since 1890. In all his varied relations, as man of affairs, in official position and as citizen, he has acquitted himself with unsullied integrity and ability of the highest order. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Episcopal church of the Good Shepherd in Barre.

Mr. Howland was married March 29, 1888, to Miss Mary Wells, daughter of Sidney O. and Irene A. (Heath) Wells, of Barre. She was born June 27, 1864. Her father was born in Woodbury, Vermont, November 13, 1836. He was a last manufacturer until he removed to Barre, Vermont, in 1878, when he became engaged in the granite business as a member of the firm of Smith & Wells, until 1883, when the style was changed to Wells, Lamson & Company. He was an accomplished business man. He was a Republican in politics, and served in the legislature in 1872. He died in Barre, Vermont, April 22, 1892. His wife was born August 13, 1835, in Woodbury, Vermont, where she died December 20, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Howland were the parents of one child, Doris Irene, born March 8, 1900, who lived only two days.

CAPTAIN BURT HEATH WELLS.

The Wells family, represented in the present generation by Burt Heath Wells, an active business man of Barre, and prominent in public and military affairs, traces its ancestry to English immigrants who came to America in the latter part of the seventeenth century. The first of the name known in Vermont was Isaac Wells, who came from southern New Hampshire. He had left home surreptitiously, to carve out his own fortune, and, a barefooted boy only seventeen years old, he reached the site of Montpelier, where was then standing only one house, about 1790. Such independence and pluck, characteristic of the

New Englander of his day, could not but command success. He labored hard, and endured privations, but he prospered and reared a large and excellent family. He was a carpenter by trade, and bore a large share in building up the embryo town of Woodbury, in which he settled. He was twice married. His first wife, who was Tabitha Bennett, bore him thirteen children, Schuyler, Susan, Hiram, Tabitha, Benjamin, Mandana, Calistie, Isaac, Laura and Clara (twins), Charlotte, Stephen and Celia. His second wife, whose name is unknown, bore him five children, William, Elvira, Alvah, George and Tibatha. The father of this remarkable progeny lived to the extreme age of ninety-two years.

Isaac, of the family thus named, was born in 1804 and died in 1882. He was a farmer by occupation. He married Susanna, a daughter of Jazeb Town, and their children were Janette, Sidney O., Irving, Henry C., Lucy, Ella and Frank.

Sidney Orman, eldest son of Isaac, was born in Woodbury, November 13, 1836. He received a high school education, and became a successful business man, and was noted for his integrity, ability and enterprise. For many years he was a manufacturer of lasts. In 1878 he located in Barre, and engaged in granite manufacturing as a member of the firm of Smith & Wells, which in 1883 became Wells, Lamson & Company. He occupied various positions of honor and trust, and served as captain of militia for three years, and was elected to the legislature in 1872. He was a Universalist in religion and a Republican in politics.

He was married to Irene Abbott Heath, who was born in Woodbury, August 13, 1835, a daughter of Elias and Ruth (Blanchard) Heath, and she was a teacher in the People's Academy in Morrisville prior to her marriage. On the maternal side she was a direct descendant from George Abbott, who settled in Andover, Massachusetts, in 1643. Her father was a cabinetmaker and farmer, a prosperous and highly regarded citizen, and held many local offices. He died in 1879, aged seventy-nine years, and his wife died aged thirty-eight years, both at Woodbury. Sidney Orman Wells and wife had five children, Burt Heath, Mary, Dwight Sidney, Lucy and Charles Henry.

Burt Heath Wells, eldest son of Sidney O. and Irene Abbott (Heath) Wells, was born December 9, 1860, at Woodbury, Vermont. He received his early education in the district school in his native village, and in Union School, Montpelier. In 1872, when twelve years old, he was a page in the house of representatives in the Vermont legislature, and his intercourse with men of affairs was potent in stimulating his ambition for knowledge and ultimate advancement in life. When fifteen years of age he left home, and was for several years engaged in farm labor, applying his earnings to supporting himself while attending school during the winter months. When twenty years old he came to Barre and apprenticed himself to a tool sharpener. After two years' service he took up the trade upon his own account, and followed it until October 24, 1890, when he was appointed postmaster at Barre by President Harrison, and his elevation from so humble a position in life to one so important occasioned no little surprise in the community. In his new place he manifested excellent business qualifications and a peculiar aptitude, and he introduced various substantial innovations, among them adding new mails and establishing a Sunday service, greatly to the advantage of the community. He occupied the office for three months beyond the four years' term for which he was commissioned, and relinquished it January 20, 1895. In March following he was elected city clerk and treasurer, and in that twofold position acquitted himself so satisfactorily that he has been re-elected at each of the succeeding seven elections to the present time, and in 1902 he was paid the unusual compliment of receiving every vote cast for the candidate for that office. In 1901 he became a member of the pharmaceutical firm of Rickert & Wells, at Barre, operating the best equipped drug store in Vermont.

Mr. Wells was for several years prominently connected with the Vermont National Guard. He enlisted in Company E, First Regiment, July 7, 1886, and less than a fortnight later, July 18, 1886, he was commissioned first lieutenant. January 6, 1887, he was promoted to the captaincy, and served in that capacity until May 2, 1892, when he resigned, greatly to the regret of the company and regimental officers. During the more than five years of his commanding the company, he brought it up to a splendid efficiency, and

under his leadership it was awarded three out of four prizes for superiority in drill, in competitive exhibition in which all the troops in the state participated. He has attained a high rank in the Masonic order, holding membership in Granite Lodge, in which he passed all the stations, and is now a past master; Granite Chapter, R. A. M., in which he has served as principal sojourner; St. Aldemar Commandery, K. T.; Gamaliel Washburn Lodge of Perfection, fourteenth degree; Princess of Jerusalem, sixteenth degree; and Ruth Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star. In religion he inclines to Universalism, and attends and is liberal in his support of the church of that sect. In politics he is a Republican, and has frequently served in local and state conventions of his party.

Captain Wells was married at South Woodbury, Vermont, April 19, 1881, to Miss Nellie Farnsworth, a daughter of Nathaniel and Lucinda (Batchelder) Farnsworth. Her father served throughout the entire Civil war, in Company H, Fourth Vermont Volunteer Regiment, rising to the rank of sergeant, and his service extending from July, 1861, to June, 1865, after the restoration of peace. He died in 1873 from disease contracted during his military service. To Captain and Mrs. Wells were born, in Barre, three children, Marjorie Irene, born March 25, 1884, and died January 3, 1898; Stanley Heath, born May 28, 1889, and died April 24, 1890; and Mary Lucinda, the only one now living, who was born August 19, 1891.

MATTHEW M. GORDON.

This well known attorney of Barre, Vermont, is one of the younger members of the Washington county bar, but his prominence is by no means measured by his years; on the contrary he has won a reputation which many an older practitioner might well envy. Prominence at the bar comes through merit alone, and the high position which he has already attained attests his superiority.

Mr. Gordon was born in East Clifton, Canada, on the 4th of April, 1870, and is a son of worthy Scotch-Irish parents, William and Eliza (Hamilton) Gordon. The father was born in Ireland in 1829, and when a young man emigrated to Hamilton, Canada. In early life he served a seven years' apprenticeship to the shoemaker's trade, and after thoroughly mastering that occupation, followed it quite successfully until about fifty years of age, when he turned his attention to farming. He was married in Canada in 1851 to Miss Eliza Hamilton, a daughter of James Hamilton, who came to the new world from the north of Ireland, and settled in Canada. By this union were born thirteen children, of whom twelve reached years of maturity. They were Elizabeth, who died in childhood; James, now deceased; John H.; George A.; Thomas, deceased; Mary Elizabeth, deceased; Archibald, deceased; Joseph; Matthew M. and Margaret, twins; Hannah Bell, deceased; Henry J.; and Wesley A. The father died in 1898, but the mother is still living at the present writing in 1903.

Matthew M. Gordon was educated in the Montpelier Seminary and the Syracuse University at Syracuse, New York, graduating from the law department of the latter institution in 1898. The following year he was admitted to the bar and opened an office in Barre, Vermont, where he has since built up a large and lucrative practice, which is constantly increasing. He has met with excellent success in his chosen profession, and is accounted one of the best lawyers of his county. On the 25th of July, 1900, Mr. Gordon married Miss Nora A. Cutler, of Bethel, Vermont. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a past chief patriarch of the encampment, the Rebekahs, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Royal Arcanum and the Clan Gordon. His political support is given the men and measures of the Republican party, and he takes quite an active interest in public affairs.

ALLAND G. FAY.

Alland G. Fay, judge of the city court, at Barre, Vermont, is a prominent member of the legal fraternity. He was born in Brookfield, Vermont, December 4, 1856, a son of Gardner Fay. His paternal grandfather, Henry Fay, was born October 5, 1805, and died in 1886. He was a cooper by trade, carrying on a prosperous business in Calais, Vermont, for many years, also



FRANKLIN BLACKMER.

owning and operating a sawmill most successfully. His wife, whose maiden name was Sophronia Bancroft, was born in Calais, Vermont, August 22, 1808. Two sons and two daughters were born of their union, namely: Willard, Gardner, Sarah and Theresa.

Gardner Fay was born October 4, 1829, in Calais, Vermont, and there learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed in Orange county, in Brookfield, and Wililamstown, until the breaking out of the Civil war. Enlisting August 1, 1862, n Company I, Tenth Vermont Volunteer Infantry, he served with his regiment in the Army of the Potomac, and was in constant active service until he was killed on the field of battle, November 27, 1863, at Orange Grove, Vermont. He married Catherine M. Sancry, by whom he had three sons, namely: Alland G., the subject of this sketch; Frank I., born October 1, 1859, is a watchmaker and jeweler at Willimantic, Connecticut; and Willard E., born December 8, 1861, a blacksmith in North Attleboro, Massachusetts. The mother married for her second husband E. H. Aller, and died December 18, 1892.

Alland G. Fay completed his elementary education at Goddard Seminary in Barre, after which he studied law in the office of Heath & Carleton at Montpelier, remaining with them from 1881 until his admission to the bar, in October, 1884. Establishing himself as a lawyer in Plainfield, Vermont, he remained there three years. In 1887 he located in Montpelier as a partner of the late Charles H. Heath, with whom he was associated until Mr. Heath's death, in July, 1889. From January 1, 1890, until December, 1892, Mr. Fay was in partnership with George W. Wing, in Montpelier, then settled in Lancaster, New Hampshire, where he was in active practice until August, 1895. Returning then to Vermont, he settled in Barre, where he has built up a fine practice. On December 1, 1900, he was appointed to his present position as judge of the city court. While yet a student he served as assistant county clerk for Washington county, and in 1886 was assistant secretary of the senate. He is a stanch Republican in politics, and is broad and liberal in his religious views, being a member of the Universalist church. Judge Fay married, December 15, 1886, Carrie B. Cree, who was born in Montpelier, Vermont, May 13, 1861, a daughter of Luther and Mary P. (Bradley) Cree.

ANNIE (HULING) BLACKMER.

Mrs. Annie (Huling) Blackmer, widow of the late Franklin Blackmer, was born in Shaftsbury, Vermont, a daughter of Daniel Huling. She comes of substantial colonial stock, her paternal ancestors having lived in Providence, Rhode Island, where her grandfather and her great-grandfather and her great-great-grandfather, each named Alexander Huling, were born and reared. One Alexander Huling, a native of Providence, Rhode Island, came to Bennington, Vermont, on August 16, 1777, the day of the famous battle fought here, witnessed the engagement and settled here permanently, dying at the age of seventy-nine years. He and his wife were both members of the Baptist church. Daniel Huling, a



S. H. BLACKMER.

life-long resident of Shaftsbury, Vermont, was a man of considerable prominence in the town, being for many years actively identified with its best interests, and filling most satisfactorily the various town offices within the gift of his fellow citizens. He had nine children, of whom but three survive, namely: Columbus, of North Bennington; Mrs. Blackmer, and Milo, also of North Bennington. Both parents belonged to the Universalist church.

Annie Huling married, August 13, 1861, Franklin Blackmer, who was born in Bennington Center, September 28, 1823. He came of New England stock, being a descendant in the fourth generation from Samuel Blackmer, the line being continued through Samuel, Samuel, and Franklin. The first Samuel Blackmer spent his entire life in Providence, Rhode Island. Samuel Blackmer, the father of Franklin, was engaged in agricultural pursuits during his earlier life, but was afterwards county clerk and probate judge for a quarter of a century.

Franklin Blackmer spent his entire life in Bennington Center, where he carried on an extensive mercantile business until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Blackmer became the parents of three children, of whom but one is now living, Samuel H. Blackmer, who has succeeded to the business established by his father, and is now carrying on an extensive and lucrative trade in this locality. He married Fannie A. Abbott, who was born in Bennington, daughter of Lyman Abbott, and they have one child, Samuel Howard Blackmer.

HORATIO SETH JOHNSON.

Horatio Seth Johnson, a prosperous and progressive farmer and one of the largest landholders of Williston, is a fine representative of the native-born citizens of this town, the date of birth being October 22, 1841. He is of English ancestry, the immigrant from which he is descended, having come from England to America in colonial times, settling on that part of the coast of Maine that is now occupied by the city of Bath. After enduring the privations and hardships that beset the early settlers of this country, one of his sons sailed away in search of a more desirable location just after the colonial war broke out; later he settled in Windham, Connecticut, but he never returned home, not even to visit the grave of his father, or to claim his share of the parental estate. His name was Josiah Johnson, and the line was continued through his son David Johnson, who married Joanna Palmertree. The next in line of descent was their son, Dan Johnson, who married Mary Wood, and located in Williston, Vermont, as one of the original proprietors of the town. He took up a tract of land that was in its primitive condition, and by energetic persistence wrested a farm from the forest. His son, Nathan Johnson, the grandfather of Horatio S., was one of the first children born of white parents in Williston, his birth occurring in 1789 on September 24.

Nathan Johnson succeeded to the occupation in which he was reared, becoming one of the well-to-do farmers of the town and a citizen of much influence, aiding all movements for advancing the welfare of the place and continuing it actively until his death, February 3, 1867. He was a devout church member, in politics being at first an old-line Whig and later a Republican. He married Polly Bennett, who was born March 22, 1789, and died November 22, 1861. Five children blessed their union, as follows: William, born August 16, 1815; Dan, father of Horatio S.; John, born October 30, 1819; Mary, born October 5, 1823, died February 1, 1901; and Myron, born September 1, 1826.

Dan Johnson, a life-long resident of Williston, was born December 26, 1817, and died November 19, 1887. Reared on a farm, educated in the district schools, he became a tiller of the soil by occupation, and settled permanently on the homestead now owned by Horatio S. A man of good ability and sound judgment, he was held in high respect, and as a public-spirited citizen, was called upon to fill the various offices within the gift of his fellow townsmen. He was a steadfast Republican in politics, and a member of the Universalist church. He married in 1839, Sarah A. Marshall, who was born July 30, 1821, a daughter of Louis and Nancy (Mead) Marshall. She survived him, passing away April 29, 1901. Of the children born of their union, the following is the record: Horatio S., the special subject of this sketch; Nathan, born February 13, 1844, fought during the Civil war in the



Horatio L. Johnson

First Vermont Cavalry, was wounded and left in the rebel lines, but recovered and died January 4, 1870; Henry Marshall, born March 21, 1847, resides in Sigourney, Iowa; Leonard A., born September 4, 1848, is a resident of Richmond, Vermont; William Bennett, born November 3, 1849, lives at Essex Junction, Vermont; Sarah Jane, born December 29, 1850, married Alfred Read, of Essex Junction; Luella Nancy, who was born April 18, 1855, married George Perry, of Battle Creek, Michigan, and died January 5, 1879; and Marcia, born May 26, 1862, died January 13, 1891.

Horatio S. Johnson grew to manhood on the home farm, receiving his early education in the common schools, later attending the Williston Academy under the late Joseph Cilley. After leaving school he spent two years in California, then settled on the old Marshall homestead in Williston, where he has since been extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits, owning about fourteen hundred acres of land and making a specialty of dairying. He has always taken an intelligent interest in public matters, and has served with ability and credit in the various town offices. In 1894 he represented his town in the state legislature, serving on the committee on claims, and was largely instrumental in securing an appropriation to erect the magnificent monument which marks the resting place of Governor Thomas Chittenden, the first governor of Vermont. Politically he is a Republican, and is a member of the Universalist church of Williston.

On June 28, 1864, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Alice C. McEwen, who was born at Hinesburg, Vermont, February 25, 1845, the daughter of Augustus McEwen. To this union three children have been born, two of whom died in infancy, and the remaining one, Belle Augusta, was born April 8, 1887. The McEwen family, which is thus closely connected with the Johnsons, has a long history, and it would be especially interesting at this point.

Robert McEwen came from Dundee, Scotland, and in early life attached himself to the sect known from their leader as the "Cameronians," being historically the Covenanters. At the age of eighteen in 1679, he was engaged in a battle with the king, and in 1685 many of the persecuted Christians, being in bonds and imprisonment, were sent on board a ship of war of fifty guns by the Scotch government for the purpose of colonizing the Isthmus of Darien. The commander of the ship died a few days after they had been at sea, and the passengers brought the ship toward New York, and ran her ashore near Amboy, New Jersey. These facts are detailed in the following passage in Robert McEwen's account book: "On June 18, 1679, I was in one engagement in Scotland at Bothwell's Bridge, I then being the age of eighteen years. The fifth day of September, 1685, we set sail from Scotland to come to America, we landed at Amboy, New Jersey, the 18th of February. I came to Stratford, in New England, 1686. June 30, 1695, I was married to Sarah Wilcoxson in Stratford." Tradition has it that, after being landed at Amboy, eleven of the passengers, having heard of the freedom of the people in Connecticut, came on foot to Stratford. Robert McEwen died in 1740, aged seventy-eight years. A slightly different account of this first American ancestor of the McEwen family is that the vessel encountered a heavy gale, and the poor and half-starved exiles on board had all they could do to keep the hulk afloat, finally being compelled to run it aground at Amboy, where they formed a settlement, calling it Perth from their place of embarkation in Scotland. Robert McEwen was a tailor by trade, and was one of the early settlers of Stratford, Connecticut. His book of accounts of work done and charges made and other items, is a small parchment-covered quarto, and is still in existence and in the possession of a descendant, Robert McEwen. Seven children were born of his marriage to Sarah Wilcoxson.

George, one of these children, married Elizabeth Beardsley, and in 1742 he removed to New Milford, Connecticut, where in the following year he took part in organizing the first Episcopal church of that town, and during the remainder of his life was zealous in its upbuilding and the extension of its zone of influence. He died January 18, 1786, in the eighty-fourth year of his life, and his tombstone is still to be seen in the old cemetery of the place. His wife lived to be eighty-eight years old, dying on December 16, 1792. They probably had several children, but the line of descent comes through John, some-

of whose descendants still reside in New Milford, Connecticut. On April 29, 1754, he was married to Elizabeth Hill, and they had six children.

George McEwen, the son of John, located in Hinesburg, Vermont. On November 12, 1783, he married Mercy Wright, of Shaftsbury, Vermont, and in the following summer he built a cabin on his land in Hinesburg. To this rude dwelling, in the next February, he moved his family from Shaftsbury, conveying his property on a sled drawn by a yoke of oxen, and driving two cows and a horse. Their pilgrimage was difficult on account of the depth of the snow and the lack of roads, but they arrived on the 26th of the month, and, as an illustration of their rough life at first, they took their meals for a few days on the cover of a wash tub. In the summer of 1785 he built a log house, in which they lived till July 19, 1797, when their two-story brick house, the first constructed of that material in the town, was completed. George McEwen attended closely to his affairs, but he also served his fellow citizens several years as proprietor's clerk, and afterwards as town clerk. He died of an epidemic on February 27, 1813, and left behind him six sons and three daughters, all of whom are now dead, although numerous descendants are living in Chittenden county, Vermont, and St. Lawrence county, New York. His wife died in Hinesburg, Vermont, December 26, 1847, aged eighty-three years. She had been the only physician in Hinesburg before the advent of her successor in William B. Marsh, and when Hine Meecham came into light on April 1, 1785—the first white child of the town, being named from that circumstance Hine—Mrs. George McEwen acted as midwife and was drawn to the scene of this birth on a hand-sled. She was the mother of nine children, whose names are James, Charles, Augustus, Carleton, Ransom, George, Caroline, Rebecca and Mercy Morenda. Augustus and Carleton both served in the war of 1812.

Augustus was born December 17, 1788, and on February 5, 1812, married Phebe Ray, to whom were born seven children. Phebe McEwen died on November 2, 1840, and on April 27, 1842, Mr. McEwen was married to Bolina Palmer, of whose children Ellen married Curtis Andrews; Alice C. married Horatio S. Johnson; Anne E. was the next in order of birth; Kate A. married Noble D. Partch, and Maude L. died June 16, 1893. The father of these children died December 31, 1872, and the mother, January 18, 1890.

WILLIAM ANDERSON BOYCE.

William Anderson Boyce, a prominent and prosperous attorney at law of Barre, Vermont, was born in Newbury, Vermont, December 3, 1839. He is a great-grandson of Captain William Boyce, who was a resident of Newburyport, Massachusetts, where in 1760 he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Anderson, and the following named children were born to them: Hugh, Joseph, James, Sarah, Robert, William, Labella Margaret, Samuel and John Boyce.

James Boyce, grandfather of William A. Boyce, was born in Newburyport, Masachusetts, March 22, 1768. He received his education in the district school, and when he attained the age of seventeen years he located in Newbury, Vermont, where he married Miss Abigail Hazeltine, and ten children were born of this union, Richard Titcomb Boyce being the fourth in order of birth.

Richard Titcomb Boyce, son of James and Abigail Boyce, was born in Newbury, Vermont, June 24, 1808, was a farmer, united in marriage at Topsham, Vermont, December 2, 1830, with Joanna Banfield of Corinth, Vermont. Eleven children were born to them, viz: Allen R., Caroline, Elizabeth A., Mary A., James M., William A., Osmon B., J. Wesley, Martha J., Caroline A. and George P. Mr. Boyce lived in Newbury until the spring of 1843, when he moved with his family to Guildhall, Vermont. He lived in Guildhall until the spring of 1854, then moved to Granby, Vermont. He enlisted as a private soldied in the war of the rebellion and was at the battle of Gettysburg in Colonel Redfield Procter's regiment. After his return from the war, most of his later years were spent at the home of his daughter Mary A., in Stark, New Hampshire. For many years his love of fishing and hunting could only be excelled by a veritable "Isaac Walton" or a "Davy Crockett." After a few months of sickness he died at the home of his son Allen R. Boyce, at West Burke, Vermont,

October 5, 1896. His wife, Joanna (Banfield) Boyce, was born in Corinth, Vermont, October 1, 1808. She was a noble Christian woman, a devoted wife and mother, beloved by all who knew her, and her children could but "rise up and call her blessed." She left her earthly abode for a better home August 2, 1865.

William Anderson Boyce, third son of Richard T. and Joanna Boyce, acquired his early education in the common schools of Newbury, Vermont, and later pursued a course of study in the Barre Academy. He was reared upon his father's farm, and after attaining young manhood, was engaged as a teacher in the public schools of the state for several years; in this undertaking he met with marked success, as he had all the characteristics which were essential for this position. He was also appointed to fill the responsible position of principal of the Cabot high school for two years. Having decided to engage in the profession of law, he entered the office of L. C. Wheelock, where he pursued a course of study, and later he was in the office of E. E. French, where he completed his studies. He was admitted to the Washington county bar at the March term in 1869, and shortly after this he opened an office in Barre, Vermont, and at once engaged in the active practice of his chosen profession. Business increased to such an extent that in January, 1875, his brother O. B. Boyce was admitted into partnership, and the firm conducted an extensive and lucrative business in Washington and Orange counties until the firm was dissolved in 1895, owing to the death of O. B. Boyce. In connection with the law, Mr. Boyce has conducted a large insurance business, and he has also been extensively and successfully engaged in real estate transactions. He has acted in the capacity of director and vice president of the Barre Savings Bank and Trust Company, and he did much to assist in procuring for Barre her present railroad advantages. Mr. Boyce has been well trained in the school of experience, is strong in his convictions, self-reliant, tenacious of his own rights as well as the rights of others; he has never used intoxicating liquors, and his efforts have always been directed to promoting the cause of temperance; he has never used tobacco in any form, as his robust physique and healthful countenance may well attest.

Mr. Boyce is a firm adherent of the principles of the Republican party; his sterling worth and pronounced ability led to his selection for official honors, and he has served as assessor and town treasurer, justice of the peace, and was appointed to serve as judge of Barre city court for two years; he was chosen to represent the town of Barre in the state legislature for the years 1872 and 1873. He has always been particularly interested in the cause of education, and for several years has acted in the capacity of superintendent of schools in Barre, Vermont. Mr. Boyce is a member of Hiawatha Lodge No. 20, I. O. O. F., and was representative to the Grand Lodge of Vermont for two years. He is also an earnest and faithful member of the Methodist church, and has acted as superintendent of the Sunday school for twenty years. He was chosen to act as a member of the Methodist general conference held in New York city in May, 1888.

CAPTAIN JOHN LUTHER MOSELEY.

Captain John Luther Moseley, of Northfield, Vermont, is now living a retired life in the enjoyment of a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves by reason of his industrious efforts of former years. Accomplishment and progress ever imply labor, energy and diligence, and it was those qualities that enabled our subject to rise from the ranks of the many and stand among the successful few.

Captain Moseley was born on the 4th of March, 1840, in Northfield, a son of John and Lydia C. (Knight) Moseley. The birth of John Moseley occurred in Montpelier in 1801, and his early life was spent upon a farm. Being left fatherless when a mere child, he was early thrown upon his own resources and during his boyhood spent some time in New York state. On his return to Vermont he lived with the late John Torry, at Bethel, and at that place he was united in marriage with Miss Lydia C. Knight, a daughter of Perly Ayres Knight, of Oakham, Massachusetts. He then purchased a farm in the town of Northfield, Washington county, and successfully conducted the same until his wife's health failed, when he sold the place and removed to Northfield Center, where she died in 1851. Subsequently he wedded Sarah Child, of Boston, who

died in 1857, and for his third wife he married Mrs. Eliza Dean, whose death occurred in July, 1860. He survived them all and passed away at the home of our subject in 1871. In religious faith he was an Episcopalian, while his first wife, the mother of our subject, was a member of the Congregational church. By their union four children were born, one son and three daughters, namely: Harriet A., who married Noah Clark, of Randolph, and died in 1861; Lois Ellen, who became the third wife of Noah Clark; John Luther, of this review; and Ida Annette, who died in infancy.

Captain Moseley remained under the parental roof until 1859, after which he spent a year in Randolph. His education was obtained in the local district schools, the Northfield Academy and the Orange county grammar school. Hardly had the echoes from Fort Sumter's guns died away when he offered his services to the government to assist in putting down the rebellion, enlisting about the middle of April, 1861, in Company F, First Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and serving until the following August, when he was mustered out, as his term of enlistment had expired. In October, however, he re-enlisted, this time becoming a member of Company K, Seventh Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and on the organization of the company was chosen first lieutenant, in which capacity he served until January, 1864, when he was transferred to Company E and commissioned captain of the same, holding that rank until discharged from the service in April, 1866. For five long years he served his country faithfully and well on southern battlefields, and participated in nearly all the engagements in which the Army of the Gulf took part.

After the war Captain Moseley returned to Northfield and became associated with Captain William H. Boynton in the meat and provision business, which they carried on together for many years, building up a large and lucrative trade. This connection continued until the death of Captain Boynton in 1885, after which our subject conducted the store alone until 1891, when he retired from the business, having acquired a comfortable competence which enables him to lay aside all business cares and spend the remainder of his life in ease and quiet.

On the 2d of October, 1864, Captain Moseley was united in marriage with Miss Clara A. Boynton, of Pepperell, Massachusetts, a daughter of Isaac and Nancy (Boynton) Boynton. Three sons were born to them, namely: Riley Boynton, who died at the age of nine years; Harry Chester, who married Miss Nellie Judd and is now engaged in the provision business in Northfield; and John Pool, who is now an insurance surveyor in the employ of the Ferris Map Company of New York City.

Captain Moseley is a member of the Congregational church, and is quite prominent fraternally, being connected with De Witt Clinton Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and William H. Boynton Post, G. A. R., of which he is a charter member, and in which he has filled all the offices, serving as adjutant for ten years. Originally he was a charter member of Johnson Post. The Republican party has always found in him a stanch supporter of its principles, and he has taken quite an active and influential part in local politics, serving as village trustee and selectman, and as chairman of the board for many years. He was elected a member of the corporation of the Savings Bank and a trustee in 1900, and is also a trustee of the Norwich University. Public-spirited and progressive, he has ever taken a commendable interest in everything calculated to advance the moral, intellectual or material welfare of his town and county, and as a citizen he ever stands ready to discharge any duty devolving upon him, his patriotism being manifest in days of peace as well as when he followed the old flag to victory on southern battlefields.

ALLEN MARTIN.

Allen Martin, an eminent attorney of Essex Junction, Vermont, is a descendant of Aaron Martin, a native of Connecticut, and who moved to the state of Vermont in the early part of the eighteenth century. His son, Allen Martin, was born in Williamstown, this state, and he became the father of Henry Martin, who was born in Barre, Vermont, June 7, 1829. Henry Martin received his education in the common schools of his native town, and later in life removed to Williamstown, where he purchased a farm, and there was successfully engaged in the raising of a general line of garden produce. He was united



Allen Martin

in marriage to Miss Lestina Phelps, of Barre, Vermont, and two children were born of that union: Sidney I., a farmer, of Williamstown, and Clayton H., who died in February, 1902. For his second wife, Mr. Martin married Miss Lois N. Bond, a daughter of Stephen B. Bond of Topsham, Vermont, and the only child born of that union was given the name of Allen. Henry Martin was one of the representative men of his town, and was chosen to serve as selectman and lister, positions which he creditably filled for many years. He died on the 11th of July, 1900.

Allen Martin, the only son of Henry and Lois Martin, was born in Williamstown, Vermont, August 14, 1875, his educational training having been received in the Goddard Seminary, at Barre, Vermont, and in the St. Johnsbury Academy. After his graduation in the last named institution, he decided to enter the legal profession, and accordingly entered the office of Hon. John W. Gordon, of Barre, where he pursued a course of study in that calling. He was admitted to the bar on the 14th of October, 1898, and just one month later began practice in Essex Junction, where he is now enjoying an extensive patronage. In addition to his private practice, he has served in the capacity of administrator for several estates. He was admitted to practice in the United States courts in February, 1899.

Mr. Martin was married on the 14th of January, 1903, to Miss Kizzie Bates, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Job Bates, who is now living a retired life at Essex Junction after a long life devoted to agricultural pursuits. He has served his fellow townsmen as lister, selectman and grand juror, his public duties having ever been discharged to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Mrs. Martin is the eldest of his eleven children, and one of her brothers, James, has just returned from China and the Philippine Islands, where he served for three years in the United States service.

In politics, Mr. Martin has always been a stanch Republican, and has served as delegate to the county convention. In 1900 he was elected president of the village in which he lives; in 1901 was elected treasurer of said village, and in March, 1902, was elected town clerk for the town of Essex, and he is now the present village treasurer and town clerk, and he withholds his support from no movement or measure which he believes will prove of public good, his influence being marked in promoting the best interests of the town.

He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, and of Mt. Mansfield Lodge, No. 18, Knights of Pythias, of which he was chancellor commander in 1902, and is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

When only twenty years of age, Mr. Martin delivered the Memorial Day address at Windsor, Vermont, and since then his services have been frequently in demand for similar occasions. His success in life has come to him through energy, determination and perseverance, directed by an evenly balanced mind and honorable business principles.

JO D. HATCH.

Hon. Jo D. Hatch, deceased, for many years the efficient mayor of the city of Burlington, Vermont, was born in Norwich, Vermont, January 21, 1811, a son of Reuben and Eunice (Dennison) Hatch. The early years of Mr. Hatch's life were spent in attending the primitive schools of his native town, and this was supplemented by his entrance, in 1826, as a student at Dartmouth College, from which institution he was graduated with honor in 1830; among his classmates were President Smith, the Hon. W. H. Duncan and John H. Noyes, of Oneida community fame. After his graduation Mr. Hatch returned to Windsor and engaged in mercantile pursuits, being the proprietor of a general store; by frugal and industrious habits, coupled with sound business judgment, he accumulated a fortune and became one of the prominent and influential men of the town. He was often urged by his friends to allow his name to be used for some leading county or state office, but only twice would he appear as a possible candidate; then he was unanimously elected to represent the town in the state legislature for 1853 and 1854, and was chosen senator from Windsor county in 1857 and 1858. After having retired from business pursuits, Mr. Hatch removed to Burlington in 1861, and being an intimate personal friend of Governor Smith, he interested himself in the Vermont Central, Vermont and Canada, and other railroads, and with

the late Joseph Clark, Lawrence Brainern, John Smith and others, did much in shaping the legislation that has given Vermont one of the finest lines of railroads in the country. He took an active part in local and state affairs, being elected in 1870 a member of the board of aldermen, which office he held until 1876, when he resigned in order to accept the responsible position of mayor. At that time the city had a bonded debt of $409,312.13, and a tax of two dollars and fifty cents on the hundred, and it was largely through his judicious and persistent efforts that the tax in 1882 was but one dollar on the hundred. When he vacated the office of mayor in 1883, the bonded debt of the city had been reduced to $42,679.71, and the sinking fund of the city increased $43,824.26; the long term in which he was the incumbent of the office shows the esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens. Few men in the state enjoyed a wider acquaintance than he, his kind heart and amiable disposition making him popular with all classes; as a business man he proved his ability to become an executive and leader, and his public record was untarnished in every respect.

After giving up public life Mr. Hatch was a familiar figure on the streets of Burlington, making his headquarters at the Algonquin Club, of which he was the vice president in 1891 and chosen to act in the capacity of president the following year, and it was in that organization that he spent many pleasant afternoons for several years prior to his death. Like many men who reach the ripe old age of eighty-seven years, he enjoyed "living in the past," and related many stories of his boyhood days with the "boys," as he termed them; his mental faculties were well preserved for one of his age, and being a good story teller, his society was always sought by his friends.

On April 5, 1832, Mr. Hatch was united in marriage to Miss Frances Forbes, a daughter of General Abner Forbes, of Windsor, Vermont, where Mrs. Hatch was born and where her father lived all his life. Of the children born to General Forbes, only one is now living, Gustavus Forbes, of Newton Center, Vermont. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hatch: Pattie F., wife of D. C. Linsley, deceased; Josephine H., wife of Rodney S. Wires, deceased; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Isaac Green, now deceased; and William D., who died in infancy. Mr. Hatch died May 21, 1898; his last days were not associated with pain or severe sickness, but he passed away with nothing but the natural wearing out of the body, weighted down with more than fourscore years of useful life. The domestic life of Mr. Hatch was a pleasant one, he being a devoted husband and a kind, indulgent father. His wife passed away October 13, 1883.

FARRAND STEWART STRANAHAN.

Grandfather Farrand Stranahan was born in Cooperstown, New York, in 1778, and was reared and educated there, taking up law as his profession and becoming very prominent in public affairs. During the war of 1812 he assisted in raising a regiment in Otsego county and was then made its colonel. He was a man of fine military bearing, six feet high, of influential personality, and in all respects a model commanding officer. During the war he was taken prisoner by the British and confined in Canada for some time. He was twice elected to the state senate, and was one of the seventeen senators who voted against giving the electoral college to the people. He spent most of his life at Cooperstown and died there in 1826. His wife was Sarah Stewart, born in 1768, and died in 1824, and her father, General Charles Stewart, was commissariat and general of the issues on the staff of George Washington in the Revolution.

The only child of these parents was Farrand Stewart Stranahan, who was born at Cooperstown, New York, April 24, 1812, and died in 1845. After he had completed his education in the public schools of Cooperstown he went to New York city when still young and there became a broker, which business he followed all his life, and was very successful. He was married to Miss Caroline Curtis, who was born in Troy, New York, in 1815, the daughter of Zachariah and Sarah Curtis, and her death occurred in 1843. She was the mother of six children, but the only ones living are Farrand Stewart, and John, the cashier of the Welden National Bank at St. Albans, Vermont. The parents were both members of the Episcopal church.

Farrand Stewart Stranahan, the third of the name in three successive generations, was born

to the last mentioned parents in New York city, February 3, 1842. He attended the public schools of the metropolis, but when he was seventeen years old, in 1859, he came to Vermont, which was to be his home thenceforth, and in which he was to achieve a high place in public and business life. His first important position was that of paymaster on the Vermont Central Railroad, which he received in 1865; from 1867 to 1871 he was in business in St. Albans, and at the close of that period was appointed treasurer of the National Car Company, and he still holds this place. In 1886 he became cashier of the Welden National Bank of St. Albans and was made its vice president in 1892; he is also a director of the Central Vermont Railroad and was vice president of the Missisquoi road. He is an officer in the National Despatch Line, and vice president of the St. Albans Messenger Company.

The foregoing remarks will give the reader some idea of Mr. Stranahan's prominence in business life, but throughout his life he has been concerned more or less with the affairs of state and nation. His first great service was performed in the cause of a united government when he was scarcely of age, for it was in August, 1862, that he enlisted in Company L, First Vermont Cavalry. He was successively promoted from first sergeant to the rank of second and first lieutenant, and shared in all the battles of his regiment until the winter of 1864, when he was appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of General George A. Custer and served with that brilliant general until September following, when he received an honorable discharge and returned home. Because of this service he is a member of A. R. Hurlbut Post, G. A. R., of which he has been commander, and is also a member of the Loyal Legion.

Mr. Stranahan's civil record is also worthy of note. He is a Republican in politics and as a representative of that party served as trustee of the village of St. Albans and represented the town in 1884; four years later he was elected to the state senate, was trustee of the state reform school from 1888 to 1892, and in the latter year received his crowning reward by being elected lieutenant governor of the state of Vermont. Furthermore Mr. Stranahan is president of the St. Albans Cemetery Association, of which he was one of the incorporators.

On August 26, 1862, Mr. Stranahan was married to Miss Miranda Aldis, daughter of Hon. Lawrence and Fidelia (Gadcomb) Brainerd, and the two children of this union are Mabel Fidelia, deceased, and Farrand Stewart. Mrs. Stranahan is prominent in social circles, being state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, president of the Needle Work Guild, and is one of the board of managers of the Warner House.

EDWARD HENRY POWELL.

Colonel Edward Henry Powell, a lawyer and banker who has rendered valuable service to the state, a veteran of the Civil war, and a prominent citizen of Burlington, Vermont, is a descendant of an honored New England ancestry. Roland Powell, great-grandfather of E. Henry Powell, was a native of the state of Connecticut, whence he removed and became one of the pioneer settlers of the town of Richford, Vermont, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits for the remainder of his life.

Bradford Powell, grandfather of E. Henry Powell, was born in Richford, Franklin county, Vermont, was reared upon a farm, and after completing his studies devoted his attention to the occupation of farming. He occupied a very prominent position in the town, being regarded as a man of strong character, excellent business ability and sterling integrity, and for a number of years he was the incumbent of a responsible office in the custom house at Richford. He was united in marriage to Clarissa Goff, a daughter of Hezekiah Goff, of Deerfield, Massachusetts, where her birth occurred. Mr. Goff came to Richford as a pioneer, having served three enlistments during the Revolutionary war; his death occurred in Richford in 1846, at the age of ninety-seven years. The following named children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Powell: Jay, Emily, Seraphine, Diana, Marcia, Herman, Harry, Bradford and Delight, all of whom are now deceased. Mr. Powell died at the age of forty years, survived by his wife, who died in the eighty-first year of her age.

Herman Powell, father of E. Henry Powell, was born in Richford, Franklin county, Vermont, was educated in the common schools of the neighborhood and subsequently followed farming on the old homestead for a number of years. He then purchased a farm in Fairfield, Vermont, which consisted of about two hundred acres, in the cultivation of which he attained fair success. He took a keen interest in all matters of public concern, and although not an active politician or desirous of office, he from time to time served the community in the capacity of selectman and lister. Mr. Powell married Julia S. White, born in Sheldon, Vermont, a daughter of Deacon Joel White, who was a prosperous farmer of that town; Mr. White married a Miss Noble, and they reared a family of four children, namely: Noble, Calvin, John and Julia White; the mother of these children died in early womanhood. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Powell, all of whom are living at the present time (1903): E. Henry; Charles A., engaged in the hardware and furniture business in Richford, Vermont; Emily A., a resident of Milton, Vermont; Homer E., a citizen of Milton, Vermont; and Ella, wife of R. C. Darling, of Milton, Vermont. The mother of these children died in the seventieth year of her age. Both Mr. and Mrs. Powell were actively associated with the Baptist church of Richford and North Fairfax, Mr. Powell acting in the capacity of deacon for many years. His death occurred when he had attained the age of seventy-six years.

E. Henry Powell was born in Richford, Franklin county, Vermont, September 3, 1839, and until he reached the age of sixteen years he attended the common schools of that town. He then entered the Potsdam Academy, where he remained one term, and a year later became a student in the New Hampton Institute at Fairfax. He taught school for nine terms during these years. In 1860 he entered the University of Vermont, where he remained until the following year, when the war broke out and he enlisted as a private on July 17, 1862. He was promoted to the rank of first sergeant before leaving the state, and at the expiration of a little more than one year's service in that capacity was ordered before General Casey's examining board for promotion in colored troops. Owing to the creditable examination he passed, he received a commission as lieutenant colonel dated November 27, 1863, and was assigned to the Tenth United States (Colored) Troops, which regiment he commanded much of the time until nearly fifteen months after the close of the war. From December, 1865, the regiment was one of four comprising a brigade, and Colonel Powell acted as commander, owing to his seniority of rank. The command was a "Separate Brigade and the Eastern District of Texas." After his discharge as lieutenant colonel from the service of the United States, he returned to Richford, Vermont, having studied law while in service and been admitted to the bar in Texas. In 1866 he established a general practice in his native town, where he continued until June, 1892, and in all his professional effort he has enjoyed the respect and esteem of his colleagues at the bar and the confidence of his clients. In 1874 the Richford Savings Bank & Trust Company was organized with Colonel Powell as president, and he is still serving in the same capacity.

In 1892 Colonel Powell removed to Burlington, Vermont, in order to accept the position of treasurer of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, which he still retains. The same year he was elected one of the directors of the Burlington Trust Company and is still serving in that office. In politics he is an adherent of the principles of the Republican party. He served as inspector of customs from 1866 to 1869; was state's attorney from 1872 to 1874; representative from 1874 to 1876; state senator from 1878 to 1880; was chosen state auditor in 1878 and re-elected continuously for fourteen years, the longest period, with one exception, in the history of the state. Colonel Powell is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; of the Loyal Legion, and Sons of the American Revolution.

On November 30, 1864, Colonel Powell married Ellen G. Rowell, oldest daughter of Adoniram Judson Rowell, a merchant and prominent business man at North Troy, Vermont, who served as captain and commissary of subsistence in the army. Mr. Rowell married Lucy A. Richardson, who was born at Concord, New Hampshire, and the following named children were born to them: Ellen G.; William R., who was a

lawyer and died at Methuen, Massachusetts; Dr. George B. of Barton Landing, Vermont; Charles J. of Denver, Colorado; Miss Ardell, of Barton Landing, Vermont; and Mrs. L. R. Bean, of Newport, Vermont. Mr. Rowell died at the age of forty-five years. Two children were born of this marriage to Colonel and Mrs. Powell: Blanche P., wife of William A. Spring, of Dresden, Germany, a prominent American dentist; and Max L. who is a graduate of the University of Vermont and now associated with his father in the law and insurance business. The latter has taken quite an active part in political affairs, having held the offices of deputy auditor of accounts, asistant clerk of the house of representatives, secretary of the state senate, and a member of the school board. Mrs. Powell died at the age of thirty-four years. On October 1, 1877, Colonel Powell married Mrs. Georgiana Reed Bailey, of Montpelier, Vermont. She was the youngest daughter of Thomas Reed and Mary Bowlend, and widow of George W. Bailey, Jr., secretary of state at the time of his death. Her father was a prominent lawyer and banker, whose death occurred at Montpelier, Vermont, at the age of seventy-five years. His wife Mary, who was born in Massachusetts, and died at the age of seventy-nine years, was the mother of six children: George B. Reed, of Cambridge, Massachusetts; William, who died in Milwaukee; Edward D., who died in Buffalo; Charles A., of Chicago; Josephine R. Poland of Montpelier, Vermont; and Mrs. Powell. Two children were born of this second marriage: Thomas Reed, a graduate of the University of Vermont, now in Harvard Law School; and Gertrude Reed, a student in Smith College.

ERNEST McAULEY LATHROP.

Ernest M. Lathrop, one of the representative and honored citizens of Arlington, Vermont, has for over thirty years been prominently identified with the industrial interests of this section of the state, and makes his home about three-quarters of a mile from the village, in a house that was erected about 1784. He was born on the 12th of October, 1849, in Manchester, of which place his father, Eli Bronson Lathrop, was also a native, his birth having occurred there January 22, 1822. His paternal grandfather, Hubbell Lathrop, who was born February 26 (or January 19), 1779, conducted a distillery in Manchester for many years and also engaged in farming to some extent. His father was Arundah Lathrop, who was born December 1, 1735, and died June 22, 1817. The latter was twice married and his second wife, Sarah, died on the 11th of April, 1815. Hubbell Lathrop was married March 27, 1802, to Laura, daughter of Colonel Eli Brownson, who was an officer in the patriot army at the



ERNEST McAULEY LATHROP.

battle of Bennington. She was born May 30, 1785, and died January 13, 1841; her husband's death occurred March 19, 1842.

Eli B. Lathrop spent his entire life in Manchester and followed farming as an occupation. He married Miss Sarah B. McAuley, of Arlington, a daughter of William McAuley, who was a stonecutter and dealer, making his home at different times in Arlington, Vermont, and New

York city. He died in the former place at the age of sixty-seven years. For his first wife Mr. McAuley chose Miss Sarah Canfield, a native of Arlington, by whom he had two daughters, one of these being Mrs. Lathrop. For his second wife, Mr. McAuley married Lucy Lathrop, who was also born in Arlington, and to them were born six children, two of whom are still living, William and Anna, residents of Colorado. Their mother died at the age of sixty-two years. Eli B. Lathrop and wife had a family of six children, and but two of them are now living: Ernest H., and Sarah Ann, who reside with their mother on the old homestead in Manchester, Vermont. The father passed away at the age of sixty-five years. He was one of the prominent and influential citizens of this community, and was honored with several town offices, such as selectman, lister, etc. He was one of the leading farmers of the town and a devoted member of the Episcopal church.

Ernest M. Lathrop spent the early years of his manhood in Manchester, and his preliminary education, acquired in its common schools, was supplemented in a course at Burr and Burton Seminary. At the age of twenty he came to his present home in Arlington, and in 1871 bought the mill property which he still owns, consisting of a sawmill, grist and feed mill, which he has since successfully operated, employing a number of hands. In 1883 Mr. Lathrop added to his plant the manufacturing of doors, sash and blinds, which branch has developed greatly, and is now his leading industry. He also owns a good farm of fifty acres, which is well improved and under a high state of cultivation.

On September 5, 1877, Mr. Lathrop was united in marriage to Miss Emma C. Youngs, who was born in Dansville, New York, but subsequently made her home in Michigan up to the time of her marriage. Her father, Richard Youngs, was born near Batavia, New York, and was a son of Richard Youngs, Sr., who was a veteran of the war of 1812 and spent the later years of his life in Michigan, where his death occurred. Mrs. Lathrop's paternal grandmother, Otis, was the mother of sixteen children, the youngest of whom lived to be over sixteen years of age. Of these there are now living the following: James, a resident of Big Rapids, Michigan; William, of Youngstown, Ohio, and Revilo. Their mother died at the age of eighty-six years. Mrs. Lathrop's father went West when a young man and took up his residence in Michigan, where he engaged in business as a contractor throughout the remainder of his life, dying there at the age of sixty-nine years. He married Lydia Bartlett, who was born in Arlington, Vermont, and was a daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth (Austin) Bartlett, early settlers of West Arlington, and in whose family were three children. After his death, his wife married Abner Squires, a large land-owner of West Arlington. She died at the age of sixty-five years. Mr. and Mrs Youngs were active and consistent members of the Presbyterian church, in which he served as deacon and superintendent of the Sunday school. In their family were five children, three of whom are living, namely: Charles, a resident of Carleton, Michigan; Emma C., wife of our subject, and Harriet, who married George Townsend.

Since attaining his majority, Mr. Lathrop has always been affiliated with the Republican party, and has taken quite an active and prominent part in public affairs, holding the office of selectman a number of years, and serving as chairman of the board some time. He also represented his town in the legislature in 1898, serving on the claim committee and is a recognized leader in political circles. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian. Fraternally, he is a member of Red Mountain Lodge, No. 63, F. and A. M., of which he has been treasurer, while his wife is a very prominent and active member of the Eastern Star, No. 41, having filled the offices of marshal, associate conductress, conductress and associate matron. Mr. Lathrop is also an honorary member of Dudley Post, G. A. R., and both are held in the highest esteem by all who know them.

FRANK SIMON WILLIAMS.

Frank Simon Williams, a prominent member of the legal profession of Barre, Vermont, was born at North Troy, in the town of Troy, Orleans county, Vermont, January 27, 1872, a son of Simon Lamphire and Amelia Phoebe Williams. Simon Lamphire Williams, father of Frank Simon Williams, was born in the town of Fairfax, Franklin county, Vermont, November 14,

1844. He was a son of Chauncey and Orphie (Lamphire) Williams. His education was received at the district school, and later he learned the trade of tanner and currier, which occupation he continued to pursue for the balance of his life. Industry, application to business and perseverance, combined with the strictest integrity of character, made him one of the representative men of that section of the state. In politics he was a firm adherent of the principles of the Republican party, and in his religious belief he was a free-thinker. In 1869 he was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Phoebe Comstock, daughter of John Comstock, who was the son of one of three brothers who came from England and settled in Swanton, Franklin county, Vermont. Mr. Williams's death occurred in the town of Westford, Chittenden county, Vermont, February 13, 1873, caused by the explosion of a steam boiler.

Frank Simon Williams attended the district schools of his native state, later was a student in the high school at Columbus, Wisconsin, and subsequently entered the Goddard Seminary at Barre, Vermont, from which he was graduated in the year 1895. Desirous of becoming a member of the legal fraternity, he commenced the study of law in the office of Richard Hoar at Barre, Vermont, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1899. He immediately established himself in an office in Barre, where he has since successfully practiced his chosen profession. Since he was thirteen years of age he has had to face the world alone, and in order to obtain money enough to secure his education he learned the carpenter's trade, which he worked at for several years. He is a man of very strong characteristics, and his life demonstrates the possibilities that are open to young men of courage and ambition who have the will to do, accompanied by an honorable and steadfast purpose.

His political affiliations are with the Republican party, and he always takes a keen interest in all matters that pertain to the welfare of his town and county. He is an earnest and faithful member of the Universalist church of Barre, Vermont. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and is also connected with the Order of United American Mechanics. Mr. Williams was united in marriage, July 25, 1899, to Miss Sarah Low, daughter of A. T. and Eunice (Achorn) Low, of Rockland, Maine, the former named being sheriff of Knox county for twenty-four years. Mrs. Williams acquired her education in the high school at Rockland, Maine.

THE EGERTON FAMILY.

The Egerton family of Vermont can trace their history back to the time of Charles I, King of France, and the line of descent is as follows:

Charles I, King of France, who had Pepin Le Bref, King of France, who had Charlemagne, Emperor of the West, who had Louis I, the Pious, King of France, who had Charles II, the Bald, King of France, who had Judith, m. Count Baldwin I. who had Baldwin II, Count of Flanders, m. Ethelwida, dau. of Alfred the Great, King of England, and had Arnolph, the Great, Count of Flanders, who had Baldwin III, Count of Flanders, who had Arnolph II, fifth Count of Flanders, who had Baldwin IV, sixth Count of Flanders, who had Baldwin V, Count of Flanders, m. Adela, dau. of Robert, King of France, who was a son of Hugh Capet, King of France, and had Matilda, m. William the Conqueror, seventh Duke of Normandy, King of England, and had Gundred, m. William, Earl of Warren, in Normandy, created Earl of Surrey in England (d. 1089), and had William, second Earl of Warren and Surrey (d. 1135), m. Lady Isabel, granddaughter of Henry I, King of France, and had Gundred de Warren, m. Roger de Newburgh, second Earl of Warwick, and had Waleran de Newburgh, fourth Earl of Warwich (d. 1205), m. Alice, dau. of John d'Harcourt, and had Alice de Newburgh, m. William de Manduit, Baron of Hanslape (d. 1250), and had Isabel de Manduit, m. William, fifth Baron of Beauchamp and Elmley, and had Walter de Beauchamp, Baron of Alcester and Powyke, who had Giles de Beauchamp, who had Roger de Beauchamp, first Baron of Bletsho (d. 1379), who had Roger, second Baron Beauchamp of Bletsho, who had John, third Baron Beauchamp of Bletsho, who had Margaret de Beauchamp, m. Sir Oliver de St. John, Knt., of Penmark in Glamorgan, and had John de St. John, m. Alice, dau, of Sir Thomas Bradshaw, and had John de St. John of Bletsho, m. Sybil, dau. of Morgan ap Jenkyns, ap Philip, and had John de St. John, Knt., m. Margaret,

dau. of Sir Thomas Walgrave, and had Oliver St. John, of Bletsho, m. Agnes Fisher, and had Thomas St. John, of Bletsho, who had Oliver St. John, Knt., M. P., of Caysho, m. Sarah Odell, of Bedfordshire, and had

Elizabeth St. John, b. 1605; she was an accomplished and beautiful woman and married, as his second wife, August 6, 1629, Rev. Samuel Whiting, son of John Whiting, mayor of Boston, England; on account of her husband's non-conformist views they were obliged to leave England and came to Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1636; Mr. Whiting was a graceful and eloquent preacher; he died in 1679 and his wife in 1677; they had Elizabeth Whiting, b. 1654, m. Rev. Jeremiah Hobart, b. 1630; he died in 1715 and his wife in 1733; they had

Dorothy Hobart, b. 1679, who was married April 19, 1704, to Daniel Mason, son of Daniel Mason, b. 1652, d. 1736; the elder Daniel Mason was a son of Major John Mason, b. 1600, m. 1639 to Anne Peck, dau. of Rev. Robert Peck; Major John Mason was lieutenant in the British army, came to America in 1630, was deputy governor of Connecticut and a major general in the colonial army; Daniel Mason and Dorothy Hobart (who d. 1733) had

Jeremiah Mason, b. March 4, 1705; he married Mary Clark, b. 1704, dau. of Thomas Clark, of Haddam, Connecticut; Mr. Mason d. 1779 and his wife 1799; they had

Mary Mason, b. December 26, 1736; she married, April 15, 1756, as his second wife, her second cousin, Nathan Huntington, b. July 22, 1726; he was a son of David Huntington, b. 1697, d. 1771, who married, June 30, 1725, Mary Mason, who was a daughter of Hezekiah Mason, b. 1677, d. 1726, this last being a son by a second wife of the elder Daniel above mentioned; Nathan Huntington (who d. 1818) and Mary Mason had Ednah Huntington, b. January 15, 1760; she married, probably about 1780, Ariel Egerton; she died December 2, 1813.

The first of the name to be found in this country were John and Richard Egerton, who came to Saybrook, Connecticut, in 1632. John Egerton, Earl of Bridgewater, who died in 1649, had four sons; on the death of the eldest son, the second son, John, succeeded to the father's title and estates in England, and according to the family tradition this one was the John who came to Saybrook and returned to England, probably about 1660. The younger brother, Richard, remained in Connecticut and became the founder of the family in America.

I.—1. Richard Egerton, married Mary Sylvester, April 7, 1653; at the town meeting held in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1655, Richard Egerton is recorded as being present; in 1660 John and Richard by reciprocal deeds divided their land in Norwich; in 1668 Richard took his oath as one of the thirty-nine freemen of Norwich; in 1672 he was elected fenceviewer, and townsman (the same as selectman) in 1676; he died in March, 1691; he had nine children: 2. Mary b. February 3, 1655. 3. Elizabeth, b. December 25, 1657. 4. Anna, b. September, 1659. 5. John, b. June 12, 1662; m. Mary Reynolds and died soon after, leaving an infant son John, afterwards known as Lieutenant John Egerton, who was the father of Captain Elisha Egerton, of the Revolution. 6. Richard, b. March 10, 1665, m. January 4, 1692, Elizabeth Scudder, and d. 1729; she d. 1762. 7. Sarah, b. April, 1667; m. Joseph Reynolds. 8. Samuel, b. May, 1670. 9. Lydia, b. April, 1675. 10. Joseph, b. March 8, 1677; m. Elizabeth Pratt, was one of the first settlers of Lebanon, Connecticut.

II—8. Samuel Egerton, m. April 18, 1703, Alice Ripley, b. September 17, 1683, dau. of Joshua Ripley and Hannah Bradford, who was the dau. of Major William Bradford, a son of Governor William Bradford of Plymouth colony; Samuel lived in the west part of Norwich, and when the town was divided this part took the name of Franklin; he died in 1748; his children are: 11. Samuel, b. March 15, 1704; m. Margaret Abel; d. September 21, 1780. 12. Perez, b. January 14, 1705. 13. Joshua, b. February 26, 1707. 14. John, b. April 25, 1708. 15. William, b. April 25, 1708. 16. Mary, b. May 17, 1713. 17. Elijah, b. December 1, 1715. 18. David, b. August 28, 1718. 19. Alice, b. December 25, 1721. 20. Daniel, b. July 10, 1725.

III—15. William Egerton lived in Franklin, Connecticut; m. November 6, 1733, Lydia Barstow, dau. of Job Barstow (this name is sometimes given as Bestor); he died in 1760; his children are: 21. Asa, b. March 28, 1736. 22. Submit, b. May 15, 1738; d. same day. 23. Mar-

tha, b. April 3, 1739. 24. Zeruiah, b. August 8, 1741. 25. Alice, b. August 28, 1744. 26. Rebeckah, b. April 3, 1747. 27. Lebbeus, b. July 12, 1749. 28. Ezra, b. 1752. 29. Lavinia, b. July 6, 1754. 30. Ariel, b. October 8, 1757.

IV—30. Ariel Egerton married, probably about 1780, Ednah Huntington, dau. of Nathan Huntington, above mentioned; he removed to Brookfield, Vermont, about 1797 and died there October 11, 1838; he was a non-commissioned officer in the Revolutionary army and served several years; he was a prominent business man in Brookfield for many years; his children are: 31. Lydia, b. July 30, 1781; m. Abial Chamberlain; d. June 4, 1858. 32. Mary, b. January 25, 1783; d. about 1845, unmarried. 33. William, b. January 3, 1785; m. Sophia Hubbard, had six children; d. about 1840. 34. Charles, b. December 11, 1786; removed to northern New York, married, had two children, and the four died between 1845 and 1850. 35. Ariel, b. June 8, 1789. 36. Eber, b. October 6, 1792; died April 13, 1817, unmarried. 37. Nathan Huntington, b. July 7, 1794; died about 1837, unmarried. 38. James Harvey, b. September 7, 1796. 39. Ezra, b. August 29, 1801, died August 8, 1803.

Ariel's first wife died December 2, 1813, and about 1817 he married a widow Stratton and had by her: 40. Lavinia, b. about 1821; married and went west.

V—Ariel Egerton, third son of Ariel and Ednah Egerton, was born June 8, 1789. After having spent his boyhood in the town of Brookfield, Vermont, he removed to Northfield and was engaged in the occupation of teaching school in district No. 1, and the following year he was a teacher in No. 3; he had all the qualifications to make a successful and popular instructor, and was called upon several times to finish out the term of other teachers who had not the power to control their pupils. In 1815 he erected a house and store in Centervillage and that was the first building built there for business purposes; he continued in the mercantile trade for several years, and finally purchased a grist mill and chair factory in the southern portion of the village, which he conducted successfully until 1835.

Mr. Egerton was one of the first citizens of the state to note the injurious effects arising from the use of liquor, and he became actively interested in the cause of temperance. During the winter of 1826 he invited the residents of the neighborhood to attend a meeting, which was held in the school house, and listen to some statements about the use and abuse of intoxicating liquors. About forty people were present, and that was, as we believe, the first attempt in the state of Vermont, aside from pulpit addresses, to present the temperance question in a public lecture. He addressed audiences in other parts of the town, and in other villages, and one address which was delivered in the Center meeting house was published in the Montpelier *Watchman* and in other newspapers in the state. He was instrumental in organizing several temperance societies and divisions of Sons of Temperance, and was an ardent advocate of the prohibitory law until and after its adoption by the state. In his religious views he favored the Protestant Episcopal church, but living where there was no church of that denomination, he united in worship with the Methodists and Congregationalists. In politics he was an anti-slavery Whig, and later became an adherent of the Republican party.

He was united in marriage, November 28, 1813, to Miss Abigail Proctor Keyes, daughter of Captain Abel Keyes, who was born in Putney, Vermont, in September, 1773. Captain Keyes removed to Northfield, Vermont, about 1796, where he served the town as lister, selectman, justice of the peace and representative to the legislature of Vermont. The history of Northfield says: Captain Keyes was in many respects a most remarkable man, having robust health, ceaseless activity and untiring energy, but he also had a restless temperament which kept him ever on the move, so that he left to others the pleasant task of reaping the reward of his labors. In 1839 he removed to Lake Zurich, Illinois, where he was appointed postmaster of the town, and subsequently he located in Lake Mills, Wisconsin, where his death occurred September 26, 1843. Captain Keyes was the son of Daniel Keyes, of Westfield, Massachusetts, who was the son of Moses Keyes, of Chelmsford, and he in turn was the son of Solomon Keyes, who was one of the earliest settlers of Chelmsford, coming there from England in 1664. The folowing named children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Egerton: (1.) Almira Ednah, born September 6, 1814,

married William D. Bragg, and their children were: Julia Louisa, born August 22, 1837; Agnes Elizabeth, born February 4, 1840; William Clarence, born June 22, 1855; and Elmer Porter Bragg, born September 29, 1857. Agnes Elizabeth Bragg married William Dempster Hoard, who was born October 10, 1836; he was a soldier during the war of the rebellion. Later he settled in Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, and for many years published the *Jefferson County Union* and *Hoard's Dairyman*, and he had a national reputation as a lecturer on dairy subjects. He was elected governor of the state of Wisconsin in 1889, and in 1895 was the department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of Wisconsin. (2.) Laura Esther, born November 3, 1816. (3.) Olive Smith, born October 6, 1818. (4.) Cynthia Maria, born January 2, 1821, married, May 25, 1846, the Rev. Ambrose Smith, who was a minister of the Congregational church of Northfield, and their children were: Frances Egerton, born April 8, 1851, Lyndon Ambrose, born July 15, 1854, graduated from Dartmouth College and is a member of the legal profession in Montevideo, Minnesota, where he has served as lieutenant governor for the past two terms; he married Miss Dora Rogers. Justin Harvey was a graduate from Dartmouth College, after which he studied for the ministry; he was a member of the publishing firm of Ginn & Company, Boston, for several years, and is now acting in the capacity of professor of modern history in Dartmouth College. (5.) Abby Sophia, born April 15, 1823. (6.) Charles Bestor, born March 6, 1825, fitted for college at Thetford Academy, entered Dartmouth College, was in academic department and medical department, and graduated from Berkshire, Massachusetts, Medical College; later went to Ironton, Ohio, where he practiced medicine, was also a druggist and was elected as judge of probate of Lawrence county, serving fourteen years. He retired about 1885 and died December 1, 1900. He married Miss Emeline Tourney and their son, Charles Bestor, is a resident of Ironton, Ohio, where he acts as treasurer of Lawrence county, succeeding his brother, James Tourney Egerton, who had held the office the constitutional term; William Ariel Egerton, a younger brother of Charles Bestor, acts as superintendent of the C. E. Abbott Company. (7.) John Starkweather, born January 10, 1827, and died in 1852; and (8.) Joseph Keyes, born October 20, 1829. The father of these children died September 20, 1859, at Queechy, Vermont, survived by his wife, who then took up her residence with her eldest son in Ironton, Ohio, where she died June 4, 1887, in the ninety-second year of her life.

VI.—Joseph Keyes Egerton, youngest child of Ariel and Abigail Proctor Egerton, was born in Northfield, Vermont, October 20, 1829. He acquired his education at the Thetford Academy, Thetford, Vermont. On March 4, 1845, he commenced his business career by engaging as clerk in the store of J. C. Brooks, in Hartford, Vermont, where he remained for four years; he was employed one year at Cleveland's store in Brookfield, Vermont, and one year with Camp & Thayer in Northfield, Vermont. He then removed to Queechy, Vermont, where he conducted a store and acted in the capacity of postmaster from 1853 to 1860; he then located in Norwich, Vermont, where he was engaged in mercantile trade, and was elected to fill the offices of town treasurer, justice of the peace and town agent. After remaining in this town for some years he returned to Northfield, where he now resides. Mr. Egerton has been engaged in the manufacturing of roofing slate, and for some years acted as president of the Northfield Slate Company, and is now serving as treasurer of the Union Slate Company of Northfield. He has also been interested in the fire insurance business for twenty-five years, holding agencies for the Aetna, the Home, the Insurance Company of North America, the Continental, the Phœnix of Hartford, the Sun, the Phœnix of London, the Springfield, the Vermont Mutual, the Union Mutual, and he has transacted some business in life and accident insurance. He has won the confidence and respect of these different companies, and has given entire satisfaction to every insurer.

Mr. Egerton has been a Republican in politics ever since the organization of that party, and has served in town and county committees for many years. He was elected to fill the offices of town clerk, auditor and justice of the peace, also other positions of trust and responsibility. He joined the Odd Fellows lodge in Northfield in 1850, and he has served as noble grand of the

lodge and chief patriarch of the encampment; he was also grand patriarch of the grand encampment of Vermont in 1892 and 1893, was also grand representative to the sovereign grand lodge of the United States in 1894 and 1895, and is now a member of Northfield Lodge and Eureka Encampment of Northfield, Vermont. Mr. Egerton joined the Freemasons in 1854, and was elected master of United Brethren Lodge in Hartford for several years, was a member of the Grand Lodge of Vermont for twelve years, was grand lecturer of the same lodge for seven years up to 1869, and is now a member of King Solomon Chapter, Montpelier, Vermont, and of Dewitt Clinton Lodge of Northfield. He became a member of the Sons of Temperance in 1849 and has been connected with temperance organizations ever since. He holds membership in the Protestant Episcopal church of Northfield, and has served as treasurer and senior warden.

On December 25, 1856, Mr. Egerton was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Frances Tyler, and their children were: Edith Kingsbury, born July 3, 1858, died August 12, 1861; and Frederick Tyler, born July 13, 1862, died March 4, 1887. Mrs. Egerton died February 2, 1886, and Mr. Egerton married, October 20, 1887, Miss Emily L. Abbott, who died September 5, 1897. He contracted an alliance, December 10, 1899, with Miss Mary Hickson, daughter of Richard Gregory Hickson, of Windsor, Vermont, who was a son of Sir George Hickson, of Gregory Castle, county Kerry, Ireland.

OLIVER L. WATSON, M. D.

Throughout a long period Dr. Oliver L. Watson devoted his time, energy and attention to the humane work of alleviating human suffering and prolonging life through the administration of medical agencies, and now he is living retired in the enjoyment of a richly deserved rest. He was born in Worcester, Vermont, on the 1st of May, 1828, and is a son of Oliver and Esther (Brown) Watson. His father was born in Connecticut, October 8, 1785, and when a boy learned the carpenter's and joiner's trade, serving seven years' apprenticeship under the direction of an Englishman. Thus he thoroughly mastered the business, but when he had completed his term of service he had no capital to aid him in starting out in life. Making his way to Montpelier, he followed his chosen pursuit in this city, and also in Worcester, and adjoining towns. He was a master workman on the state-house that was destrowed by fire, and he followed carpentering and building throughout his entire life. He found recreation from his labors in gardening, and took great pride in his work in that direction, producing some of the finest vegetables that were ever raised in his section of the state. On the 29th of May, 1817, he married Miss Esther Brown, a daughter of Amasa Brown, of Worcester, Vermont, but formerly of Winchendon, Massachusetts. Her mother bore the maiden name of Sybil Stoddard, and Mr. and Mrs. Brown were numbered among the pioneer residents of Worcester. There were but three families who remained in that town during the extremely cold and memorable winter of 1816, the Browns being one of these. Mr. Brown served as town clerk and was a member of the state legislature, being widely recognized as a leader of public thought and action. He was also one of the original members of the Congregational church of Worcester. To Oliver and Esther Watson were born eight children: Edwin C., born May 26, 1818, was a member of the firm of French, Watson & Company, manufacturers, of Hartford, Vermont, and died in that town on the 20th of December, 1885; Sybil Eliza, born April 21, 1820, married Nelson H. Caswell, on the 4th of July, 1843, and she is still living at the advanced age of eighty-two years; Caroline B., born November 26, 1822, was married on the 27th of March, 1842, to Alvin Colby, and died September 13, 1889; Amasa B., born February 27, 1826, went to Michigan, was wealthy and prominent in Grand Rapids, Michigan where he was interested in manufacturing, banking, lumbering, etc., was a self-made man, was married October 7, 1856, to Martha A. Brooks, and died September 18, 1888; the doctor is the next of the family; Esther L., born September 14, 1830, died March 26, 1852; Olive O., born November 27, 1832, became the wife of James Rice, on the 13th of November, 1854, and died August 29, 1860; and Algernon Sydney, born February 6, 1838, died July 19, 1880. The father of this family was a member of the Congregational church, and in

his political views was an old-line Whig. He died August 29, 1870, and his wife passed away on the 3d of November, 1872.

In the common schools Oliver L. Watson acquired his early education, and then, determining to make the practice of medicine his life work, he became a student in the office of Dr. Charles Clark, and also continued his reading under the direction of Dr. Macomber, of Worcester, Vermont, and subsequently was graduated in the medical department of the State University in 1864. He began practice in Waterbury Center, where he remained for one year, and then removed to Middlesex, where he continued in practice for four years. His next place of residence was at West Thompson, where he met with success in his undertakings, continuously following his profession there until 1890, when he retired from active life and took up his abode in Montpelier. He had always remained a close and earnest student of his profession, keeping in touch with advanced thought concerning science, and thus his labors were effective and his business proved a profitable one.

On the 19th of August, 1852, Dr. Watson was united in marriage to Miss Nancy C. Darling, a daughter of Leonard and Mary Darling, of Worcester, and to this union were born three children: Milton B., born June 4, 1853, was a student in Dartmouth College and died on the 28th of August, 1872. Horace L., born October 22, 1862, was graduated at the University of Vermont, in July, 1887, and is now a practicing physician of Montpelier; he wedded Mary Watson, of Woodbury, this state, and they have two children: Harold L., born in April, 1893, and Marion E., born in 1896. Jessie Cornelia, born December 12, 1872, is the wife of Dean Hayes, and they have one child, Leslie Watson, who was born in April. 1898. In 1877 the Doctor was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 7th of October, of that year. He afterward married Delia A. Peake on the 13th of October, 1880. She is a daughter of John and Melissa (Hall) Peake, and by her marriage she became the mother of one child: Edwin Clyde, who was born June 22, 1884, and died March 21, 1891.

Dr. Watson still retains his membership in the Vermont Medical Society, and at one time was the president of the White Mountain Medical Society. His political support has been given the Republican party since its organization, and upon that ticket he has been elected and has served in various public offices. He was justice of the peace, was constable and deputy sheriff. In connection with his professional duties, he engaged in the pension business and accumulated a large property. He has passed the seventy-fourth milestone on life's journey, and in the evening of life receives the veneration and respect which should ever be accorded one who has reached an advanced age.

MAJOR G. S. BLODGETT.

For forty-seven years Gardner S. Blodgett was prominently connected with the business interests of Burlington, Vermont, and is a most honored and respected citizen of the Green Mountain state. Throughout the Civil war he performed most important service for the government, and at all times he has been loyal to his country, zealously devoting his energies to the promotion of its welfare.

Major Blodgett was born in Rochester, Vermont, November 10, 1819. His father, the Rev. Luther P. Blodgett, was born at Cornwall, Vermont, May 15, 1783, was graduated at Middlebury College, in August, 1804, devoted his life to the work of the ministry and died in Cooperstown, New York, January 26, 1862. The ancestry of the family is traced back to Samuel Blodgett, of Salisbury, Connecticut, who was a French Huguenot. The family had its origin in Brittany, where the name was spelled Blojed.

Major Blodgett was educated in the common schools and in Jericho Academy, and entered upon his business career as a clerk in a country store. He was afterward employed as a salesman in a wholesale dry-goods house in New York city for three years, on the expiration of which period (1852) he returned to Vermont and was appointed mail agent on the Burlington and Boston route. In 1854 he invented and patented a galvanized iron portable oven, which is now in use throughout almost the entire civilized world. The government of the United States was also a large purchaser, securing the ovens for army use in camp and field.

At the outbreak of the Civil war Major Blodgett entered the Union service and performed duties of the greatest importance and responsibility. He was commissioned by President Lincoln as captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, August 3, 1861; captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Army (regular service), July 2, 1864; and was brevetted major March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious service during the war. His services began with the First Vermont Cavalry Regiment, at Burlington. He filled the twofold position of assistant quartermaster and assistant commissary of subsistence, and upon him devolved the arduous duty of feeding and equipping the command, this, too, in face of what appeared to be insuperable obstacles. Captain Blodgett received from the quartermaster general of the United States Army a requisition upon the treasury department for one hundred and ten thousand dollars, as payment for the horses purchased for the regiment, and a further requisition from the commissary general, United States Army, for fifteen thousand dollars to pay for the subsistence of the men, at a rate of thirty cents a day. The requisitions were disregarded, and Major Blodgett visited the treasury department at the national capital, only to be informed that the matter must await the usual red-tape circumlocutory process. Major Blodgett was strenuously urgent, however, and his pertinacity was rewarded, and within three days he was on his return to Burlington. In little more than a month the regiment was fully clothed and equipped, and on its way to the front.

With the prestige of thus promptly conducting affairs, Major Blodgett was ordered, in May, 1862, to Annapolis, Maryland, under assignment to duty as chief depot quartermaster. This was one of the most important bases of supplies for the great Army of the Potomac, as well as for the troops operating in North Carolina, and he had it in charge during the remainder of the year. It was under him that was built the great parole camp accommodating about fifteen thousand men, and where were received the thousands of prisoners of war paroled at Richmond, Belle Isle and elsewhere. In 1864 Major Blodgett was ordered to Baltimore to relieve Colonel Alexander Bliss of his duties as chief quartermaster of the Eighth Army Corps, which was under command of General Lew Wallace, with the understanding that it could not relieve him of his duties at Annapolis. This additional position of acting chief quartermaster at Baltimore necessitated his keeping two sets of books and office clerks, one in each city. He remained in the latter position until the concentration and reorganization of the Ninth Army Corps, when he resigned his position at Baltimore.

The duties devolving upon Major Blodgett were most arduous during the reorganization of the Ninth Corps (Major General Ambrose E. Burnside) at Annapolis. This command numbered six thousand men, and all were to be reclothed and equipped. During his service at the Annapolis depot Major Blodgett disbursed nearly two million dollars in cash, issued one hundred and fifty thousand uniforms, fifty thousand tents, three hundred thousand blankets and immense quantities of camp and garrison equipments, together with nine million pounds of grain and forage, two hundred thousand tons of coal for government steamers, and the enormous amount of lumber required for the barracks for the parole camp, army hospitals and other camps. He provided transportation for many thousand paroled prisoners forwarded from Annapolis, and in his accounting with the government five years elapsed before they were finally balanced to a cent.

While stationed at Annapolis, in addition to the service already mentioned, Major Blodgett laid out the national cemetery, selecting the site, purchasing the ground, and later interred therein three thousand of the brave boys in blue who had laid down their lives on the altar of their country. Major Blodgett has the name of all these soldiers aside from those who were unknown. He also attended to the manufacture of the coffins, and was ordered by the secretary of war to paint all the government houses in Annapolis, which he did. He had authority to go into open market and buy any supplies he needed, which was an unusual privilege for a subordinate officer, but it indicated his standing with the government officials and the confidence reposed in him. To those who know Major Blodgett it is unnecessary to say that this confidence was never betrayed in the slightest degree. Major Blodgett also superintended the erection of a smallpox hospital at Annapolis, and made his own plans, which re-

ceived the approval of the quartermaster general, and which superceded plans already made by a government architect, the change resulting in a saving of between twelve and fourteen thousand dollars.

The close of the war rendered the Annapolis depot unnecessary, and it was abandoned. Major Blodgett was then ordered to Washington city to succeed Colonel Bliss, who had charge, under Quartermaster General M. C. Meigs, of all railroad and river transportation. This was as arduous a task, perhaps, as could fall to his lot, for he was chargeable with the transportation to their homes of the vast number of troops now released from service, as well as with the carriage to arsenals and depots of the great quantities of military stores for which there was now no use in the field. During his four years' service Major Blodgett had been absent from his post of duty but ten days, and he asked of General Meigs a leave of absence for a like period. He passed but one night at home, returning to Washington city the next day. But he held on his knee his little son, and the conviction came to him that his family now needed him rather than did the government, and he accordingly resigned, in October, 1865, six months after the war had ended.

It is not too much to affirm that no man in all the vast army of the Union performed more useful service than did Major Blodgett. His duties were always performed with promptness and accuracy, and he aided very materially in promoting the efficiency of the army by providing it, without delay, with all that was necessary to its existence. He had a certain reward in the consciousness of duty well done. Again, he had been brought into official relations with some of the greatest men of the day,—the lamented Lincoln, Secretary of War Stanton and his assistant, Charles A. Dana, General Grant, General Wood, General John A. Dix, General Burnside, General Meade and others, and he enjoyed the personal friendship and esteem of these distinguished statesmen and soldiers. In 1873 Major Blodgett was again called into the service of the government for a brief time in the capacity of assistant United States commissioner to the Vienna exposition.

On retiring from the army Major Blodgett resumed his place in the commercial circles of Burlington, where he had entered upon business in 1854, as a member of the firm of G. G. Blodgett & Company, jobbers of sheet and galvanized iron and dealers in steam, hot water and hot air furnaces, plumbers' material, stoves and ranges. For forty-seven years he occupied the same store building, and enjoyed a very large and profitable trade, his honorable business methods, enterprise and energy commending him to the public confidence and patronage. At length, having acquired a handsome competence, he disposed of his commercial interests and returned to private life, where he is now enjoying the rest which he has so truly earned and richly deserves. In all the relations of life he has been found true and faithful to duty, and as a citizen, business man and in social life he has commanded the respect and regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

Major Blodgett is a valued member of the Congregational Society, and is connected with various military societies. He is a charter member of the Vermont Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, which was organized October 15, 1891, at which time he was chosen its treasurer, a position which he has occupied to the present time. He also holds membership with the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and Stannard Post, G. A. R.

On May 5, 1849, Major Blodgett was married, in New York, to Miss Sarah E. Ellis, a native of New Bedford, Massachusetts. One son was born of this union, Frank J., now an eminent physician, who makes a specialty of the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and is assistant surgeon of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary and of the New York Hospital.

FREDERICK NEWELL SQUIRE.

Of the commercial interests of Bennington, Professor Frederick N. Squire has long been a representative, and for many years has been connected with the jewelry trade. His success in business is the reward of diligence, enterprise and a laudable ambition, guided by sound judgment and practical experience. He has the distinction of being the longest established business

man in Bennington, where he entered mercantile life on May 1, 1854.

Mr. Squires was born November 8, 1831, in Bennington, at the same location where he still resides, and on the paternal and maternal sides is descended from ancestry honorable and distinguished, representatives of both families having been Revolutionary soldiers. His grandfather, Saxton Squire, was born June 4, 1758, in Durham, Connecticut, a son of Samuel and Annie Squire. His name appears three times on the records of Durham, in connection with the Revolutionary army. He first enlisted as a drummer boy, in 1775, being then only sixteen years of age, becoming a member of the First Connecticut Regiment under General Wooster; it was the first regiment raised in response to the first call for troops issued by the legislature of the state, the organization being effected May 2, 1775. The drummer boy was promoted to the position of drum major on the 10th of August, 1778, and was discharged on the 2nd of May, 1780. He came to Bennington in 1786 and here engaged in farming and in the tanning business, carrying on these occupations throughout his entire life. He married Sylvia Newel, who was born in Connecticut in August, 1765, and both died in Bennington, the former in 1828, at the age of sixty-seven years, while the latter survived until May 13, 1832, when sixty-seven years of age. A daughter of Saxton Squire, by his first wife, lived to the very advanced age of ninety-three years. Both were members of the old First Congregational church of Bennington, and exerted a strong influence on the moral development of the community. In the family were the following named: Dorcas, who was born in May, 1873; Alson, born January 25, 1784; Norman, born July 27, 1787; Fannie, born February 27, 1789; Buckley; Newell, born June 5, 1794; Albert, born September 6, 1796, and Sylvia, born July 11, 1800.

Newell Squire was born in Bennington Center, and after acquiring a common school education, learned the tanner's trade, which he followed for many years. He is said to have been the best snare drummer in the state. The family has long been famous for musical talent, and its members have been prominent in musical circles for many years. Mr. Squire took a deep interest in politics, kept well informed on the issues of the day and supported the men and measures of the Republican party. He spent his entire life in Bennington and died at the age of eighty-six years. He married Ruth Blackmer, a native of Bennington and a daughter of Samuel Blackmer, whose birth occurred in this place, as did that of his father, who also bore the name of Samuel Blackmer. Samuel Blackmer was a farmer by occupation and spent his entire life in Bennington, where he died at the age of sixty-three years; his wife, who bore the maiden name of Ruth Howard, was born across the mountains and died at the age of thirty-nine years, and by her marriage she had become the mother of seven children. Mr. and Mrs. Squire had three children, but the only one now living is Frederick N. Henry Squire, cousin of the latter, and a son of Buckley Squire, is a celebrated tenor singer and has traveled all over the world, singing in many of the leading cities, but still makes his home in Bennington and generally spends the summer months there.

Frederick N. Squire was reared and educated in Bennington. He learned the tanner's trade with his father, but upon attaining his maturity, abandoned that pursuit and became connected with the jewelry business. He is now proprietor of the oldest and finest store in his line in Bennington, it having been established in 1854. He carries a splendid stock of goods and draws his patronage from among the best families of this part of the state. The store would be a credit to a city much larger than Bennington and the proprietor would be a valued addition to the mercantile circles anywhere.

On the 26th of November, 1872, Mr. Squire married Miss Alfretta A. Clark, a daughter of Robert Clark, an engineer, who was the first man to take a train over the Troy and Bennington Railroad, and who died at the age of seventy-one years; Mr. Clark's wife, who bore the maiden name of Amelia Frogly, died at the age of sixty-five years, and of their large family, Mrs. Squire is the only survivor.

Mr. Squire's son Robert, who was associated with him in the store and who was not only a practical jeweler, but also a capable and experienced optician, is now traveling for the American Self-Wind Electrical Clock Company, of New

York. He married Harriet Willard, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, and they are now living in New York city. Ruth, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Squire, is recognized as one of the finest pianists in the state and has a large class of pupils. She has inherited the musical taste and talent of the family, is a pupil of Professor Joseffs, of New York city, and her proficiency is marked. Mr. Squire is a valued factor in musical circles here and for more than ten years was a teacher of vocal music in the public schools of Bennington, while for forty years he has been the leader of the church choir. He was also the leader of the famous Bennington quartet which sang together for sixteen years at St. Peter's church. In politics he is a stanch and active Republican and fraternally is connected with Mt. Anthony Lodge No. 13, F. & A. M. He is prominent and influential, honored and respected by all, and in the history of the Green Mountain state, he well deserves mention as a leading citizen of Bennington, and also has a wide acquaintance in other parts of Vermont.

GEORGE DAGGETT.

George Daggett, of Winooski, Vermont, was born in Montpelier, Vermont, September 18, 1835. He is a descendant of Arthur Daggett, who was one of the earliest settlers of East Montpelier, where he purchased a large tract of land, which he cleared up and cultivated. This ground is now the property of Louis Colburn. Mr. Daggett was one of the representative men of that section of the state, and was frequently called upon to occupy local positions of trust and responsibility. His son, Arthur Daggett, grand-father of George Daggett, was born in Sutton Massachusetts. He received his education in the district school of his native town. He was on the lake on his way to participate in the battle of Plattsburg when it was fought.

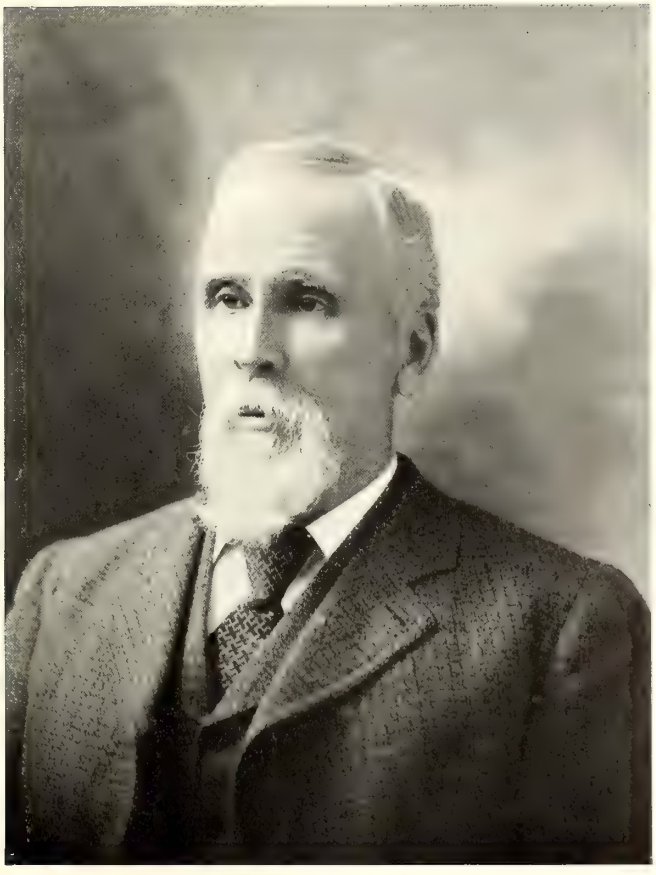
Freeman Daggett, father of George Daggett, was born in Montpelier, Vermont, June 20, 1807. He was reared on his father's farm, and acquired his education in the common schools of East Montpelier. He learned the trade of millwright, and followed this occupation for the balance of his life. He was an honest, industrious man and won the respect and esteem of his fellow townsmen. He was appointed to the office of deputy sheriff of Washington county, which position he filled both honorably and creditably for many years. He was an earnest, conscientious member of the Universalist church. Mr. Daggett married Miss Calista Ingalls, and one child was born to them, George Daggett. Mr. Daggett died September 11, 1865, and his wife passed away August 29, 1866, in Winooski, Vermont.

George Daggett, only child of Freeman and Calista Daggett, attended the public schools of his native town, and resided upon the old homestead, engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1866, when he removed to Winooski Park, town of Colchester, Vermont, where he finished a beautiful, commodious residence. He planted a variety of shade trees and shrubbery, which entirely surround the house and add greatly to the beauty and attractiveness of the place. Although never learning a trade, Mr. Daggett is one of the finest mechanics in Vermont, and he has finished the interior of the structure in a most artistic manner, showing both skill and good taste in the decorations. He continues his farming operations here, and is now the possessor of a finely cultivated, productive tract of land.

On December 23, 1863, Mr. Daggett married Miss Sarah E. Hamblin, daughter of M. B. Hamblin, of East Montpelier. Her death occurred October 22, 1885. Mr. Daggett was united in marriage, April 29, 1892, to Miss Mary F. Dudley, born in Brighton, Massachusetts; she was brought to Woodbury, Vermont, when an infant and placed in the charge of her uncle, Mr. Joel W. Celley, who reared and educated her. She was the daughter of Francis and Susan (Celley) Dudley, the former named being a son of Samuel Dudley and a descendant of Governor Thomas Dudley.

ANDREW E. DENNY.

As the river whose deep and steady current, winding among fair landscapes, past blossoming fields and through busy towns, blessing millions of people, and enhancing the wealth of nations, affords little of that wild and romantic scenery which startles the traveler or delights the artist; so those lives which contribute most



Geo Daggett

toward the improvement of a state and the well-being of a people are seldom the ones which furnish the most brilliant passages for the pen of the historian or biographer. There is, in the anxious and laborious struggle for an honorable competence and a solid career of the business or professional man fighting the everyday battle of life, but little to attract the idle reader in search of a sensational chapter, but for a mind thoroughly awake to the reality and meaning of human existence, there are noble and immortal lessons in the life of the man who without other means than a clear head, a strong arm and a true heart, conquers adversity and, toiling on through the work-a-day years of a long career, finds that he has won not only wealth, but also something far greater and higher—the deserved respect and esteem of those with whom his years of active life placed him in contact.

Although Mr. Denny is now largely living retired, he is still an active factor in financial circles, being the president of the Northfield Savings Bank, of Northfield, Vermont. He was born in the town of Northfield, in what is now South Northfield, August 4, 1832, and is of English lineage, tracing his ancestry back to Thomas and Grace (Cook) Denny, natives of that land. Their son Edward Denny was born in Cowles, England, and became the founder of the family in the new world. His son, Colonel Samuel Denny, of Leicester, Massachusetts, was born on the 22d of April, 1731, and died in the old Bay state September 20, 1817. He married Elizabeth Henshaw on the 29th of September, 1757. A most distinguished and influential citizen, he served as a lieutenant colonel at the battle of Lexington and participated in many other important engagements of the Revolutionary war. In 1778 he was chosen as a representative to the general court and was a member of the convention to ratify the constitution of the United States in 1788. His name figures prominently on the pages of American history and well may the family be proud of so distinguished an ancestry. Daniel Denny, the grandfather of Andrew E. Denny, was born in Leicester, Massachusetts, January 7, 1764. He served as collector of taxes and held a number of town offices. Emigrating to Vermont, he became one of the early settlers of Northfield and took an active part in the pioneer development and progress of that place. He married Betsey Spooner, a native of Hartland, Vermont, whose father was the first lieutenant governor of the Green Mountain state. Their children were Paul S., born in 1792; Aseneth, born in 1794; Adolphus, in 1796; Amassa, in 1798; Sarah, in 1800; Samuel, in 1803; Harriet, in 1805; Eliza, in 1807, and Joseph, in 1810. The father of this family died in 1821.

Samuel Denny, the father of our subject, was born in Northfield, Vermont, September 3, 1803 and was reared upon the old home farm, while in the common schools he acquired his education and afterward engaged in teaching for many years, being one of the successful educators of this part of the state. He was also prominent in public affairs and filled a number of town offices. For many years he was justice of the peace, and his rulings were strictly fair and impartial. His public career is one over which there falls no shadow of wrong. He was always true to his duty, whether it was of a public or private nature, and his genuine worth won him the regard of all with whom he was associated. In his political views he was an old-line Whig until the dissolution of the party, when he joined the Republican party, remaining one of its stalwart supporters until his death, which occurred in 1874. He was united in marriage with Prudence Ellis, a daughter of Jabez and Prudence (Mack) Ellis, the former a native of Lenox, Massachusetts. Both Mr. and Mrs. Denny were consistent and faithful members of the Congregational church, in which he long served as a deacon, and for many years was also superintendent of the Sunday-school. His wife was also active in religious work, and her long life, covering ninety years, was in harmony with Christian principles. She was called to her final rest in 1898. In the family of this worthy couple were seven children: Harriet Elizabeth, the widow of L. B. Whittemore; Andrew Ellis, whose name introduces this record; Addison Ward, who was a wholesale dry goods merchant of Boston, but is now deceased; Leland H., who died in childhood; George B., of Montpelier; Amassa Miles, who died at the age of sixteen years; and Prudence Isabelle, who died at the age of thirteen years.

Andrew E. Denny spent the days of his boyhood and youth upon his father's farm, remaining there until twenty years of age. During that period he became familiar with all departments of farm work, and he also pursued his education during that time in the district schools and in Thetford Academy. When a young man of twenty years, he went to California, attracted by the discovery of gold upon the Pacific slope. Journeying by way of the Nicaragua route, thirty-six days had passed from the time when he sailed from New York until he arrived at San Francisco. In the Golden state he followed mining and ranching for five years, and on the expiration of that period returned to his native town, where for eight years he carried on agricultural pursuits. He then came to the village of Northfield and for thirty-three years was an active factor in mercantile circles here, owning and controlling a large store, whose liberal patronage proved a profitable source of income. Although he has retired from active business interests he is still a factor in the management and control of some of the important enterprises, including the woolen mills at Goulds-ville. He has also served as a trustee and the vice president of the Northfield Savings Bank, and is now its president. This is one of the leading financial institutions in this part of the state, and the fact that at its head stands a man of such well known reliability and business probity as Mr. Denny, is an indication that the bank is one well worthy of public patronage.

On the 6th of June, 1861, occurred the marriage of Mr. Denny and Miss Annette Ashley Ainsworth, of Northfield, a daughter of Henry and Fannie (Jones) Ainsworth, who had formerly resided in Claremont, New Hampshire. By this marriage there has been born one son, Addison Orcutt, who is now engaged in business in Boston. He married Hattie Fay, of that city, and they have two children: Mildred Wood and Evelyn Whittemore.

Mr. Denny exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, and has served as selectman of the village and also as trustee. He is one of the leading and influential members of the party in this portion of the state, and his fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have called him to represent them in the state legislature, where he served in 1870-71 and 1874-5. He is numbered among the most prominent and honored men in this portion of the Green Mountain state, and his influence has been of no restricted order, for in political circles his opinions have carried weight and aided in moulding the public policy. He is a man of genial and social nature, and one who is most appreciative of the qualities which go to make up the sum of human happiness. A man of strong individuality and indubitable probity, one who has attained to a due measure of success in the affairs of life, and whose influence has ever been exerted in the direction of the good, the true and the beautiful, this honored gentleman assuredly demands representation in this volume.

HENRY LYMAN KENYON.

Henry Lyman Kenyon, an honored veteran of the Civil war, and the present town clerk and treasurer of Northfield, Vermont, is a man whose worth and ability have gained for him success, honor and public confidence. He enjoys the well earned distinction of being what the public calls a "self-made man," and an analyzation of his character reveals the fact that enterprise, well directed effort and honorable dealing have been the essential features in his success.

A native of the Green Mountain state, Mr. Kenyon was born in Bennington county, May 23, 1839, and when a child was adopted by Jesse W. and Orpha (Soper) Kenyon. He was reared upon a farm and his boyhood was passed in hard work with a short respite during the winter season in which to attend the district schools. On attaining his majority, his capital consisted of a strong heart, a pair of willing hands and the determination to succeed.

Coming to Northfield, Mr. Kenyon obtained a situation in a marble shop, but shortly afterward the Civil war broke out and he was one of the first to respond to his country's call for aid in putting down the rebellion. On the 2nd of May, 1861, he enlisted for three months in Company F, First Vermont Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and he served at Newport News until his term of enlistment expired. He then returned to Dorset, Ver-

mont, but on the 28th of August, 1862, he re-enlisted for nine months, this time becoming a member of Company C, Fourteenth Vermont Volunteer Infantry. With his regiment he aided in the defense of Washington, D. C., and served as regimental clerk until mustered out of service June 30, 1863. For a third time he entered the army, September 3, 1864, enlisting at Arlington, in Company E, Fifth Vermont Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battles of Gettysburg and Cedar Creek, and for a part of the time was detailed as clerk at the Vermont brigade headquarters. The war having ended and his services being no longer needed, he was finally discharged June 19, 1865, and returned home with a war record of which he may be justly proud.

Mr. Kenyon was married January 20, 1864, to Miss Mary E. Hill, a daughter of Alvah and Sarah (Hall) Hill, and two children blessed this union, namely: Sadie E., who was born May 17, 1865, and died August 2, 1895, and Helen M., who was born March 20, 1870, and was married September 24, 1901, to Willard D. Allen, of St. Albans, Vermont. The wife and mother departed this life February 15, 1889.

In 1866 Mr. Kenyon settled in Northfield, where he engaged in clerking in a store for a time, and then embarked in mercantile business on his own account as a member of the firm of Kenyon & Emerson. Subsequently the firm was changed to Kenyon & Newell and still later it became Kenyon & Soper. Mr. Kenyon continued to engage in merchandising quite successfully until 1885, when he was appointed postmaster of Northfield, and for the following five years devoted his attention to the duties of that office. In 1892 he was elected town clerk and is still filling that position in a most creditable and acceptable manner, at the same time serving as town treasurer.

Fraternally Mr. Kenyon is an honored member of De Witt Clinton Lodge No. 15, A. F. & A. M., of which he has been secretary for twenty-three years and is past commander of Boynton Post, G. A. R. In 1890 he ably represented the town of Northfield in the state legislature. He is widely and favorably known and is justly regarded as one of the representative and prominent men of his community.

MRS. SOPHRONIA HULING.

Mrs. Sophronia (Chase) Huling was born in Whitingham, Vermont, December 3, 1821, and comes of old New England families. Her paternal grandfather was Abraham Chase, who married Betsey Rich, who belonged to a very prominent family of Rhode Island. Their son, Samuel Chase, was also a native of Whitingham, Vermont, born March 5, 1799. After arriving at years of maturity, he married Betsey Clement, of Whitingham, who was born in Dracut, Massachusetts, near Lowell. She was one of a large family, including four pairs of twins, David and Daniel being the eldest, then followed Betsey and Richard, Charles and Clarissa and Frederick and Fannie. All lived to mature years, were married and had families of their own, with the exception of Richard, who died when only a few weeks old.

To Samuel and Betsey (Clement) Chase were born: Charles Chase, the eldest, January 24, 1820, died January 27, 1826; Sophronia, December 3, 1821, the subject of this review; Freeman Barber (deceased), born July 7, 1824, was for a number of years a resident of Bennington; Abigail, January 19, 1828, was married July 8, 1848, to Elijah Fillmore, but both are now deceased, they had four children: Millard, who married Veda Eyler; Eldora, the wife of William J. Randall, now deceased; Marshall P., who wedded Mary C. Ellsworth and resides in California, and one who died in infancy. Samuel P., born June 15, 1832, is living in Marshalltown, Iowa; has two sons, one of whom, Horace, is married and resides in Woonsocket, Long Island, where he is superintendent of a large force of mechanics and has one son, Arthur, now sixteen years of age; Miner Chase, the second child of S. P. Chase, engaged in the furniture and undertaking business in Allerton, Iowa, is married and has three children: Mabel, Maud and Irene. Perham Chase, the youngest member of the family of Samuel and Betsey Chase, now living in Marshalltown, Iowa, was married December 30, 1858, to Huldah E. Craig.

Sophronia (Chase) Huling was married on the 28th of January, 1840, to Daniel Huling, Jr., of Bennington, a son of Daniel Huling, Sr, of

this place. Both father and son were agriculturalists. Daniel Huling, Jr., was active, progressive and successful in business affairs and was also prominent in political circles. He held many offices of trust in his native town, and was esteemed and honored by all who knew him, because of his upright life and the influence he exerted in behalf of all measures for the general good. He has one surviving sister, Mrs. Annie Blackmer, of Bennington Center, who has one son, Huling Blackmer, who is a member of the firm of Chandler & Blackmer, of that place.

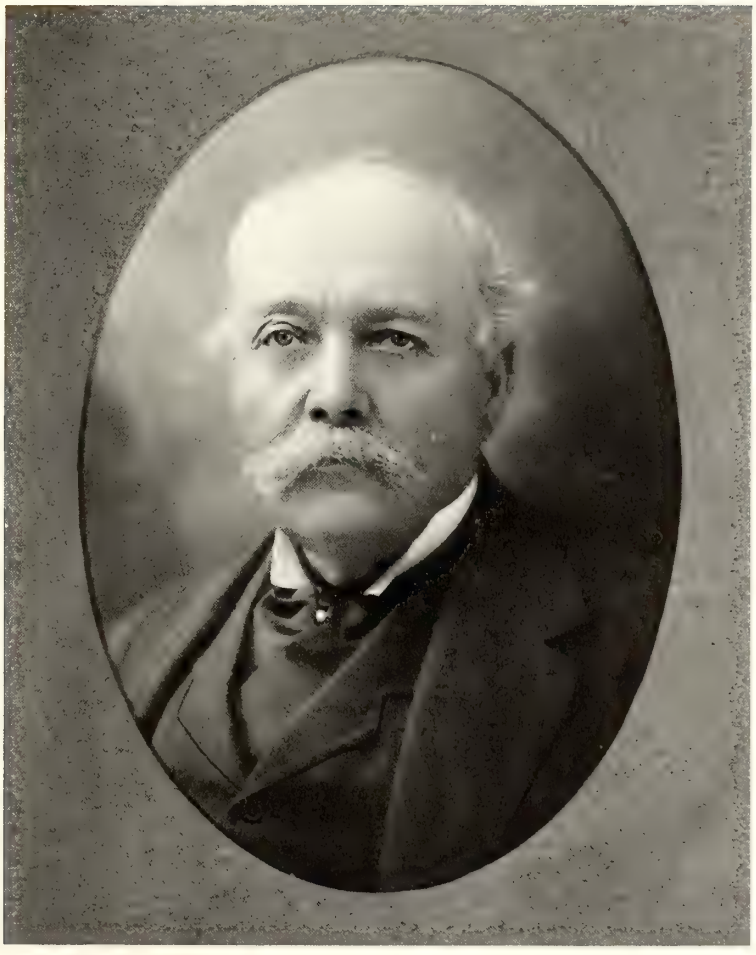
To Mr. and Mrs. Huling were born five children: Sophronia M., born September 24, 1842, and who died in childhood; Edward C., who was born October 26, 1844, and is now living in Chicago; Henrietta, (Mrs. Starrett, of Chicago), who was born February 26, 1847, and has been twice married; Melissa, who was born February 19, 1849, and is the wife of C. H. Mason, of Bennington; Catherine, who was born May 29, 1852, and died June 26, 1866. There are several grandchildren, born to the only son of Mrs. Huling, namely, Walter, Edward B., Clarence and Gertrude, the nast named the wife of George Gaylord, of Chicago, the marriage having taken place in October, 1901.

Daniel Huling died November 15, 1876, at the age of fifty-seven years, his birth having occurred on the 10th of April, 1819. He passed away at the old family homestead in Bennington, where Mrs. Huling is still living, at the age of eighty years.

SIDNEY H. WESTON.

Sidney Hervey Weston, of Winooski, Vermont, a prominent member of the honorable class of self-made men, was born in Chesterfield, Essex county, New York, December 16, 1824, and was the son of Harvey and Matilda (Mace) Weston. His boyhood was destitute of educational advantages, and was spent in assisting in the cultivation of an unimproved farm, but at the age of twenty years he purchased his time of his father, and went to Waltham, Vermont; later he went home and then went to Mr. Scilly's select school at Underhill and supported himself while attending the school. After attaining his majority he went to New York, with some money which he had saved, but shortly after went to Essex, Vermont, where he bought a farm at Butler Corner, improved it, bought another farm, raised cattle and sheep and went into the butcher business also. Shortly after he purchased the old hotel, of which he became proprietor, at the same time keeping a livery stable. He purchased a part of his present farm, which he has since added to until he possesses an estate of five hundred acres in the town of Colchester, and also a large number of acres in South Burlington, Vermont, besides having sold the government a part of the land on which Fort Ethan Allan now stands. He owns twenty-two hundred acres of land. He bought the Burlington Lime Company for fourteen thousand dollars, and the Penniman & Noyce lime business for seven thousand dollars, consolidated them and now owns and runs them successfully. Agricultural pursuits, however, have not occupied all his time. Among other commercial enterprises he has been extensively engaged in the meat, grocery, ice and lumber business, being one of the organizers of the Winooski Lumber Company and now its owner. He has large interests in lumber, iron and hotel property and mercantile business in New York. He early became interested in the Winooski Savings Bank, and in 1878 was made president, which office he has since held. He incorporated the Winooski Aqueduct Company, which supplies Winooski with water. In politics he is a Republican, and his fellow citizens have paid him the compliment of sending him two consecutive terms to represent them in the state legislature. Mr. Weston is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to the support of which, as well as to its building fund, he has contributed liberally, in addition to giving his services, for many years, as superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is a member of Webster Lodge, F. & A. M.

Mr. Weston married, in 1847, Philinda Ford, daughter of Warren Ford, of Essex, Vermont. Their children are: Warren F., born February 4, 1849, was in business with his father, died in November, 1892: Matilda, born April 15, 1851, married George F. Tobey, of the firm of Tobey & Catlin, of Winooski, Vermont; Hervey S., born March 12, 1857, was a wholesale dealer in provisions, also owned the ice business in Winooski, died January 9, 1892; Ina M., born

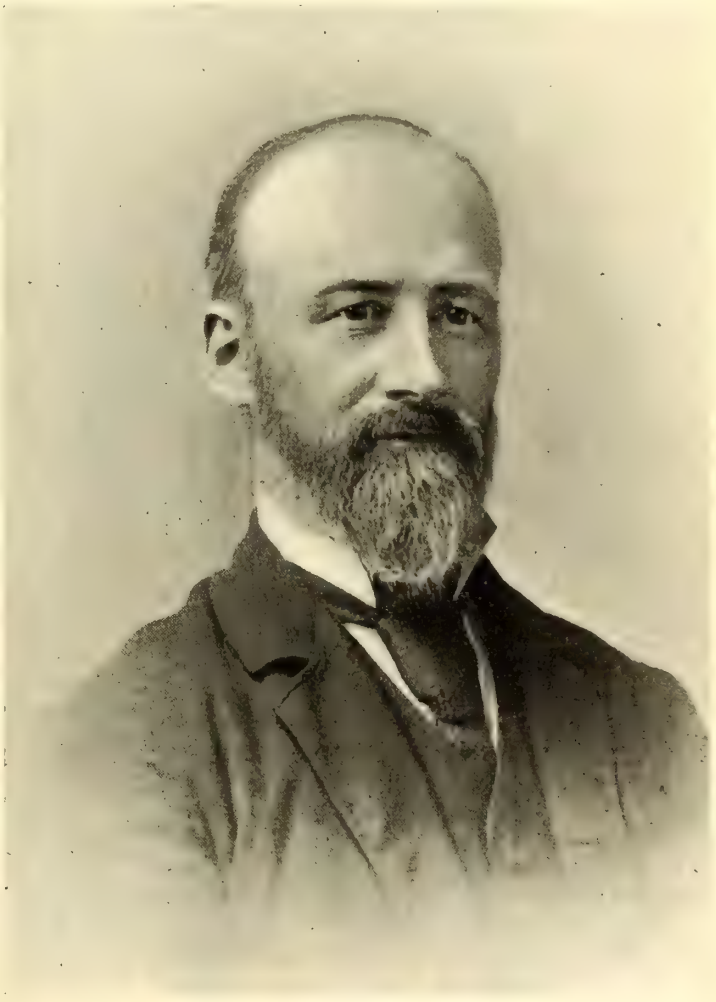


S. H. Weston

November 5, 1860, married George B. Catlin, of the firm of Tobey & Catlin; and Clarence G., born October 26, 1863, is employed by his father. Mrs. Weston died April 28, 1887, and Mr. Weston married, December 30, 1890, Mrs. Harriet Bartram, daughter of Joseph Fairbanks, of Sheldon, Vermont.

HENRY STEBBINS WALBRIDGE.

Henry Stebbins Walbridge, manufacturer of stereoscopes at North Bennington, was born November 13, 1829, at Bennington, on one of the ancestral properties located across the river from the North Bennington road. A brief history of the Walbridge family may be found on another page of this volume, in connection with the sketch of J. Edward Walbridge. Mr. Walbridge lived on the parental farm until eight years of age, then spent an equal number of years with his grandparents, who lived near, attending in the meantime the common schools of North Bennington. The following five years he was engaged in mackerel fishing, afterwards being employed in general farming until 1861. Embarking then in the manufacturing business, he carried on wagon-making for several years, at the same time being employed to some extent in grinding lenses. In 1876 Mr. Walbridge began making the entire stereoscope, and has since built up an extensive trade, employing at the present time twenty-five men, and as head of the H. S. Walbridge Company owning and operating two finely equipped factories, in which the latest improved machinery is used. He manufactures a superior line of stereoscopes, which are sold in all parts of the Union, and in the leading cities of foreign countries, his orders from London, Liverpool, Stuttgart, Amsterdam, Paris, and Australia being very large. He is one of the oldest established manufacturers of this locality, and has obtained many patents on his manufactures. He is president of the company with which he is identified, while his son, Herbert S. Walbridge, is secretary and treasurer. Politically he is a Republican, but has persistently refused all official honors. He belongs to the Methodist



HENRY STEBBINS WALBRIDGE.

Episcopal church, of which he has been steward many years.

Mr. Walbridge married, December 25, 1854,

Maria Woodward, a daughter of Arnold and Jane (Rogers) Woodward, formerly of Guilford, but later of Woodford, Vermont, where both parents spent their declining years, Mr. Woodward dying at the age of eighty-five years, and his wife at the age of threescore and ten years. Mr. and Mrs. Walbridge have four children: J. Edward, a sketch of whom may be found elsewhere in this biographical work; Herbert S., in partnership with his father, married Rose Buckman, by whom he has one child, Henrietta; Flora L., wife of Rev. W. L. Bailey, resides in Colorado; and Effie M., wife of Walter R. White, a hotel proprietor and mill-owner at North Bennington, has four children, Ralph, Wells G., Leslie and Edward.

JEROME BONAPARTE PARMENTER.

The practical creator of the Troy Daily Press and its publisher and editor for many years was the gentleman whose name is the caption for these memoirs. He was born in 1839 in Pittstown, near Johnsonville, in Renssalaer county, New York, and died at his home in Bennington, Vermont, April 27, 1891. The Troy Daily Press was established by Hawley Brothers in 1867, but it was not until the following year, when it was purchased by Mr. Parmenter and Charles C. Clark, that it obtained recognition as a valuable and progressive journal. The editorial leaders, which for a long time were principally from Colonel Parmenter's pen, were scholarly and vigorous, attracted wide interest and favorable comment and were generally of a character to mould and influence public sentiment. Mr. Clark's death occurred February 12, 1873, and Colonel Parmenter subsequently became the owner of the establishment, and his sole proprietorship continued until April 1, 1883, when George E. Eaton, who died January 17, 1891, purchased an interest therein. This partnership continued until the formation of the Troy Press Company, in which Messrs. Parmenter and Eaton then had a controlling interest. In December, 1889, the holdings of both of these gentlemen in the concern were disposed of, and Colonel Parmenter's connection with the Press ceased.

Jerome Bonaparte Parmenter was the youngest son of Dr. Aziel F. Parmenter. The family's descent is traced from Jehan Parmentier, a distinguished navigator, who was born in Dieppe, France, in 1694. Jacques Parmentier, a painter of celebrity, who was called to England in 1676 to decorate Montague House (afterward the British Museum), was a descendant of Jehan Robert Parmentier, the founder of the American family, and settled in Braintree, Massachusetts in 1648. His son, Benjamin, in 1716 removed to Newport, Rhode Island; he became the father of a son also named Benjamin, who was the father of John Newton Parmenter. Dr. Aziel Parmenter, the second son of the last-named, graduated from a Massachusetts medical college, was a successful teacher for some years, married in 1820 and eventually located near Johnsonville, where his children were born.

Jerome B. Parmenter received his initial schooling under most favorable auspices—at home under the preceptorship of his cultured father. He was graduated from Union College in 1857, one of the youngest men who ever received a diploma from that time-honored institution. Immediately thereafter he entered upon the study of law with his brothers, Roswell A. and Franklin J. Parmenter. He had just begun his practice when the call to arms summoned the patriotic young men to enlist in defense of the imperiled Union. He became a captain in the One Hundred and Sixty-Ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, a regiment in which Colonel Parmenter proved a brave and capable officer. Disabled during the siege of Charleston by the concussion produced by the explosion of a shell while he was acting colonel of the regiment, he was sent to the Beaufort, South Carolina, hospital. His injury proved permanent, necessitating his retirement from the service in December, 1863, when he resigned his commission. Returning to Troy in 1864, he resumed the practice of law in association with his brothers until his newspaper connection was formed as above set forth. Colonel Parmenter married Miss Emma Stewart, of Bennington, Vermont, and he made his residence in that village for some years prior to his decease. His son, Edward, born in 1869, resides in Bennington. He married in July, 1891, Bessie A., daughter of Ernest Amador, late of North Adams, Massachusetts,



JEROME B. PARMENTER.

now of Paterson, New Jersey; they have a son, Ray Edward Parmenter, born January 26, 1897.

Colonel Parmenter did something more than formulate interesting articles and express opinions. He was accounted the most correct writer of English of the capable journalists of New York. His literary culture was thorough. He loved good books, good deeds, good pictures and incidentally it may be mentioned that one of his favorite pastimes was the use of the artist's brush, and there is in the possession of the members of his family a number of pictures of creation which attest his artistic skill and taste. The strength and virility of his political articles gave to many the impression that he was a combative man. This was not the fact. His was a gentle, sympathetic nature. He was ardent and impulsive, and his impulses always led him in the direction of generosity. He had a catholic benevolence and was tolerant of anything except meanness. There was a seeming reserve in his manner that induced some to think him cold and distant. Those who knew him best can bear testimony that this view wronged the man. His friends knew he was warm and genial and that his soul was filled with poetry, and that his heart sorrowed over all the misfortunes of his fellow creatures.

EDWIN PORTER, M. D.

The world has little use for the misanthrope. The universal truth of brotherhood is widely recognized, also that he serves God best who serves his fellow men. There is no profession or line of business that calls for greater self-sacrifice or more devoted attention than the medical profession, and the successful physician is he who through love of his fellow men gives his time and attention to the relief of human suffering. Dr. Porter has long been one of the ablest representatives of his noble calling, having successfully engaged in practice at Northfield, Vermont, for almost half a century.

He was born at that place, April 24, 1826, a son of Benjamin and Sophia (Fullerton) Porter. The birth of his father occurred at what was known as Vallentown, Connecticut, in 1788, and his paternal grandfather, Rev. Mathias Porter, was also a native of that state. The latter was a graduate of Brown University, and as a minister of the Congregational church, engaged in preaching in Connecticut for some years, but finally, in 1790, removed to Plainfield, New Hampshire, where he passed the remanider of his life, dying there at the advanced age of ninety-two years. His wife was eighty-eight years at the time of her death. This worthy couple had a family of six children, five sons and one daughter, namely: Isaac, who was a graduate of Brown University and a physician in New Hampshire and Massachusetts throughout his active business life; Benjamin, the father of our subject; John, a prominent physician of Duxbury, Massachusetts; Jabez, a farmer of New Hampshire; William, a teacher, who died at the early age of thirty years; and Phoebe, who became the wife of Rev. Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts.

Dr. Benjamin Porter was educated at Lebanon (New Hampshire) Academy, and in early life taught school for a time. He studied medicine with his brother Isaac, and later attended lectures at Hanover, New Hampshire, in Dartmouth College. Coming to Northfield, Vermont, in 1816, he at once opened an office and was not long in building up a large and lucrative practice, which he enjoyed throughout life. In early days he had to take many long drives over very rough roads in visiting his patients. He was an old-line Whig in politics, and for a number of years had charge of what was known as the surplus money for the state. In addition to his professional duties, he dealt largely in real estate, and was one of the most successful and prosperous men of the community. He was also an active and prominent member of the Congregational church and a liberal contributor to its support, while fraternally he was connected with the Masonic order. After a long, useful and well spent life, he passed away in 1876, honored and respected by all who knew him. His wife had died in 1863, at the age of sixty-two years. She was a daughter of Edward Fullerton, who came to Northfield from Newfane and lived to the extreme old age of ninety-nine years and six months. Dr. and Mrs. Porter were the parents of four children, namely: Elizabeth, born in 1823, became the wife of Dr. J. B. Smith, of Brookfield, Vermont; Edward and

Edwin were twins, and the former, who was engaged in mercantile business in California for thirty years, is now living retired in that state; Benjamin F., born in 1833, is a real estate broker of California.

Dr. Edwin Porter attended the University of Vermont and after leaving that institution, studied medicine with his father until he entered Hanover Medical College, where he received his degree of M. D. Since then he has engaged in active practice at Northfield, and has met with marked success in his chosen calling. Prosperity has attended his well-directed efforts and he is now one of the largest real estate owners in the place.

In 1867 Dr. Porter was united in marriage with Miss Caroline Carpenter, a daughter of Judge Heman Carpenter, of Northfield, and born in Middlesex; in 1891 he was called upon to mourn the loss of his estimable wife. Politically, the Doctor has always been identified with the Democratic party, and socially, he was for many years a member of the Conversational Club, and served as its president. He is also a member of the Vermont Medical Society. Wherever he goes he wins friends and has the happy faculty of having ability to retain them. His popularity has made him a great favorite in all circles.

W. E. HUNTLEY.

William E. Huntley, after passing many years of his life in the cultivation of the soil, is now living in pleasant retirement in Essex Center, Vermont. He was born in Duxbury, Vermont, July 16, 1827, a son of the Rev. Isiah and Eunice (Corse) Huntley. The former named was born in Marlowe, New Hampshire, in 1787, and removed with his parents to Vermont in the early part of the nineteenth century. Early in life he became the minister of the Freewill Baptist church, and later of the Baptist church, and he continued to preach in Vermont for more than half a century, in Chittenden county, Fairfax, Colchester, Westford, Essex and Jericho. In 1852 he represented the town of Essex in the legislature. Four of his brothers were also ministers of the gospel; Calvin was a Freewill Baptist, Nathan was a Methodist, Leland was a Baptist, Isiah was a Baptist, and Allen was a Christian; Selden, the other brother, was a blacksmith by occupation. Mr. Huntley was united in marriage to Miss Eunice Corse, who was born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, and removed to Vermont about the same time that her husband's family settled there. Mr. Huntley died at the age of nearly eighty-three years, and his wife died at the age of fifty-seven years.

W. E. Huntley, son of the Rev. Isiah and Eunice Huntley, acquired his education in the Jericho Academy. During the summer months he worked for two years upon a farm; after completing his studies he taught school for six winters, and subsequently he learned the trade of carpenter. Some years later he purchased a farm in Westford, which he cultivated for seven years. In the early part of 1859 he removed to Essex, where he pursued the occupation of farming so successfully that he was enabled to retire in later life with an ample competence and enjoy some of the fruits of his labor. Owing to his industry, good management and economy, he was able to contribute very liberally to the cause of missions. In the year 1884 he gave his first subscription to the missionary societies, and in the course of eighteen years he had contributed thirty-five thousand three hundred dollars. In this way he was permitted to advance the cause of Christianity.

In 1850 Mr. Huntley was united in marriage to Miss Eunice R. Williams, a daughter of Edmund Williams, of Essex Center. Two children have been born to them, namely: Eva A. and Ella M. Huntley. Ella M. is now the wife of Frank Biglow, and they reside on the farm presented to them by Mr. Huntley; they have two children, Lucy Rachael Biglow and Grace Huntley Biglow. Mrs. Huntley died in 1877, and Mr. Huntley, in September, 1897, was united in marriage to Miss Adell A. Osgood.

JOHN H. WINCH, M. D.

John H. Winch, M. D., a well known and prosperous physician of Northfield, was born in this town, July 30, 1855, a son of Deacon William Winch. Deacon Caleb Winch, his paternal grandfather, spent his early life in Troy, New Hampshire. In 1826 he settled in Northfield, Vermont,



W. E. Hemenway

where he was actively engaged in general farming until his death, in 1848. He was for many years a deacon in the Congregational church, and in his political relations was first an old-line Whig, later becoming a Republican. His wife, whose maiden name was Eliza Farrar, survived him a short time.

Deacon William Winch was born in Troy, New Hampshire, in 1819, but was reared and educated in Northfield, Vermont. He was a farmer by occupation, for several years having charge of the estate of Governor Paine. He was a deacon in the Congregational church, serving faithfully for more than forty years, holding the office from the time he was first chosen until his death, in 1884. In 1844 he married Lydia Nye, who survived him, dying in 1896. She was a daughter of John F. and Orelia (Catlin) Nye, the former of whom, a soldier in the war of 1812, spent the greater part of his life in Barre and Northfield, Vermont, coming to this state from New York. Deacon and Mrs. Winch were the parents of seven children, one of whom died in infancy, the others being as follows: Rev. George W., a Congregational minister at Holyoke, Massachusetts; C. M., a farmer in Barre; Susan E., wife of H. G. Carpenter, of Chelsea, Vermont; Wallace F., who died at the age of twenty-two years; John H., the subject of this sketch; and Samuel W., a blacksmith at Northfield.

John H. Winch was educated at the Northfield high school and at the University of Vermont, being graduated from the medical department of the latter institution with the class of 1880. Dr. Winch at once settled as a practitioner in Northfield, meeting with such success in his professional labors that he has remained here since, having a large and remunerative practice. The Doctor is a Republican in politics, has been for eight years a member of the local school board, and represented Northfield in the state legislature in 1896 and 1897. He is a member of the Vermont State Medical Society, and of Northfield Lodge, I. O. O. F. He attends the Congregational church, of which he is a valued member.

The Doctor married, November 10, 1880, Ella Sylvester, a daughter of Seneca Munroe and Amanda (Holden) Sylvester. Mr. Sylvester was born in Barre, Vermont, about 1828, and died in 1870. Doctor and Mrs. Winch have one child, Cecil S., born in 1888. This year (1902) Cecil S. is sergeant at arms in the legislature at Montpelier, in the session of 1902. Dr. Winch is a member of the Washington County Medical Society. He is also a member of the Republican county committee and chairman of the Republican town committee.

JOEL H. GATES.

Joel H. Gates, president of the Howard National Bank and of the Burlington Cotton Mills of Burlington, Vermont, is a descendant of Thomas Gates, who was born in the county of Essex, England, in 1327, and the family history is traced in England through ten generations down to Stephen Gates, of Hingham, Norfolk county, England, who came to this country in 1638 on the ship Diligent, and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts.

Thomas Gates, grandfather of Joel H. Gates, was a lineal descendant of Stephen Gates, of Hingham, Massachusetts, fifth generation. Thomas Gates was born at Stow, Massachusetts, June 5, 1755. He spent the early years of his life in his native state, and when a young man responded to the Lexington alarm, and from it enlisted into the army before Boston, and participated in the siege of that city which occurred in 1775. On June 4, 1778, Mr. Gates married Miss Lydia Hale, of Stow, Massachusetts, and the following named children were born to them: Levi, Betsey, Sally, Stephen, Hannah, Mary, Jonathan and Lydia. All the these children were born at Stow, Massachusetts. Mr. Gates died February 14, 1833, and his wife passed away June 17, 1817.

Stephen Gates, father of Joel H. Gates, was the second son born to Thomas and Lydia Gates. He spent the early years of his life in Stow, Massachusetts, where he acquired a common school education. After attaining young manhood he removed to Townsend, Vermont, and after remaining there a few years removed to Royalston, Massachusetts, where he pursued the occupation of farming for the remainder of his life. On September 26, 1811, Mr. Gates married Miss Lodema Prentice, of Townshend, Vermont, where she died June 9, 1815. Two children were born of this marriage, Sophia and Wealthy. Mr.

Gates married, November 23, 1820, for his second wife, Miss Comfort Graves, of North Leverett, Massachusetts, and to them were born five children: Charles W.; Stephen; Lodema; Joel H.; and Laura M., who resides with her brother Joel H. Gates. The father of these children died at Royalston, Massachusetts, October 19, 1847, and his wife's death occurred at Burlington, Vermont, March 25, 1877. Both Mr. Gates and his wife were earnest and consistent members of the Baptist church of Royalston, Massachusetts.

Joel H. Gates, youngest son of Stephen and Comfort Gates, was born in Royalston, Massachusetts, November 22, 1831. He attended the common schools of that town and remained under the parental roof until he attained the age of sixteen years. He located in Brattleboro, Vermont, in 1851, when he and his brother Stephen commenced the manufacture of furniture, remaining there until 1858, when they removed to Burlington, and continued the furniture business until 1880. This undertaking was successful from the beginning, and the business steadily increased from year to year; for a number of years they had a large warehouse in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where they employed a large number of hands finishing and shipping their goods to all sections of the United States. Mr. Gates resided in Philadelphia from 1860 to 1865, and was engaged in the supervision of this extensive trade. In 1880 the furniture business was given up, and their mills changed to the manufacture of cotton goods, and later, in 1888, a stock company was organized to continue the business, Mr. Gates acting in the capacity of president of the company. The mills employ about three hundred hands, and are now in successful operation. In 1870 Mr. Gates, in connection with a number of prominent citizens, organized the Howard National Bank, and was appointed one of its first directors; in 1892 he was elected vice president, and in 1894 was chosen to fill the responsible position of president, the duties of which he has performed thoroughly and faithfully up to the present time. Mr. Gates is the only survivor of the original incorporators of the bank, which is one of the most flourishing national banks in the state of Vermont. In 1902 they erected the granite building on the corner of College and Church streets, which is one of the finest bank edifices in northern Vermont. Mr. Gates personally supervised the entire construction of the building until its completion. This was characteristic of the habits of a lifetime of hard work and frugality which have brought their own reward, as Mr. Gates is to-day one of the largest property owners in the city of Burlington, Vermont, and also one of its most prominent and successful business men. The courteous and kindly manner of Mr. Gates has won for him the uniform regard of all whom he has met in business or social life.

Mr. Gates has been twice married. November 22, 1855, he married Miss Catherine J. Goodell, of Orange, Massachusetts, and the following named children were born to them: Arthur, Clarence L., Minnie L., Stephen J. and Katie M. Gates. The mother of these children died December 23, 1892, at Burlington, Vermont, and Mr. Gates married for his second wife Mrs. Edwina L. Sanborn, of Waterbury, Vermont.

NORMAN MARTIN PUFFER.

Prominent among the energetic, far-seeing and successful business men of Bennington is the subject of this sketch, Colonel Norman M. Puffer. His life history most happily illustrates what may be obtained by faithful and continued effort in devotion to an honest purpose. Integrity, activity and energy have been the elements leading to his success, and his connection with industrial interests has been of decided advantage to this portion of the state, promoting its material welfare in no small degree. He is a partner in and the treasurer of the Bennington Knitting Company, and has advanced to this creditable position in the business world entirely through his own efforts.

Colonel Puffer is of German lineage on the paternal side, and of English descent on the maternal side. Samuel T. Puffer, born October 3, 1765, and died October 5, 1842, married Joanna Eames, born November 3, 1766, and died November 27, 1820; both were natives of Connecticut. They were the parents of thirteen children, Joanna, Phineas, Aaron, James, Luther, Sophia, Elijah, Clarissa, Elijah II., Martin, Windsor, Mary Ann and Samuel. Martin, of this family, was born May 2, 1802, in Connecticut, where he was reared and learned the machinist's trade, which he followed throughout his entire life. He

married Mary Ann Follett, and in 1830 removed with his family to Bennington, where he died at the age of fifty-two years. He was a member of the militia, serving with the rank of lieutenant, and in 1840 he was commissioned captain, and was well known throughout his portion of the state as an accomplished officer. His wife, who was born in 1809, long survived him, and died in 1892 at the advanced age of eighty-three years. Both were members of the Universalist church in early life, but later united with the Methodist denomination. Mrs. Puffer was born in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and by her marriage became the mother of six children, five of whom are yet living: Norman M., referred to at length hereinafter; Maria, widow of George Raymond, formerly of Bennington and latterly of Grand Rapids, Michigan; Clarissa, the wife of Henry Tifft, of Hoosick Falls, New York; Charlotte, who married C. E. Green, of New York city; Wales W., deceased; and Alfred E., of Des Moines, Iowa.

Norman M. Puffer, of the before named family, was born May 4, 1847, in Bennington, Vermont. He acquired his education in the common schools and was but a boy whose studies were unfinished when he laid his books aside and enlisted in his country's service to quell the rebellion. He was only fourteen years old when he enlisted in the Second Regiment of Vermont Volunteers, in 1861, being among the first in the state to offer his services to the government. He became a drummer boy and served with the regimental band until it was disbanded by order of Congress. He re-enlisted in June, 1862, as a musician in Company E, Tenth Vermont Infantry, with which he remained almost throughout the war, and he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, September 30, 1864, a veteran of only seventeen years of age. He was mustered out June 29, 1865. The historian of his regiment says that he was one of the best drummers in the Army of the Potomac, and that he was always brave and ever ready to do his duty. His brother Wales was also a member of the regimental band, and his brother Alfred served in the navy until the close of the war. Norman M. Puffer was present at the surrender of General Lee, and also took part in the grand review in Washington, which followed the surrender of the southern troops at Appomattox—this being the most splendid military pageant ever witnessed on the western hemisphere, continuing two days. The drum which was given him at the beginning of the war he carried until 1863, when a new one was furnished him. He then sent the old one home by a comrade, but it never reached its destination and was lost sight of for thirty-five years. In 1898 it was found at a camp fire display which was being held in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, by a Grand Army post. A drummer of that post, when on a parade at the National Grand Army encampment in Washington, in 1892, broke his drum and purchased for two dollars in a pawn shop the drum which had belonged to Puffer. The instrument was retained by the Grand Army post of Pittsfield until the reunion mentioned, when Colonel Puffer's name and address were discovered on the inside of the drum, and he recovered it. It is still in his possession, a prized relic of the times when he followed the starry banner of the nation upon southern battlefields.

In 1872 Colonel Puffer entered the employ of the Valentine Knitting Company, and through faithfulness and capability won promotion from time to time until he was made superintendent of the finishing department. In 1884 he became a member of the firm, and in 1887 was elected treasurer of the company, in which capacity he has since served. The house manufactures men's, women's and children's underwear on an extensive scale, employing eighty skilled operatives in the factory, and the product is shipped to all parts of the country. The house is widely known for its reliability and the excellence of the workmanship, and not a little of its success and enviable reputation is attributable to the efforts of the treasurer. He is also a director of the Bennington County National Bank.

Colonel Puffer is one of the most prominent Grand Army men in the state. In 1873 he assisted in organizing Custer Post, and in 1889 Sixth Corps Post No. 112, and has several times occupied the position of post commander and was commander of the Department of Vermont in 1896-7. He has been many times a delegate to state and national encampments, and his collection of badges worn on such occasions is remarkably large and complete. He has also performed staff duty for General W. G. Veazey and

General J. G. B. Adams in the capacity of aide-de-camp. He is also quite prominent in the order of Odd Fellows, with which he has been identified since 1872; he has occupied all the chairs in Stark Lodge No. 9; in 1883 he became a member of Bennington Canton, of which he was the first captain; he afterwards organized the regiment, and he was elected its colonel in 1885, and served in that capacity by successive re-elections until 1890; in 1890 he was elected grand patriarch of the grand encampment; and grand representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge in 1891, in St. Louis, and in 1892 in Portland, Oregon. In the Masonic fraternity he is affiliated with Mount Anthony Lodge No. 13, Temple Chapter No. 8, and Taft Commandery No. 8. He is also a member of the order of Red Men, and has served as senior sagamore and in other of the highest official positions. In politics he is a Republican. His efforts in behalf of all these interests which enter into the best life of a progressive and well ordered community, have been continuous and energetic, and he has ever been a prime leader in all worthy movements. He has frequently served as a village trustee, and as village president in 1898.

On November 27, 1873, Colonel Puffer was united in marriage with Olive F. Blackmer, a daughter of Warren and Betsy (Mattison) Blackmer. Her father was a native of Bennington, Vermont, born November 23, 1810, and died April 8, 1889. He was a son of Jason and Huldah (Wright) Blackmer, the former a native of Bennington, born April 24, 1770, and died March 9, 1849, and his wife a native of Deerfield, Massachusetts. Jason Blackmer was a son of Samuel, born in 1740, and died April 5, 1813, by his marriage with Abigail Bronson, born in 1740, and died September 4, 1834. Samuel was the only child of one Blackmer, who came from Taunton, Massachusetts, and located in what was then a trackless wilderness, but is now the site of the beautiful village of Bennington. Warren and Betsy (Mattison) Blackmer were the parents of nine children, Holland, Elmer, Dennis M., Anna Eliza, Barbara C., Marion L., Olive F., Effie C., and one who died in infancy. Of these, Dennis M., Marion L. and Olive F. are now living. Olive F., who is the wife of Colonel Puffer, takes an active and helpful interest in the Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, and in 1901 she served as president of the Department of Vermont. She has also held high official position in the order of the Eastern Star. Mrs. Puffer is a zealous and devoted attendant of the Congregational church of Bennington. Colonel and Mrs. Puffer have a living son, Louis Blackmer Puffer, born July 24, 1886, who is a student in the Bennington high school. Two children are deceased, Florence, who died September 11, 1875, and Warren B., who died December 13, 1883, aged seven years.

GENERAL WILLIAM WELLS.

General William Wells, deceased, a native of Vermont, during an active life held a distinguished place in the public and commercial affairs of the country. In the Civil war he proved himself a splendid soldier, and won from General Sheridan this commendation: "He is my ideal of a cavalry officer."

Hugh Wells, a descendant of an old English family, was born about 1590 in the county of Essex, England, and from him the line of descent to General William Wells in the seventh generation is unbroken. Hugh Wells was married in 1619, and emigrated to America in 1635. He remained in Boston for a time, and subsequently aided in founding a colony in Hartford, Connecticut. He died in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1645.

Thomas Wells, the first child of Hugh Wells, was born in Colchester, England, in 1620, and was taken with his parents, in 1635, to America. In 1651 he married Mary Beardsley, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, daughter of William Beardsley, of England. In 1659 he went to Hadley, and lived there until his death, in 1676.

Ebenezer Wells, eleventh child of Thomas Wells, was born at Hadley, Massachusetts, July 4, 1668, and died at Hatfield, Massachusetts. His second child, Dr. Thomas Wells, was born at Greenfield, Massachusetts, September 25, 1693, and died at Deerfield, Massachusetts, March 7, 1745. The third child of Dr. Wells, Joseph Wells, born in Deerfield, Massachusetts, October 8, 1731, died at Greenfield December 22, 1804. The fifth child of Joseph, Roswell Wells, was born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, September 9,



William Beers

1769, and in 1805 moved to Waterbury, where he died July 26, 1826, aged fifty-seven years. His wife was Pamelia White, a descendant of Peregrine White, the first white child of civilized parentage born on the North American continent. Of this marriage were born two children, William Wellington and Roswell Wells.

William Wellington Wells, father of General Wells, was sixth in descent from the original immigrant, Hugh Wells, and was born October 28, 1805, in Waterbury, Vermont, where he died April 9, 1869. He was a man of liberal education, excellent business qualifications and sterling character. He was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1824, and studied law. He was turned away from the profession, however, by reason of family considerations, and gave his attention to mercantile manufacturing affairs in Waterbury, and was numbered among the most successful men of affairs in the state. His wife was Eliza Carpenter, born May 10, 1806, a daughter of Judge Dan Carpenter. She survived her husband four years, and died August 5, 1873. They were the parents of ten children, of whom nine were sons.

The third child in this family, William Wells, seventh in lineal descent from the original immigrant, was born December 14, 1837, in Waterbury, Vermont. He began his education in the common schools of his native town, and mastered the higher branches in Barre Academy and Kimball Union Academy, the latter named institution being in Meriden, New Hampshire. While in Barre he performed a remarkable piece of work, using an odometer in surveying for a county map of Caledonia county, a task which occupied him for two months in his seventeenth year. From the age of nineteen until the spring of 1861 he was his father's assistant in his extensive business. After the outbreak of the Rebellion he and three of his brothers became soldiers of the army of the Union.

September 9, 1861, William Wells enlisted as a private soldier, and assisted in raising Company C of the First Regiment, Vermont Cavalry; was sworn into the United States service October 3, 1861; promoted first lieutenant October 14, 1861, and captain, November 18, 1861; promoted major, October 30, 1862; colonel, June 4, 1864; appointed brevet brigadier general of volunteers, February 22, 1865; May 16, 1865, upon the personal solicitation of Generals Sheridan and Custer, he was commissioned brigadier general; and he was appointed brevet major general of volunteers, March 30, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service," having received more promotions than any other Vermont officer during the war.

He distinguished himself repeatedly in action. He was in the thickest of the fight at Orange Court House, Virginia, August 2, 1862; and commanded the Second Battalion, First Vermont Cavalry, in the repulse of Stuart's Cavalry at Hanover, Pennsylvania, June 30, 1863. In the famous and desperate cavalry charge on Round Top, Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, he commanded the leading battalion, rode by the side of General Farnsworth, the brigade commander, and, almost by a miracle, came out unharmed, while his commander fell in the midst of the enemy's infantry. A few days later, in the savage cavalry melee at Boonsboro, Maryland, he was wounded by a sabre cut. At Culpepper Court House, Virginia, September 13, 1863, he charged the enemy's artillery with his regiment, and captured a gun, and was again wounded, by a shell.

After the return of the regiment from the Kilpatrick raid, in March, 1864, Major Wells was detached and placed in command of the Seventh Michigan Cavalry (which had lost its commander) for a month. He commanded a battalion in Sheridan's cavalry battle of Yellow Tavern, Virginia, May 11, 1864, in which General Stuart, the greatest Confederate cavalry general, was killed. In the cavalry fight at Tom's Brook, Virginia, October 9, 1864, General Wells commanded a brigade of Custer's division; and at Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, his brigade took a foremost part in turning the rout of the morning into a decisive victory at nightfall, capturing forty-five of the forty-eight pieces of artillery taken from Early's fleeing army. Major Wells served under Generals Kilpatrick, Sheridan and Custer, and was with Kilpatrick in his famous raid on Richmond, and with Wilson in his daring foray to the south of that city. At Appomattox, on the morning of the surrender of the Army of North Virginia, his brigade had started on its last charge, and was stopped by General Custer in person.

From September 19, 1864, to April 9, 1865, he was several times in command of the Third Cavalry Division. The departure of Sheridan and Custer for Texas left him as the ranking officer and last commander of the Cavalry Corps. At the grand review of the Army of the Potomac in Washington city, May 22, 1865, he commanded the Second Brigade of Custer's Division of the Cavalry Corps, which led the advance. A medal of honor was awarded General Wells by Congress "for distinguished gallantry at the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863."

His military career may be summarized by saying that he participated in seventy cavalry engagements, in eighteen of which he led a brigade or division, and his service in the field was continuous from the date of his muster in until the close of the war. January 15, 1866, he was honorably mustered out of the United States service, having been held in useful service for eight months after the war had ended, a fine testimonial to his soldierly ability. The official record speaks for itself, and General Wells' military career throughout four years and a half in the war of the rebellion evinces the highest personal qualities of a cavalry commander, combining coolness, promptness and daring intrepidity with most thoughtful consideration for his men.

Soon after General Wells's return to civil life he became a partner in a firm of wholesale druggists at Waterbury. In 1868 they transferred their business to Burlington, which was thereafter his residence. He represented the town of Waterbury in the legislature of 1865-66, being chairman of the military committee and an influential legislator. In 1866 he was elected adjutant general of Vermont, and held the office until 1872, when he was appointed collector of customs for the district of Vermont, a position which he filled with efficiency and credit for thirteen years. At the end of that time he resumed his active connection with the business house known the world over as the Wells & Richardson Company.

In 1886 he was state senator from the county of Chittenden. He was active in veteran soldiers' societies; was one of the presidents of the Reunion Society of Vermont Officers, and president of the Society of the First Vermont Cavalry. He was one of the trustees, and first president of the Vermont Soldiers' Home, and was a member of the Gettysburg Commission in 1889-90. He was the first commander of the Vermont Commandery of the Loyal Legion, and would have been re-elected had he lived until the coming annual meeting of the Commandery. He was a member of Stannard Post, No. 2, G. A. R., Department of Vermont, and would have been made department commander several years ago had he been willing to accept an election as such. He was a member of the Vermont Society of Sons of the American Revolution.

General Wells was identified with many important business enterprises in the city, being president of the Burlington Trust Company, president of the Burlington Gas-Light Company, president of the Burlington Board of Trade, director in the Burlington Cold Storage Company, director in the Rutland Railroad Company and director in the Champlain Transportation Company. He was a member and a vestryman of St. Paul's church, and was one of the trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association of Burlington, and one of its most liberal supporters. Few men, if any, touched the life of the community in which he lived in so many important capacities.

His sudden death from angina pectoris, in New York city, April 29, 1902, removed, while in the prime of life, a most genial, courteous and kind-hearted man, a gallant soldier, and one of the most respected citizens of the Green Mountain state.

General Wells was married January 18, 1866, to Miss Arahanna Richardson, who was born July 20, 1845, in Fitchburg, Massachusetts. To them were born two children: Frank Richardson and Bertha Richardson. Frank Richardson Wells was born February 1, 1871, in Burlington, Vermont, and was married in California, November 7, 1900, to Miss Jean Mary Hush, of Oakland, California. Bertha Richardson Wells was born April 23, 1873, and was married in Burlington, Vermont, July 6, 1899, to Dr. Horatio Nelson Jackson, of Burlington, Vermont.

JAMES HENRY LIVINGSTON.

James Henry Livingston, of Bennington, was born at Cold Spring, New York, February 18, 1847. His father, Alexander Livingston, born in New York, died at the age of seventy-three

years, in 1881. He married Lovina Boyce, who was born in Vermont, and died in 1875, aged sixty-four years. Of their union nine children were born, James H. being the seventh in succession of birth.

James H. Livingston received his primary education in the schools of Cambridge, New York, whither he removed with his parents in 1851. Entering the office of the Cambridge Valley News when a lad of thirteen years, he began work at the printer's trade, completing his apprenticeship in the office of the Rutland Courier in Rutland, Vermont. Going to Boston, Massachusetts, when sixteen years old, he remained there a year, then went to New York city, where he secured employment as ticket agent and telegraph operator in a railway office. Three years later he returned to his trade, for a time publishing a commercial newspaper, Daily Arrival, in New York city, which he subsequently sold and resumed his place at the case, serving as compositor and reporter on the daily papers of New York until 1871. In the meantime, however, Mr. Livingston had continued his studies with the intention of fitting himself for a professional career, reading law to some extent, and for two years studying medicine, after which, during the winter of 1867-8, he was in the Bellevue Hospital College. Since that time he has paid especial attention to such studies as would be of benefit to him in his journalistic work.

Locating in Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1871, Mr. Livingston remained there two years, being editor of a weekly newspaper each year. In 1873 he removed to Hoosick Falls, New York, where he established the Rensselaer County Standard, which he conducted until 1880, when he disposed of it. Embarking then in the dry-goods business, he lost, in a few months, the accumulations of his seven years of labor. With characteristic enterprise, however, he began life anew in Greenfield, Massachusetts, establishing a weekly newspaper, the Greenfield Siftings, which he managed alone for a year. Selling one-half interest in this paper in 1882, he removed to Brattleboro, Vermont, and took a half interest in both the Brattleboro Reformer and the Bennington Reformer, and in company with Charles H. Davenport published all three of these papers for a year. Dissolving partnership with Mr. Davenport in 1883, Mr. Livingston accepted the Bennington Reformer as his share of the property, and settled in Bennington, where he has since resided. In March, 1902, he sold out his interest in the Reformer to Frank E. Howe, and turned his attention, temporarily, to the job printing business.

Mr. Livingston married, in 1875, Miss Ella May Saunders, daughter of Horace and Adelaide Saunders, of Berlin, New York, and into their household five children have been born, namely: Mabel, born in 1876; Ida, born in 1879; Eva, born in 1881, died at the age of ten months; and Grace and Guy, twins, born in 1887. Mr. Livingston is secretary of the board of trade of Bennington and has taken an active interest in advancing the general welfare of the city of his adoption. He is a member of Stark Lodge No. 8, I. O. O. F.; Monument Lodge No. 8, K. of P., and Bennington Lodge No. 567, B. P. O. E.

DAVID SEYMOUR WILSON.

The late David Seymour Wilson was an undertaker and furniture dealer at Manchester Center, where he was prosperously engaged in mercantile business for more than forty years. He was born in Townshend, Vermont, March 16, 1836, a son of Isaac Boyd Wilson, and grandson of Samuel Wilson. His great-grandfather, whose name was probably James, who was was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, emigrated from Londonderry, Ireland, to Londonderry, New Hampshire, was one of its earliest settlers, and there spent the remaining years of his life.

Samuel Wilson grew to manhood in Londonderry, New Hampshire, afterwards removing to Grafton, Vermont, where he labored with the early pioneers in clearing and improving a homestead, on which he lived until his sudden decease, July 6, 1811. His wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Thompson, was born in Grafton, Vermont, August 6, 1771, and died March 17, 1848, having borne her husband the following children: Robert, born November 13, 1795, died June 5, 1832; James F., born June 26, 1797, died December 7, 1865; Isaac B., father of David S.; Jane, born January 30, 1801, died June 16, 1833; John, born November 13, 1803, a seafaring man, was wrecked on one of his voyages; Gilman, born August 28, 1806, died July 20, 1881; William, born April 23, 1808, died February 17, 1834; and

David, born March 6, 1810, died November 12, 1834.

Isaac B. Wilson was born in Grafton, Vermont, February 15, 1799, and died in Manchester, Vermont, March 12, 1876. He was reared and educated in the place of his birth, but began the battle of life for himself in Townshend, Vermont, as junior member of the mercantile firm of Shafter & Wilson. He was subsequently engaged in manufacturing, in company with Judge Shafter, in Cambridgeport, going from there to Athens, Vermont, where he was engaged in general merchandise, and was also postmaster for three years. Coming then to Manchester, he located in that part of the town known as Factory Point, where he carried on a remunerative trade in general merchandise for more than thirty years, continuing in active business pursuits until his death. He was influential in all affairs pertaining to the management of the town, serving as selectman, overseer of the poor, etc. He also did a large amount of financial business for others, during the Civil war making out all papers for the payment of bounties to the soldiers, borrowing money to make the payments, the amount being subsequently returned him by the town, which raised funds for that purpose. He was a firm Republican in politics. Of his union with Thankful Bayley, the daughter of an Athens, Vermont, farmer, three children were born, but only one is now living, Cordelia, wife of A. W. Pettibone, of La Crosse, Wisconsin. The mother died at the age of eighty years, January 11, 1876.

David S. Wilson was educated in the common schools of Manchester and at the Burr and Burton Seminary, after which he learned the cabinet-maker's trade, which he followed four years as a journeyman. Going to Brandon in 1858, he remained there a year, and then returned to Manchester. In 1860 Mr. Wilson established himself in business at Factory Point, locating in the original part of the building which he occupied up to the time of his recent death as a furniture dealer, the building at that time being only one-fourth as large as now. From time to time, as his trade demanded, he added to his establishment and his stock, and when he died had the distinction of being the one of the largest furniture dealers in southern Vermont, the oldest established merchant in Manchester, and had been in the undertaking business longer than any one else in the county, if not in the state, having taken up his two lines of business simultaneously. He was a strong Republican in politics, and as a representative to the state legislature in 1880 served on the committee on highways, bridges and ferries. He was one of the charter members, a director, and a vice president of the Factory Point National Bank of Manchester.

Mr. Wilson married, October 1, 1861, Roxanna A. Eddy, daughter of the late Jeremiah and Mary (Boorn) Eddy, of Manchester. Mr. Eddy, a farmer, died in early manhood, leaving three children: James, who was killed by being thrown from a horse; Ann, wife of Norris Carpenter, of West Hoosick, New York; and Roxanna A., now Mrs. Wilson; Mrs. Eddy lived to a good old age, dying at the age of eighty-four years, and was a member of the Baptist church. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson had one child, Miss Mary B. Wilson. Mrs. Wilson attended the Baptist church.

SENECA SHERMAN CLEMONS, M. D.

Dr. Seneca S. Clemons, one of the longest established and best known physicians of Manchester Center, was born January 23, 1842, in Wallingford, Vermont, a son of James Clemons, Jr. His paternal grandfather, James Clemons, Sr., served in the war of 1812, and died on the field, at the battle of Plattsburg. His widow subsequently died in Wallingford, Vermont, from a sunstroke. They were the parents of five children, none of whom are living.

James Clemons, Jr., was born in Wallingford, Vermont, and there spent his sixty-nine years of earthly life, being engaged principally in agricultural pursuits. He married Rachel Sherman, a native of Wallingford, and a daughter of George and Rachel (Congdon) Sherman, who were born and reared in Rhode Island, but settled on a farm in Wallingford after the battle of Plattsburg, in which Mr. Sherman took part; Mrs. Sherman, who died at the age of eighty-four years, reared six children. Of the union of Rachel Sherman with James Clemons, Jr., eight children were born, of whom six are now living, namely: Henry, a farmer in Wallingford; Seneca S.; Loraine, wife of Livingston Derrick, of Wallingford;



Seneca S. Clemons M.D.

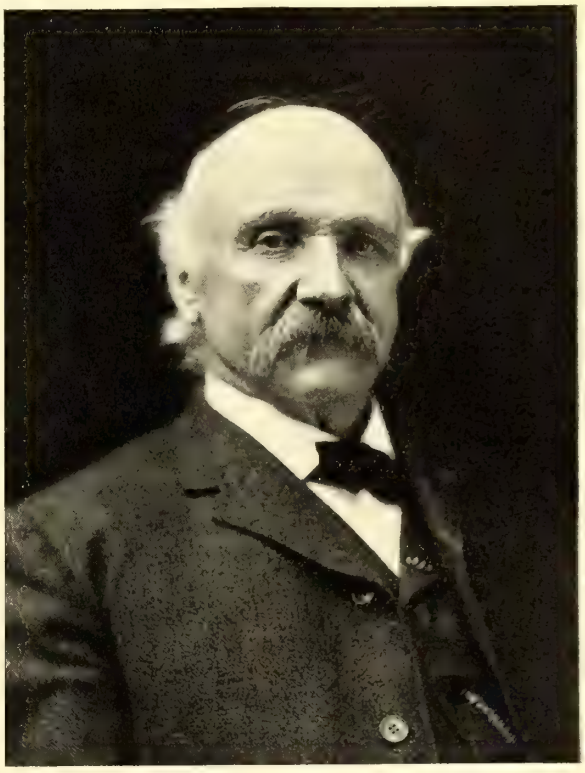
Mary E., of Wallingford; Abbey, also of that town; and Sarah, wife of George Crary, of Wallingford. Francis died in childhood, and George E., at the age of thirty-eight years. The mother died March 31, 1901, aged eighty nine years. Both parents attended the Congregational church.

Seneca S. Clemons received his elementary education in the public schools of his native town, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Vermont with the class of 1865. Beginning the practice of his profession at Manchester Center immediately after receiving his degree, he met with such encouragement in the way of patronage that he has continued here until the present time, being one of the most successful and popular physicians of this locality, and being the oldest in point of practice in the county. He is a Republican in politics, and served as United States examining surgeon from 1868 until 1882. He is a member of the Bennington County Medical Society; of Adoniram Lodge No. 42, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has held the office of junior warden; and of Hope Lodge, No. 50, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he served one term as noble grand. He belongs to the Baptist church.

Dr. Clemons married, in 1869, Annie E. Danforth, who was born in East Rupert, Vermont, a daughter of Captain A. J. R. and Abigail (Harwood) Danforth, who were the parents of ten children, five boys and five girls, four of whom are now living: Oliver H., of East Rupert; Vesta; Mary E., wife of Dr. J. E. Hitt, of Granville; and Jennie A., wife of Charles N. Williams, of Dorset. Annie E., wife of Dr. Clemons, died in 1890, aged forty-six years, leaving three children, as follows: Charles F., who was graduated from Yale University in 1895, tutored in Philadelphia, Washington and London until 1899, when he went to Butte, Montana, with the Shannon Copper Company, from there going for the same company, December 31, 1901, to Honolulu, where he is now practicing law in partnership association with Judge Austin Whiting; Mabel, wife of Harry C. Danforth, a farmer in East Rupert; and Abbie E., wife of Frank McGuire of Manchester. Dr. Clemons afterward married Mrs. Nancy Carney, daughter of John Moore, who spent his long life of ninety years in Manchester.

CROSBY ALPHEUS PERRY, M. D.

Crosby A. Perry, M. D., a prominent physician of Readsboro, Vermont, was born in Concord, Vermont, March 1, 1838, a son of the late Micah and Susan (Woodbury) Perry. He comes of Revolutionary stock on both the paternal and



CROSBY ALPHEUS PERRY, M. D.

maternal sides and has the distinction of being the youngest son of a soldier of the Revolution in the state. He has inherited the patriotic zeal that characterized his ancestors, and is himself a veteran of the Civil war.

Micah Perry was one of the youngest soldiers in the Continental army. He was born in 1760, was a soldier in the patriot army at the age of sixteen. At the same time there enlisted in the same command his father, Benjamin, and Jonathan Woodbury, Dr. Perry's maternal grandfather. All were in the battle of Bennington, served throughout the war and survived. Micah

Perry was twice married, and while his first wife was living he resided in Royalston, Massachusetts. They had ten children. Subsequently settling in Concord, Vermont, he there carried on general farming until his death, in 1840, at the age of eighty years. His second wife, Susan Woodbury, was born and brought up in Concord, Vermont, the home of her father, who was a soldier in the Revolution, and also fought in the war of 1812. She was one of a family of fourteen daughters, and she reared eleven children, of whom but three survive, namely: Jackson M. Perry, an agriculturist, who resides on the homestead farm in Concord, which tract has been in the family for one hundred and twenty-five years; Mrs. Harriet L. Ellis, of Winchendon, Massachusetts; and Crosby A., the special subject of this sketch, who was the last born of the second union.

Crosby A. Perry received his academical education at Burnham Academy, Farmington, Maine; then taking up the study of medicine he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1859. The following two years Dr. Perry practiced medicine in New York, but gave up his professional career in 1861 that he might serve his country, first as a volunteer nurse and subsequently as a private in Company E, Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. He served until December 2, 1864, when he received his honorable discharge. Settling in East Wallingford in 1868, he remained there two years in the practice of his profession, then removed to Rutland, where he continued his practice until 1873, when he removed to Readsboro, his present home. During the years that have since elapsed he has gained the confidence of the community in which he resides, and has built up a large practice.

Dr. Perry is a stanch Republican in politics, and takes a keen interest in public matters. He has filled various town offices with acceptability to all concerned, serving for ten years as selectman; for nine years as lister; as justice of the peace twenty-two years; as superintendent of schools nine years; and for thirty-eight years was a member of the school board. He is prominent in the Odd Fellows order, belonging to Deerfield Valley Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F., in which he has held all the offices; to the Grand Lodge, which he has served as grand master; and also was representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge. He is an active member of the A. L. Pike Post, G. A. R., in which he has filled all of the offices, and for several years served as commander, besides which he was at one time on the staff of General Peck as deputy commander. He likewise belongs to the Deerfield Valley Medical Association, in which he has refused all offices, although he was elected its president. He is a Universalist in his religious views.

Dr. Perry married, first, April 27, 1869, Ida B. Cutler, who was born in Wallingford, daughter of Edward A. and Electa M. Cutler. Mr. Cutler was a well known hotel-keeper, and after his death Mrs. Cutler, who had become familiar with the business, purchased the Sadawga Spring House at Whitingham, and managed it successfully until her death. Mrs. Ida B. Perry died at the age of forty-nine years, leaving four children, namely: Carl S., Grace A., Forest C. and Edward A. Perry. Carl S. Perry is a business man of Clarksburg, Massachusetts, and the remaining children reside at Readsboro. Dr. Perry married, second, October 16, 1901, Daisy E. Dunn, a native of Rowe, Massachusetts.

EDGAR VALENTINE TRULL, M. D.

Edgar V. Trull, M. D., one of the leading physicians of Manchester, has been in active practice in this village for a quarter of a century. He was born in Cohoes, New York, August 26, 1854, a son of the late Stephen V. Trull. John Trull, the Doctor's paternal grandfather, spent his early life in Cambridge, a part of the town of Jackson, New York, and there subsequently engaged in agricultural pursuits. He thereafter purchased a farm in Illinois, and carried on his chosen occupation most successfully for several years; then returned east, and spent the declining years of his life with his son, Stephen V. Trull, at Cohoes, New York, dying there at the age of seventy-six years. He was much interested in state and national affairs, and was widely known as a political speaker of note. His wife, whose maiden name was Rebecca Valentine, was born in Adams, New York, and died aged seventy-five years. She was a member of the Baptist church. Five children

were born of their marriage, namely: Rebecca, Abigail, Samuel, Stephen V. and Ezra.

Stephen V. Trull was born in Jackson, New York, and there grew to man's estate, receiving a common school education. He located first in Troy, New York, where he worked for awhile in an axe factory, then removed to Cohoes, New York, continuing his employment as an axe-maker there for a time. Subsequently turning his attention to railway work, he accepted the contract for raising all the bridges on the Erie canal between Albany and Buffalo, New York. He also built the Way lock at West Troy, New York, afterward having charge of the construction of a section of the railroad between Mechnicsville and Schuylerville, New York. Going then to South Brighton, Framingham, he took the contract to build a dam for the Boston water works. Returning to New York at the expiration of two years, he superintended the building of the double track on that part of the New York Central Railway lying between Albany and Schenectady. Settling then in Amsterdam, New York, Mr. Trull opened a stone yard, and for many years carried on an extensive business, having much of the city street contract work, continuing his residence there until his death, at the age of sixty-eight years. He was an earnest Republican in his political affiliations, and while living in Troy, New York, served as one of the three capitol police commissioners appointed by the governor. He was also quartermaster of the Thirtieth New York Regiment, which he raised in Cohoes, New York, under Governor Morgan. Fraternally he was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and of the Independent Order of Red Men.

Stephen V. Trull married Allison Drysdale, who was born in Troy, New York, a daughter of John Drysdale, a prominent citizen of Cohoes. Mr. Drysdale was born and reared in Scotland, and there married Isabella Bellmain, a native of that country. Soon after their marriage the young couple emigrated to America, locating in Cohoes, New York, where Mr. Drysdale established a wheelwright's shop, in which he did considerable state work, and in later life was superintendent of streets of the city of Cohoes. Five children blessed their union, namely: John; George; Allison, who became the wife of Stephen V. Trull; Jane; and Isabella. Mrs. Drysdale who died at the age of fifty-eight years, was a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. and Mrs. Trull became the parents of six children, four of whom grew to years of maturity, three of them now living, namely: Edgar V., the special subject of this sketch; Elmer, of Amsterdam, New York; and Elsie, wife of William Graham, of West Troy, New Yrok.

Edgar V. Trull received his preliminary education in the public schools of Cohoes, after his graduation from the high school working with his father for a year. Deciding then upon a professional career, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Billings, afterward attending lectures at the medical department of the Union University, Albany, New York, from which he was graduated in 1875. Dr. Trull began the practice of his profession in New Scotland, New York, a year later settling in Cohoes, New York, where he remained two years, during which time he was police surgeon. Coming then to Manchester, Vermont, he has continued here since, and to-day controls a large local practice, and has a firmly established reputation as a skillful and progressive physician. The Doctor has written much on medical topics, and is a member of both the State Medical and the Bennington County Medical Societies. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Congregational church.

On October 30, 1877, Dr. Trull married Miss Katherine Efner, a daughter of John Efner, a life-long resident of Middleburg, Schoharie county, New York. Mrs. Trull was born in Middleburg, New York, and died in Manchester, Vermont, at the early age of thirty years. Of the three children born of their union, but one is now living, Bertha E. Trull. The Doctor married, second, October 11, 1887, Harriet A. Purdy.

JAMES K. FULLERTON.

Among the representative citizens of Waterbury, Vermont, is numbered James K. Fullerton, who is now so efficiently serving as clerk of the town. A native of Washington county, he was born in Berlin on the 2d of January, 1837, and belongs to an old and highly respected family of this state. His paternal grandfather, Edward Fullerton, was a native of England, and on his emigration to America in 1786 settled in Vermont, where

he continued to make his home throughout life, his occupation being that of farming. In his younger years he served as major in the state militia. He was united in marriage with Miss Mary McCollough, who was born in the north of Ireland, and came to the United States in the latter part of the eighteenth century, locating in Vermont. By this union were born the following children: Edward, Horatio, John, Calvin, Hanson, Sophia and Mary. The father of this family died about 1850, at the advanced age of ninety-nine years and six months, and the mother passed away at the age of eighty-seven years.

Horatio Fullerton, the father of our subject, was born in Northfield, Washington county, Vermont, in 1799, and was reared upon a farm. Throughout life he continued a resident of his native county, living first in Berlin and later in Waitsfield. He married Miss Sophia Jeffords, a daughter of Moses Jeffords, and they became the parents of six children, namely: Mary Ann, deceased; Henry, a resident of Montpelier; Caroline; George H., of Waitsfield; James K., of this review; and Calvin F. After a useful and well spent life the father died in 1886, and his wife departed this life in 1881.

On the home farm James K. Fullerton passed the days of his boyhood and youth, and received a good practical education in the district and high schools. On starting out in life for himself he first engaged in clerking in a store in Waitsfield, and later had charge of a store in Brookfield, Vermont, for three years. In 1864 he removed to Waterbury and accepted the position of cashier in the Waterbury National Bank, which he held for five years. At the end of that period he embarked in the dry-goods business at Waterbury as a member of the firm of Richardson & Fullerton, which connection continued for fifteen years. Mr. Fullerton was next engaged in the fire and life insurance and also the real estate business, which he carried on for some time with good success. In 1895 he was elected town clerk and has since filled that office; he served as town treasurer for fifteen years. His political support is given the men and measures of the Republican party, and he takes quite an active and prominent part in local politics. His official duties have always been most faithfully and satisfactorily performed, and in all the relations of life he has been found true to every trust reposed in him.

In 1863 Mr. Fullerton was united in marriage with Sophia Burnham, a daughter of Judge Arial Burnham, and to them have been born four children, as follows: James Burnham, Henry H., Lema S. and Dean S.

JOHN STEDMAN HOLDEN.

John S. Holden, who resides in Bennington, claims Massachusetts as the state of his nativity, his birth having occurred in Charlton, on the 9th of May, 1845. His father, Lewis Holden, was a native of Barre, Massachusetts, in which place the grandfather and great-grandfather, both bearing the name of Nathan, were also born, reared, and resided there for many years. The grandfather was a farmer by occupation and married Experience Clark, by whom he had eleven children, all of whom reached years of maturity, while three are still living, namely: Parker, a resident of Worcester, Massachusetts; Harriet, the wife of Milton Stone, of Barre; and Mary, the wife of Amos Pike, of Worcester. The parents both died when forty-seven years of age.

Lewis Holden was reared in the old home in Barre, and to the public school system of that place was indebted for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. Throughout his entire life he was engaged in business as a shoe manufacturer and in farming. He was united in marriage to Eliza A. Howlett, who was born in Woodstock, Connecticut.. Her father, John Howlett, was also a native of Woodstock and was a shoemaker by trade; his death occurred in Charlton, Massachusetts, when he had attained the very advanced age of eighty-seven years. His wife, Mrs. Betsey Howlett, passed away at the age of forty-one years. They were the parents of four children, namely: Caroline, wife of Charles Bosworth; Rosella, wife of Charles French; Ira; and Mrs. Holden. To Mr. and Mrs.. Lewis Holden were born eight children: Charles L., a resident of Palmer, Massachusetts; Julia, now deceased, who married George L. Rockwell, of Hartford, Connecticut; Henry P., who was with his brother, John S. for a number of years, and who passed away in April, 1900; John S.; Gilbert, who has



John S. Holden.

also departed this life; Daniel F., who lives in Palmer, Massachusetts; Elizabeth A., the wife of Frank B. Pope, of Bennington; and Anna, who became the wife of Edward E. Hart, of Bennington. The father of this family was called to his final rest at Charlton, in 1863, but the mother is still living (1902) at the ripe old age of eighty-five years, making her home in Bennington with her daughter, Mrs. F. B. Pope, as did her husband. Mrs. Holden holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, and her life has ever been in harmony with its teachings and principles.

John S. Holden spent the early years of his life in Charlton, Massachusetts, and pursued his education in the common schools and in Nichols Academy, Dudley, Massachusetts. Later he attended Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and was fitted for a business career by a course in Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. Subsequently he went to Hartford, Connecticut, and while in that city served on the police force for three years, being the youngest man ever appointed to the position in that city up to that time. He afterward embarked in general merchandising in Palmer, Massachusetts, operating three stores in connection with his brother, Henry P. Holden. He was next engaged in the operation of an oil refinery on the Miller farm, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, which he conducted for a number of years, and then sold out to the Standard Oil Company. His next venture was the building and operating of a woolen mill at Palmer, Massachusetts. In this enterprise he was associated with his brother Henry P., and with the aid of a superintendent they operated their mill for seven years, on the expiration of which period our subject sold his interest to his brother Henry P. and to Superintendent Fuller. In the meantime he had become financially interested in a wire mill which employed three hundred operatives, and was the largest industrial concern of Palmer, Massachusetts, but in 1892 he disposed of his stock in that business.

In 1889 Mr. Holden, in connection with Charles W. Leonard, bought the mills known as the Bennington Woolen Mills, and operated them up to 1892 under the name of John S. Holden Manufacturing Company, and in 1892 Arthur J. Holden, son of Mr. John S. Holden, was taken into the partnership, which has since been known as Holden, Leonard & Company; they employ three hundred and fifty men. The company also operates the Oneko Woolen Mills at New Bedford, Massachusetts, where they employ three hundred operatives. In 1897 Mr. Holden, in connection with Mr. Leonard, purchased the Woodbury Granite Company, became president of the company, was also a member of the directorate and the largest stockholder. The Hardwick & Woodbury Railroad was also purchased by Messrs. Holden & Leonard, Mr. Holden serving as president of the company. In 1890 he removed to Bennington and purchased the John V. Hall House. Mr. Holden is of resourceful business ability, forms his plans readily, is determined in their execution and carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

In 1868 the marriage of Mr. Holden and Miss Jennie E. Goodell, a daughter of Cyrus Goodell, of Hartford, Connecticut, was celebrated. Cyrus Goodell was born in Glastonbury, that state, and was in the insurance business for many years but died in 1872 at the age of seventy-one years. His wife bore the maiden name of Almira Burr. She was born in Hartford, Connecticut, as was her father, James Burr, who was a very prominent and influential citizen there. Alfred E. Burr, one of the early proprietors of the Hartford Times, was a brother of Almira Burr. To Mr. and Mrs. Goodell were born three children, of whom Mrs. Holden alone survives. Mr. and Mrs. Holden have five children: Arthur J. Holden; Alice H., wife of George H. Bickford, of Hardwick, Vermont; Lula J.; Florence E., wife of Theodore L. Thomas of New York; and Clarence L., a student. In his political views Mr. Holden is a Republican, staunch and earnest in his advocacy of the principles of the party. For four years he was a trustee of Bennington village and its president for one year; he is also the president of the Bennington County Bank, and since 1890 has been one of its directors. He and his family are prominent and active members and workers in the Congregational church. For a number of years he has been one of its trustees, and both his son and daughter are teachers in the Sunday-school. Fraternally he is a member of Mt. Anthony Lodge, Free and Accepted Ma-

sons. Mr. Holden has attained a due measure of prosperity in the affairs of life, and his influence has ever been exerted for good.

JAMES SMITH PIERSON.

Vermont has had her heroes in the great struggle for freedom and right, upon land and water, in some of the greatest battle of modern times. She has had her orators in legislative halls and her statesmen in the Senate and Congress of the nation, who have reflected honor and glory upon the state. To each and all praise should be given, but it has remained for one of her sons, James Smith Pierson, to carve for himself a niche in the temple of fame; in the line of inventions, unsurpassed, if, in fact, equalled by any man of modern times.

He came of that rugged ancestry for which Vermont has been ever famous, his forefathers having been pioneers of the town of Shelburne, who suffered the privations and hardships incident to that life. Here they made a clearing in the primeval forests, and by incessant toil and thrift rose to a place in advance of their neighbors. They located upon a tract of land where the Webb farm now stands, a large part of which they at one time owned; they erected a log cabin, which was in time succeeded by a stone house, the first of its kind in this section. Some member of the family had learned the art of carpet-making, and the floors of the dwelling were later covered with these, which at that time were considered great luxuries and rare curiosities, and which people drove miles from all directions to see.

Here the father of James S. Pierson, Smith F., was born August 29, 1802; he followed the vocation of a farmer, and was a man who was very highly respected by all who knew him, and died aged eighty-two years. His wife, who was Miss Lydia B. Tabor, was born in Shelburne, Vermont, her family, like her husband's, being pioneers of that town; she died at the age of seventy-six years.

James Smith Pierson, son of the parents named, was born in Shelburne, December 8, 1840. After attending the public schools of Burlington until he was seventeen years of age, he went to Janesville, Wisconsin, where he found employment as a clerk in his brother's store for a few months. He then returned to Burlington, where he was occupied in learning the trade of a machinist until 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Company C, Twelfth Regiment, Vermont Volunteers, but was discharged on account of sickness before his term of service expired. For nearly five years, owing to disease contracted while in the army, the state of his health prevented any active employment. He next removed to the city of New York and gave his attention to the development of Professor Lowe's invention of water gas, the success of which is due largely to the improvements he invented and perfected in the apparatus for manufacturing the gas, which is now universally used in America and has reduced the cost of gas millions of dollars per year. He was for several years engaged in constructing gas works in seventy of the largest cities in this country, and for two years was general superintendent of the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia, the largest gas corporation in the world; he received a salary of ten thousand dollars per year. After accumulating a fortune he returned to Burlington, where he purchased his father's farm, and substantially improved it. He also became interested in the gas works, which he practically rebuilt, and to which he added his attachments. He took an active interest in the management of this plant up to the time of his death. He was a director in the Burlington and Waterbury (Connecticut) Gaslight Companies, and president of the latter, also a director in the Burlington Electric Light Company, and had official connection with various other gas companies.

Had Mr. Pierson lived, the extent to which his inventive faculties might have demonstrated themselves, is almost incomprehensible. He held the patent on an invention for placing telegraph wires underground, which has been used extensively throughout the world. He also patented what is now known as the "chute" coal wagon, used in all the large cities throughout the Union. He also patented a machine for stamping and cutting soap, and had a number of others in progress. He constantly studied the best works upon mechanism, and was a deep thinker.

Mr. Pierson was an adherent of the Republican party, but never sought or held any office. He belonged to several social organizations in the city

of Burlington and attended the Protestant Episcopal church. His death occurred April 10, 1898. He married, December 7, 1872, Lucille, daughter of James and Elenor (Pelletreau) Blake, of Brooklyn, New York. They adopted a daughter, Constance. Mrs. Pierson's father, James Blake, was a very prominent silk (Corticelli) manufacturer and died at the age of sixty-three years. Her mother, who had seven children, died at the age of sixty-four years.

HON. HENRY R. START.

Judge Henry R. Start, of the supreme bench of Vermont, and a resident of Bakersfield, in that state, traces his descent from Captain Moses Start, who emigrated to Vermont in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and was an active and prominent figure in the town of Bakersfield. He married Margaret Gould, and was the father of a large family.

Simeon Gould Start, son of Captain Moses and Margaret (Gould) Start, was born July 28, 1805, in Bakersfield, Vermont, and spent his youth on the farm, his education being obtained in the district schools and supplemented by a wide fund of general information in his later years. His early life was devoted to agricultural pursuits and a clerkship in a country store. He early invested his modest savings in a farm in Bakersfield, which he conducted successfully until 1865, when he removed into the village, and during the last few years of his life he was chiefly engaged in the public affairs of the town. He was formerly a Democrat, but during the Civil war acted with the Republican party, and after 1872 was an independent in his political views. Honestly discharging the duties of many town offices, he was the principal trial justice of the peace for more than a quarter of a century. He represented the town in the legislature of 1872, and was ever considered a man of marked and original personality.

Mr. Start married, October 2, 1833, Mary Sophia, daughter of Comfort and Sophia (Corse) Barnes. Of this marriage there were born: Rolo N.; Orza G., who is assistant judge of the Franklin county court; Charles M., who was formerly attorney general of Minnesota, and is now chief justice of that state; Lorenzo B.; Merritt L.; Henry R., mentioned at length hereinafter; and Ella S., deceased. Mrs. Start died April 22, 1862, and on April 10, 1865, Mr. Start married Mrs. Betsey Perkins, who is still living, at the age of ninety-three. In 1893, at the age of eighty-eight, Mr. Start closed his long life of activity and usefulness.

Henry R. Start, son of Simeon Gould and Mary Sophia (Barnes) Start, was born December 28, 1845, at Bakersfield, Vermont. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, and in the Bakersfield and Barre academies. At this time the Union was in the throes of the great civil strife, and his patriotic blood was stirred by the call to arms. Although under twenty years of age, he enlisted in Company A, Third Regiment, Vermont Volunteers, and was discharged in July, 1865.

Returning to Franklin county, he began the study of law with M. R. Tyler, and was admitted to the bar at St. Albans, Vermont, at the April term of the county court in 1867. He immediately began practice in Bakersfield, and, while retaining his residence in that town, formed a partnership with A. P. Cross, of St. Albans, the firm being under the name of Cross & Start, and establishing a large practice. From 1876 to 1878 Judge Start was state's attorney for Franklin county. In 1890 he was elected to the judgeship of the supreme court, being accorded the almost unprecedented tribute of an election without opposition. His experience in the trial of cases had given him a wide range of knowledge which especially fitted him for the position he was called upon to fill, and until the present time (1903) he has discharged the duties of the office in a manner so thoroughly creditable to himself and so entirely satisfactory to the people of the state, as to need no further comment here.

In 1880 Judge Start was elected a senator from Franklin county, and served on the judiciary committee and as chairman of the joint standing committee on the reform school. From 1880 to 1888 he was one of the trustees of the Vermont Reform School, and was, the last named year, one of the presidential electors who cast the vote of Vermont for Harrison and Morton. In 1890 he was elected representative from Bakersfield, and at the beginning of the session of that year was chosen speaker of the house of representatives. He has always taken an active part and in-

terest in the affairs of his county, and it has been his ambition to advance the interests of his constituents for the benefit of all concerned. In all the positions in which he has been placed he has creditably acquitted himself, and has a wide circle of friends.

Judge Start married, June 10, 1869, Ellen S., daughter of Stillman S. and Sarah E. Houghton, and their children are: S. Gould, born September 23, 1870, graduated from Bellevue Medical College, New York city, is a practicing physician in Cambridge, Vermont, and married Nettie Ellenwood; Guy H., born November 5, 1873, in Bakersfield, Vermont, educated there, later graduated from the Boston Law School, is now practicing law in Bakersfield, and married Anna Potter, of that place; Mabel S., born April 16, 1878, is now at home with her father; and Burdette H., born May 23, 1885, is now a student in Bingham Academy. Mrs. Start died July 12, 1890.

MARTHA CANFIELD.

Miss Martha Canfield, of Arlington, was born in New York city, a daughter of Eli H. Canfield, and a direct descendant in the sixth generation from one of the early colonial settlers of New England, Thomas Canfield, who was located in Connecticut as early as 1646. Jeremiah Canfield, through whom the line was continued, was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, and was there reared and married. He had a son, Asariah, and the latter's son, Israel Canfield, born in Milford, Connecticut, March 13, 1731, married Mary Sackett and located in Arlington about 1775. Of his children, Nathaniel Canfield was born on the old homestead, in Arlington, Vermont, April 14, 1785. He followed the business of tanner and currier and the trade of a shoemaker in connection with general farming, and was active in military affairs, belonging to the local militia, and being quite prominent in town matters. His wife, whose maiden name was Almera Hawley, lived to the advanced age of eighty-seven years. She was a very bright, active woman, highly esteemed throughout the community; she was a daughter of Zadock Hard Hawley and Rhoda (Everts) Hawley.

Eli H. Canfield, father of Martha Canfield, was born in Arlington, Vermont, June 8, 1817, and died in this town June 3, 1898, aged eighty-one years. After leaving the district schools of his native place, he attended the Manchester Seminary and the Bennington Academy. At the age of seventeen years he taught school in Bristol, Pennsylvania, going from there to Alexandria, Virginia, where he completed the course at the Theological Seminary. He settled as a pastor in Ohio, afterwards accepting a call to Brooklyn, New York, where he had charge of Christ church for twenty years, being very successful and popular as rector. He was subsequently located in



ELI H. CANFIELD.

North Adams, Massachusetts, for awhile, then returned to Arlington, Vermont, where he spent the last twenty-five years of his life. He married Martha Crafts Hulme, who was born in Burlington, New Jersey, a daughter of John and Martha (Crafts) Hulme, who were Quakers. Mr. Hulme was a merchant tailor, who spent his sixty years of life in Burlington, which was likewise the native place of his wife, who died at the age of forty years. Captain Jehial Hulme, the paternal great-great-grandfather of Miss Martha Canfield, built the first frame house in Arlington, and officiated as lay reader, in 1764, at the first Episcopal ser-

vice held in Vermont, and for twenty years thereafter. Of the union of Eli H. and Martha (Hulme) Canfield, four children were born, of whom but two are now living, namely: James H. and Miss Martha Canfield.

James H. Canfield was educated in the Brooklyn, New York, Polytechnic Institute, and at Williams College, after which he was professor of political economy and English literature at the State University in Lawrence, Kansas, for a few years, later serving as chancellor of the University of Nebraska at Lincoln. He subsequently left there to assume the presidency of the State University at Columbus, Ohio, where he remained until accepting his present position as librarian at Columbia University. He is a man of great activity, doing much to promote the interests of the Young Men's Christian Association, in which he is an earnest worker, and is a lecturer of considerable note, speaking on a variety of subjects. In 1902 Mr. Canfield delivered the address before the International Young Men's Christian Association convention at Christiana, Sweden, and in the same year had the degree of Lit. D. by Oxford. Mr. Canfield married Flavia Camp, who was born in Wisconsin, a daughter of Albert and Martha (Barney) Camp, and of their union two children have been born, James A. and Dorothy. James A., a paper manufacturer in Columbus, Ohio, married Stella Elliott, by whom he has one child, Charles Elliott. Arthur Graves Canfield, now professor of French and Romance languages in Michigan University, Ann Arbor, is a cousin of Miss Martha Canfield.

HENRY C. ROOT.

The most elaborate history is, perforce, a merciless abridgment, the historian being compelled to select his facts and materials from manifold details and to have recourse to a seemingly interminable array of documents of both public and private nature, thus rendering the work of assimilation and abridgment one of far greater magnitude than is superficially evident. This applies to specific as well as generic history, and in the former category biography is placed. In every life of honor and usefulness there is no dearth of incident, and yet in summing up the career of any man the writer must needs touch only the more salient points, giving the keynote of each character but eliminating all that is superfluous to the continuity of narrative.

Within the pages of this work will be found individual mention of many prominent and influential citizens who are representatives of pioneer families of the Green Mountain state. Of this number a distinguished representative is Judge Root, to whom this sketch is dedicated, and who is now practically retired from active business, retaining his home in the attractive city of Burlington and enjoying the rewards of his former years of well directed endeavor. He has passed the psalmist's span of threescore years and ten, but retains marked physical vigor and unimpaired mental strength and vitality, his status being such as to serve as an object lesson of the value of right living. It is a matter of gratification to be able to here offer a brief review of his ancestral and personal career, and such an epitomized record will be of permanent value in an historical sense.

Henry C. Root is a native son of Chittenden county, having been born in the township of Charlotte, on the 20th of April, 1830, a son of Noble Root, who was born in Lanestown, Massachusetts, a son of Gad Root, a native of the same place, where he was reared and educated and where he continued to reside for a number of years after his marriage. He removed from Massachusetts to Chittenden county, Vermont, where he became one of the pioneers of the town of Charlotte, purchasing a farm near Baptist Corners and erecting thereon a brick house. The dwelling is still standing and the farm is now owned by Solon Lane. There the grandfather of our subject devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his life, being summoned to his reward at the age of sixty-seven years, having been influential and prominent in local affairs of a public nature, and having been an active and zealous member of the Congregational church, in which he held the office of deacon for many years. He married Miss Loomis, who likewise was a native of the old Bay state, and they became the parents of two children, both of whom are now deceased, and one of whom was the father of Judge Root. After the death of his first wife, who passed away in middle life, Gad Root con-

summated a second marriage, and had five children, of whom three are living at the present time.

Noble Root, father of our subject, was a mere child at the time of his father's removal to Chittenden county, and on the old homestead, in the town of Charlotte, he was reared under the invigorating discipline incidental to a farm, receiving such educational advantages as were to be had in the public schools of the locality and period. Here he was engaged in farming for a number of years after attaining his majority, and then removed to St.Lawrence county, New York, where he was similarly engaged for a period of years, at the expiration of which he returned to Charlotte, where he passed the rest of his life, dying at the age of seventy-two years, the place where his declining years were passed being known as the Judge Newell farm. In politics he gave his allegiance to the Republican party from the time of its organization, and his attitude was that of an earnest, honorable and public-spirited citizen, while he wielded unmistakable influence in connection with public affairs in his section, having been for a number of years incumbent of the office of selectman and having filled various other positions of trust. He was a man of unimpeachable integrity, and all who knew him accorded to him the fullest measure of respect and confidence. Noble Root married Miss Polly Lowrey, who was born in Charlotte, the daughter of Nehemiah Lowrey, a native of Massachusetts and one of the pioneer farmers of this section of Chittenden county, where he became the owner of a fine landed estate, the same being now the property of Ransom Beers. Mrs. Root survived her honored husband and attained the age of seventy-eight years, having been a devoted and consistent member of the Congregational church and having gained the affection of all who came within the immediate sphere of her noble and gracious influence. Of her four children, Judge Root is the only one surviving.

Henry C. Root was reared in his native town, and early began to assist in the work of the home farm, while he is indebted to the public schools of Charlotte for the initial educational discipline which was his. Later he continued his studies in a local select school, and still farther supplemented his literary attainment by attending an academy at Bakersfield, where he made so excellent use of his opportunities that he became eligible for pedagogic work, having been for two terms a successful and poular teacher in the district schools of his native county and having also taught in Essex, St. Lawrence county, New York, after the removal of the family to that locality. There he became associated with his father in farming operations, in which he continued after the return of the family to Chittenden county, where he had charge of the paternal farm for a number of years, and where he later was associated in the same line of enterprise with his brother. Thereafter he continued his agricultural industry alone, and he attained prestige as one of the progressive and prosperous farmers of the county, having formerly been the owner of a fine farm of two hundred and twenty-four acres, devoted to general farming, and of this place he still retains one hundred and twenty-four acres, to which he gives his general supervision, though he retains his residence in the city of Burlington, where, in February, 1902, he purchased his present home, which is one of the attractive residence properties of the beautiful little city.

In politics Judge Root arrayed himself as a stanch advocate of the Republican party at the time of its organization, and he has ever continued such, and has been an active and effective worker in a local way. His fellow citizens have called upon him to serve in various positions of marked trust and responsibility, and he has thus been in tenure, at various times, of nearly all the township offices, including that of selectman, of which he was incumbent for a term of three years, while during one year of this interval he held the office of chairman of the board. He served as lister for six years, and was elected to the distinguished office of judge of the county court, in which capacity he served four years, his rulings invariably bearing the mark of mature judgment and absolute impartiality, and his course while on the bench gaining to him a further hold upon public confidence and regard. He thus acted as associate judge of the county court for two terms, and his administration was altogether admirable. He has served as delegate to the various county, district and state conventions of his party for many years, and has wielded an unmistakable and beneficial influence in the party councils. His religious faith is that of the Congregational church,

to whose support and that of its collateral benevolences he has been a liberal contributor, while he has taken an active art in the practical work of the church.

In 1850 Judge Root was united in marriage to Miss Alma L. Wright, who was born in Lewiston, Vermont, and who died at the age of thirty years, leaving three children, namely: Frederick, who is a successful farmer of Charlotte, being associated with his brother in this line of enterprise; Mary L., who is a teacher in the Clark Institute, at Northampton, Massachusetts; and William N., who is a representative farmer of Charlotte, where he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Wicker, who has borne him two children, Frank and Katherine. Judge Root consummated a second marriage, with Miss Mary P. Beers, who was born in Charlotte, and of this marriage two children have been born: George H., who is in the employ of the Standard Oil Company at Burlington, and who married Miss Stella Russell, the children of this union being Marjorie and June; and Cassius D., who is a commercial traveler.

DANIEL MURRAY.

Daniel Murray, a retired merchant of Burlington, was for many years one of the leading business men of this city. He was born at Orwell, Vermont, August 22, 1822, a son of Asahel Murray. He is of Scotch ancestry, being a lineal descendant in the fifth generation from Jonathan Murray, the immigrant, the line of descent being as follows: Jonathan, Jonathan, Eber, Asahel, Daniel.

Jonathan Murray (1), with his wife, whose maiden name was Anna Bradley, emigrated to this country in 1680 from Scotland, settling in Connecticut. They reared a family of nine children, Thankful, Daniel, Anna, Jonathan, Hope, Selah, John, Eber and Hester. Jonathan Murray (2) married a woman of Irish descent, by whom he had the following named children: Eber, Amasa, Mabel, Asahel, Jonathan, Daniel and Stephen.

Deacon Eber Murray (3) was born and reared in Guilford, Connecticut, the home of his ancestors. Removing to Vermont in 1783, he settled in Orwell, here taking up land that was in its primitive wildness, with bears, wolves and other wild animals roaming through the dense forests. By energetic activity he cleared a good farm, from which he extracted an income sufficient to keep himself and family in comfort. He was a devout worker in the Baptist church, of which he was deacon, doing a great deal of pioneer missionary work in that early time, when settlers were few and far between, by traveling over the mountains, carrying the comforts and consolations of religion to the people. In a tract entitled "The Worth of a Dollar," published by the American Tract Society, a touching incident is related of Deacon Murray's kindness to a poor woman, to whom he gave a dollar to buy a Bible, and by his generosity was the cause of awakening a powerful revival of religion in a town lying between the Connecticut and Onion rivers. Deacon Murray's first wife died young, leaving three daughters, as follows: Elizabeth, who married William Buck; Azuba, who married William L. Bush; and Mabel, who became the wife of a Mr. Palmer. The Deacon married, second, Abigail Dunning, who was born November 17, 1752, and died June 1, 1836. Five children were born of this union, Dorcas, born April 24, 1782, married Selah Murray; Daniel Scott, born July 17, 1784; Daniel, born May 8, 1786; Asahel, born May 19, 1788; and Lydia, born March 4, 1790, married Harvey Murray.

Asahel Murray (4), born May 19, 1788, in Orwell, resided here until his death, July 1, 1854. Succeeding to the occupation in which he was reared, he became one of the prosperous agriculturists of the town, and a citizen of prominence, serving with ability in the various offices within the gift of his fellow townsmen. He was a volunteer in the war of 1812, but was never in actual service. On January 3, 1810, he married Polly Murray, a daughter of Jonathan Murray, and niece of Deacon Eber Murray. Five children were born into their household, namely: Emily, born January 6, 1812, married William T. Bascomb; Elizabeth, born April 26, 1814, married Thurman Rich; Jonathan Hull, born December 26, 1815, who married Huldah Martin, was a very religious man, belonging first to the Baptist church, and later to the Adventist society; Sealand, who was born December 20, 1817, and married Emily M. Blackman, was a school teacher, first in Vermont, then in Ohio, where he lost his eyesight, after which he returned to Orwell, re-

maining here until his death; and Daniel, the subject of this sketch.

Daniel Murray (5) was reared on the ancestral homestead, receiving his elementary education in the district schools, after which he attended Newton Academy at Shoreham, later being fitted for college at the Hinesburg Academy, under the instruction of Mr. Durkee, in the meantime teaching school five winters, thus earning money to defray his expenses. Coming to Burlington in 1847, he was clerk in a mercantile establishment for a few years, when, in 1857, having by thrift and economy saved some money and obtained a thorough knowledge of the business, he opened a store in this city, and from that time until his retirement from active pursuits he was a prominent factor in the mercantile interests of Burlington. Although mindful of his own affairs, he has never shirked the responsibilities of office, but has served as assessor, as alderman and as fire warden. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Murray married, September 10, 1844, Mary Blackman, a daughter of Joseph and Betsey (Prindle) Blackman, who came from Connecticut to Vermont in 1790, locating in Hinesburg. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Charles Augustus Murray (6), was born May 8, 1847. He married Mary A. Welch, daughter of Dr. A. C. Welch, of Williston. She is descended from Governor Chittenden, the first governor of Vermont. They have two children, Bessie Edmondston and Katherine Chittenden. Bessie Edmondston Murray (7) married Frank Curtis Weeks, and they have one son, Charles Murray Weeks (8). Katherine Chittenden Murray (7) married Dan George Emery, of Boston, Massachusetts, by whom she has two children, Mary Chittenden Emery and Gwendoline Murray Emery (8).

ANDREW CHANDLER BROWN.

Colonel Andrew Chandler Brown, of Montpelier, retired from active business pursuits, was born at Sutton, Vermont, July 10, 1828, a son of Elisha Brown, and a direct descendant in the eighth generation from Chard Brown, the immigrant ancestor, the line of descent being as follows: Chard, John, James, Andrew, Elisha, Andrew, Elisha, Andrew C.

Chard Brown (1) emigrated from England in the ship "Martin" to Boston, Massachusetts, landing in July, 1636, and bringing with him his wife, Elizabeth, and their son, John, then eight years old. Going first to Salem, Massachusetts, he stayed there but a short time, being unable to endure the intolerance of the first church Puritans, but joined the Roger Williams colony at Providence, Rhode Island, where he bought for his home lot the land now occupied by Brown University. He was a surveyor by profession, and in 1640 was one of a committee of three appointed to report to the Providence colony a written form of government, and this form was adopted and used by the colonists until the return of Roger Williams from England, in 1644, with the first charter. In 1642 Chard Brown became the first ordained settled pastor in the colonies. He died about 1665.

John Brown (2) came with his parents from England in 1636, and died in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1706. He was a surveyor, and an elder in the Baptist church. He inherited the home lot, which he sold in 1672 to his brother, James Brown, who resold it to John Abbott, but whose great-grandsons, John and Moses Brown, more than a century later, repurchased and presented it to the College of Rhode Island, which was then removed from Warren, Rhode Island, to its present site in Providence; the corner stone of University Hall was laid by John Brown, one of the donors, and in 1804 the name was changed to Brown University. John Brown married Mary, daughter of Obadiah and Catherine Holmes, of Newport, Rhode Island.

James Brown (3), born in 1666, died October 28, 1732. He was a member of the town council from 1705 to 1725; town treasurer from 1714 until 1718; was an elder in the First Baptist church and served as pastor of the same from 1726 until 1732. His wife, Mary Harris, daughter of Andrew and Mary Harris, was born December 17, 1671, and died August 10, 1736.

Andrew Brown (4), born September 30, 1706, died February 12, 1783. In 1730 he removed from Providence, Rhode Island, the place of his nativity, to Gloucester, Rhode Island, buying a large tract of land on the east side of Chepachet river. He served as the first town clerk of West Gloucester. He married Mary Knowlton, a daughter of Elisha Knowlton.



Joseph G. Brown



A. C. Brown

Elisha Brown (5) was born May 11, 1744, married Huldah Arnold, of Smithfield, and lived in the house built for him by his father, who deeded to him a portion of the homestead in Gloucester.

Andrew Brown (6) was born in Gloucester, Rhode Island, March 20, 1776, married Sally, or Sarah, daughter of Captain Jaklan and Anna (Harris) Putnam. In the latter part of 1811 or early in 1812 he moved with his wife and four children to Billymead, Caledonia county, Vermont, later known as Sutton, where he lived until 1847, when he moved to Newbury, Vermont. A few years later he moved to St. Johnsbury Center, Vermont, where he resided until his death about 1858. He is buried in St. Johnsbury Center. His wife survived him, dying May 27, 1866, in Berlin, Vermont, where she was buried.

Elisha Brown (7), born May 14, 1802, in Gloucester, Rhode Island, moved with his parents to Sutton (then called Billymead), Vermont, in 1812, and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits in his early life. From 1833 until 1840 he was an itinerant Methodist preacher. In 1840 he settled in Newbury, Vermont, where he resided until 1855, when he became a resident of Montpelier. He subsequently had charge for a few years of the Methodist church in Berlin, Vermont, then returned to Montpelier, and made his home with his son Andrew C. until his death, February 11, 1881, at the age of seventy-eight years and nine months. In 1826 he married Phoebe, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Whitney) Fletcher. She died at Newbury, Vermont, April 29, 1850, aged forty-four years.

Colonel Andrew C. Brown (8) was graduated from Newbury Seminary in 1847. He had previously taught school a few terms, and had also learned the printer's trade, partly paying his educational expenses by his labors. From 1849 until 1851 he taught school in Waitsfield, Vermont, having among his pupils men subsequently distinguished in public life. In the year 1851 he went to Oxford, New Hampshire, going from there to Bradford, Vermont, in 1852, where from 1852 until 1854 he published and edited "The Northern Inquirer," a newspaper devoted to the interests of the Whig party, taking a prominent part in securing the first election of Hon. Justin S. Morrill to the national House of Representatives. Removing to Montpelier in October, 1854, he became foreman and business manager of the Vermont Watchman, and three years later was made editor of that paper, a position he retained until 1862. During that year, 1862, he assisted in organizing the Thirteenth Vermont Volunteer Infantry, nine months' men, was elected captain of the Montpelier company, and on the organization of the regiment was promoted to lieutenant colonel, serving in that capacity with the regiment until May, 1863, when he resigned to accept the appointment of commissioner of the board of enrollment for the First congressional district of Vermont, with headquarters at Rutland, Vermont. He was honorably discharged from the service in 1865. He is a member of Brooks Post, No. 13, G. A. R., of Montpelier, and a member of the commandery of the state of Vermont of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

Returning to Montpelier, Colonel Brown at once established the first distinctive insurance agency ever established in this city, and conducted a most successful business until 1889, when he turned it over to his youngest son, Joseph G. Brown. The Colonel has also had other interests, having served as official reporter of the house of representatives of the state legislature from 1865 until 1880; from 1880 until November 1, 1897, he was a lessee of the American Bell Telephone Company for the territory in Central Vermont, and built up an extensive telephone plant, covering the entire counties of Washington and Lamoille, with branches extending into Caledonia, Orange, Chittenden, Franklin and Orleans counties. From this plant he derived a good income. In 1897 he sold it to the American Bell Telephone Company interests, and has since lived retired from the activities of business.

Colonel Brown married, May 1, 1851, Lucia Almira, daughter of Joseph and Anna (Stoddard) Green. She was born at Fayston, Vermont, March 12, 1830. Of their union five children were born, namely: Ella Lavonia; Rome Edwin Chandler, born September 18, 1859, died July 6, 1860; Rome G.; Edwin E. C., born January 22, 1865, died March 9, 1882, when about seventeen years of age; and Joseph G. Ella L., born May 28, 1854, married Dr. Charles A. Bailey, by whom she had two children:

Lucia M., born June 2, 1881; and Lavonia, born April 20, 1888, and died June 2, 1890. Rome G. Brown, born June 15, 1862, was graduated from Harvard University with the class of 1884. He studied law with the Hon. B. F. Fifield at Montpelier, Vermont, for three years, the last six months of which he was also connected with the law office of Heath & Willard, at Montpelier, Vermont. Admitted to practice by the supreme court of Vermont, October 24, 1887, on December 7, 1887, he moved to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and entered the law office of Benton & Roberts, composed of Reuben C. Benton and William P. Roberts. He was admitted to practice in the courts of Minnesota February 9, 1888, and January 1, 1890, he became the junior member of the firm of Benton, Roberts & Brown, and since the dissolution of the firm by the death of Colonel Benton on January 5, 1895, he has been engaged in practice alone in Minneapolis. He was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States on May 27, 1895. He has been very successful as an attorney, making a specialty of water power cases, and is retained as counsel by some of the most prominent corporations of Minnesota. May 25, 1888, he married Mary Lee, daughter of Hon. S. Dwight Hollister, of Marshfield, Vermont, and they have two children, namely: Edwin Chandler, born July 8, 1891; and Dorothy, born July 19, 1896.

Joseph G. Brown, the youngest son of Colonel and Mrs. Brown, was born November 21, 1866. After completing his course of study in the Washington county grammar school he entered his father's office, and has succeeded him in the insurance business, having had full ownership and control of it since 1889, and is also a member of the Ryle & McCormick Company, manufacturers of granite at Montpelier. He has served the municipality of Montpelier in many important offices, and has done much to advance its material interests. He was a trustee of the village of Montpelier one year; a lister in 1892, 1893 and 1894; was elected mayor of the city in 1900 and was re-elected in 1901 with no opposition; he served on Governor Smith's staff from October, 1898, to October, 1900, with the title of Colonel; and for four years was secretary of the board of trade. Fraternally he is a member of Aurora Lodge, F. & A. M.; of the Vermont Lodge, I. O. O. F.; and of the Apollo Club, of which he was president in 1901. He is also an officer of the Country Club, organized in 1902. On July 9, 1889, he married Helen Woolson, daughter of S. C. Woolson, of Montpelier, and they have two children, Ruth Lydia, born May 29, 1892, and Chandler Woolson, born November 20, 1897.

HENRY A. BIXBY.

Robert Bixby, the grandfather of this successful farmer and dairyman of South Burlington, Vermont, was a native of Massachusetts, but later moved to Tinmouth, Vermont, where he died. He had a son named Orick L., who was also born in Massachusetts, but was reared and educated in Vermont, and then followed farming for a number of years at Mt. Holly. He later made his residence in Jericho, where the last thirty-five years' of his life were passed, but his death occurred in South Burlington when he was seventy years of age. His wife was Miss Mary A. Shedd, who was born at Bethel, Vermont, of a good old family. These were very worthy and esteemed people, and he was a Republican in political belief, and she was a member of the Universalist church and liberal in religious thought. She died at the age of seventy-one, and of her twelve children, four are now living: Henry A.; George, whose home is at Burlington, Vermont; Charles, who lives at Cambridge, and Susan, who married Irving Pulman and resides at Bristol.

Henry A. Bixby was born to these parents at Mt. Holly, Vermont, August 3, 1845, and he spent the earlier years of his life in his native place and at Jericho. After completing his education he assisted his father about the farm, but his ambition was to own and operate a farm of his own, and he accordingly purchased a good tract of land at Lincoln, Vermont, where he remained for three years. In 1872 he took his present farm near South Burlington, consisting of one hundred and forty-three acres of well cultivated and nicely improved land. From the thirty-five head of cows on his place he supplies many families of the city with milk, and his land produces about one hundred tons of hay each season, besides affording pasture and other farm products.

Mr. Bixby has, like his father, adhered to the Republican principles and has held several important local offices. He was on the board of selectmen for two years and is its chairman at the present time; in 1892 he was elected representative of the town of South Burlington. He is liberal in his religious views, as was his mother, and is highly esteemed as a citizen and neighbor. In 1868 Mr. Bixby was married to Miss Hannah Colby, a native of Lincoln, Vermont, and the daughter of Rodney and Eliza Colby, the former a prosperous farmer of Lincoln, but now deceased; the latter was one of a number of children and was born in New Boston, New Hampshire, in 1815, the daughter of Jonathan Colby, a native of New Hampshire, a carpenter, who died at the age of sixty-six, and of his wife, Hannah Wilson, the daughter of Samuel Wilson, a farmer and native of New Boston, where he died at the age of one hundred and one years. Mrs. Bixby is one of two living children, her sister being Mrs. George Bixby. Two children were born to this union, but the son, Fred, died at the age of ten years; Evelena, the daughter, is the wife of Arthur Curry, a gardener of South Burlington and they have one daughter, Edith.

JOHN M. CLARKE, M. D.

Dr. John Murray Clarke, an eminent physician and surgeon at Burlington, Vermont, and who also acts in the capacity of proprietor of the Lake View Sanitarium at Burlington, was born September 21, 1847, at Concord, Vermont. He is the son of Charles C. Clarke, who was born in New Hampshire and educated in the common schools of his native town; later he pursued a theological course and was ordained a minister of the gospel. He followed this calling in the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Vermont. He had clear and logical ideas of what work of a church in a community should be, and these ideas he carefully put into practice; he always impressed his hearers with the conviction that he sought to aid them to a better personal life and a broader scope of mental vision. He married Miss Alice Mash, and four children were born to them, two of whom are now living—Dr. John M. Clarke and Elizabeth, now Mrs. Herbert W. Ford. The Rev. Mr. Clarke died at the age of sixty-five years and his wife died at the age of seventy-two years.

Dr. John M. Clarke acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of Massachusetts and Vermont; subsequently he pursued a regular course of study in the University of Vermont. He then began the study of medicine under the competent preceptorship of Dr. D. W. Hazelton, a prominent medical practitioner of Vermont. He commenced the active duties of his profession in 1873 and for nine years acted in the capacity of assistant physician at the Vermont State Asylum for the Insane at Brattleboro. Dr. Clarke acquired much experience during his connection with this institution, and this, combined with a comprehensive understanding of the science of medicine, well qualified him to become the manager and proprietor of the Lake View Sanitarium, which he opened on October 1, 1882, at Burlington, Vermont. It was located between North avenue, a charming drive leading out of the city, and the shore of Lake Champlain; it is just north of the beautiful and historic Battery Park. The grounds comprise about ten acres of beautiful lawns, groves, gardens and orchards and are traversed by pleasant driveways and walks. The house, which was partially constructed by the late Sion, E. Howard, was intended for a private residence; Dr. Clarke purchased it and entirely remodeled it for its present use. It is a three-story and basement substantial brick building and is situated upon the highest portion of the grounds; it fronts on North avenue and is set well back from the street, having in the foreground a spacious lawn dotted with ornamental shade trees and clumps of flowering shrubs. The rooms are large, high and well lighted, as nearly all of them receive the sunlight direct; they command picturesque and beautiful views of the lake, river and mountain scenery. The rooms facing east have the view of the Winooski river and its valley, with the range of Green mountains beyond; those facing south and west have the view of the city of Burlington and Lake Champlain with the lovely Burlington and Shelburn bays, and the range of the picturesque Adirondack mountains across the lake, and those facing north see the lake again gemmed with many islands; in fact, the location cannot be surpassed for beauty and

variety of scenery in all directions. The institution is intended for private patients, and is the only institution of the kind in the state of Vermont. Its purpose is the cure of nervous and mental diseases, inebriety and the opium habit; the family plan is carried out in the care and treatment of the inmates to the greatest possible extent. They are given free access to every part of the house and grounds and considered as members of one large family, participating in their social enjoyments when health and strength will permit, and at all times they are allowed a great amount of personal liberty. The house has a capacity for the comfortable accommodation of twelve to fifteen patients and is provided with all modern conveniences, including the most approved sanitary arrangements. Dr. Clarke employs only the most competent assisants, and the number of patients being limited, it affords him abundant time for the study and treatment of each case. This institution is not designed for the residents of the state of Vermont only, as the patients now undergoing treatment are from various sections of the country, and suitable cases will be received from any state in the Union.

Dr. Clarke is a prominent member and ex-president of the Vermont State Medical Society, the Burlington County Medical Society and the Connecticut River Valley Medical Society. He has written quite a number of instructive articles on different branches of his profession, which have been read before medical societies and also published. Dr. Clarke is prominently affiliated with the Masonic order, being past master of Burlington Lodge, past high priest of the chapter, commander of the commandery, and he has attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. He has passed all the chairs in the Scottish Rite, also passed all the chairs in the council. In his religious beliefs he is a consistent member and supporter of the Universalist church, and in a social way is connected with the Algonquin Club.

Dr. Clarke was united in marriage on April 2, 1874, to Miss Julia Gleason, who was born in Connecticut, a daughter of Harvey and Sarah (Colburn) Gleason. They have one child living, Alice Gleason, born September 15, 1878; she was married October 14, 1897, to Edward P. Woodbury, second son of ex-Governor Woodbury. Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury have two children, Murray Clarke Woodbury, born October 7, 1898, and Elsa P., born February 7, 1901.

GEORGE W. MORSE.

George W. Morse, an attorney at law in Waterbury, Vermont, was born in Duxbury, Vermont, March 23, 1847, a son of Truman Morse. His grandfather, Walter Morse, was a pioneer settler of Duxbury, Vermont, going there when a young man, and taking up a tract of wild land, from which he cleared and improved a good homestead, residing on it until his death.

Truman Morse lived on the home farm in Duxbury until 1847. Coming from there to Waterbury in 1847, he was successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits in this vicinity until his death, in 1889. He was one of the leading Democrats of this section of the county, serving with ability in various town offices, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married, first, Mary Strickland, a daughter of Oliver Strickland, and they became the parents of five children: Frances, who died in 1876, married C. P. Stephens; George W., the special subject of this brief sketch; Carrie, wife of C. J. Hart, of Waterbury; Willis A., a farmer in Waterbury; and Ella, wife of J. A. Batchelder, of Waterbury. Mary (Strickland) Morse died in 1867 and Mr. Morse married, second, Mrs. Mary (Butler) Roberts.

George W. Morse was graduated from the Waterbury high school, after which he was in the employ of C. P. Stephens, a lumber manufacturer and dealer, for awhile. Beginning the study of law with C. F. Clough, of Waterbury, he was admitted to the bar in 1881, and has since followed his profession most successfully in Waterbury, where he has built up a large and lucrative practice, being a most able and skilful lawyer. He takes a keen interest in the welfare of the town and village, being a promoter of all enterprises conducive to its advancement, and has rendered excellent service in many offices of trust and responsibility. He was town treasurer eight years; lister eight years; was village clerk and treasurer, and served as postmaster five years, being appointed by President



John A. James

Cleveland. He is a member of Winooski Lodge, F. and A. M., and affiliates with the Republican party, having left the Democratic ranks.

Mr. Morse married first, in 1882, Ella F. Joslyn, a daughter of Frank W. Joslyn. She died in 1887, leaving one child, Florence F. Mr. Morse married, second, in 1896, Nellie C. Haselton, daughter of Albert and Eveline (Deavitt) Haselton, of Moretown, Vermont.

JOHN ANGELL JAMES.

Diversified interests claim the attention of John A. James, who is now successfully engaging in stock-raising, agriculture and dairying, and each industry returns to him a good income. He has resided in Addison county throughout his entire life, and has ever been a prominent and active worker in its progress and development. His father, Samuel James, was born in Weybridge, Addison county, on the 13th of August, 1822, and he is descended from a family of undoubted worth and respectability, his ancestors for a long period having been prominent factors in the development of this section of the Green Mountain state. His paternal grandfather, Daniel James, came to this commonwealth from Rhode Island and located as early as 1788 in the town of Weybridge, where he cleared and improved a farm, but was a cooper by trade. He subsequently made a trip to the West Indies, and after returning to this country located in New York, his death occurring at Truxton, that state. Samuel James, his son, was born in Weybridge, Vermont, being reared on the farm on which our subject now resides, and the residence which he erected is still standing. His death occurred on the old home place in 1868, when he had reached the age of seventy-eight years, and the community thus lost one of its representative citizens, for he ever took an active part in the advancement of his native locality and for many years held the office of selectman. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Prudence Kellogg, was born in Amherst, Massachusetts, and was a daughter of John Kellogg, a farmer of that place. They became the parents of the following children: John K., Mary E., Daniel, Roxey M., Samuel, Edwin, Martha and Henry, and of this once large family Samuel is now the only survivor. Mrs. James was called to her final rest at the age of eighty-one years, passing away in the faith of the Congregational church, in which Mr. James served as a deacon throughout nearly his entire life, and he took an active part in the erection of the present house of worship of that sect in Weybridge.

Samuel James, Jr., was reared on the old James homestead in Weybridge, receiving his early education in the district schools of the neighborhood, while later he became a student in the Middlebury Academy. Agricultural pursuits have claimed his attention throughout his active business career, but aside from this he has found time to devote to the public affairs of the county, having served as a selectman and for a time was chairman of the board of selectmen, and in 1880 he was called upon to represent his town in the legislature. On the 16th of June, 1852, he was united in marriage to Susan Payne, who was born in Norwich, Vermont, a daughter of Horace and Sarah (Blood) Payne, the former of whom was also a tiller of the soil, and his death occurred at the age of seventy years, while his wife reached the age of seventy-three years. Mr. and Mrs. James became the parents of the following children: John A., of this review; Horace P., pastor of the Congregational church at North Yakima, state of Washington; Daniel, who died in 1877; Frank H., who makes his home with his brother John A.; Mary, the wife of James B. Adkins, of Belchertown, Massachusetts; Susan, wife of Charles O. Harvey, of Weybridge; Gertrude, the wife of E. S. Roland, of East Corinth, Vermont; Harriet, who married William J. Roberts, professor of civil engineering in the Agricultural College at Pullman, Washington; and Charles S., who is with his father. The family have long been connected with the Congregational church, in which the father has served as a deacon for thirty-three years.

John Angell James received his education in both the district and graded schools of Middlebury, and after putting aside his text-books he engaged in agricultural pursuits and was for a time a teacher in Cornwall, Addison county. Until his twenty-first year he remained under the parental roof, devoting his time to the work of the home farm, and for the following three years he operated his father-in-law's place. He then,

by purchase, became the owner of the old James homestead, on which he has ever since resided. The home place consists of one hundred and eighty acres, while in connection with his brother he also owns a tract of seven hundred acres, their entire possessions consisting of about thirteen hundred acres located near Weybridge and Cornwall and here they keep from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty cows, doing an extensive dairy business, and on a large scale they are also engaged in the raising of blooded sheep and thoroughbred cattle. His property yields him excellent returns and he is regarded as one of the most successful and progressive business men of this part of Addison county.

The marriage of Mr. James was celebrated in this town on the 15th of April, 1874, when Miss Orpha Jewett became his wife. She is a daughter of Philo and Eliza (Landon) Jewett and a granddaughter of Samuel Jewett, one of the early settlers and the largest land owner in the town of Weybridge. The father was also a successful business man, and throughout his active career was engaged in farming, while in addition he also speculated largely in western lands and in loaning money. His death occurred when he had reached the eighty-ninth milestone on the journey of life. His wife was born in Cornwall, Vermont, and by her marriage with Mr. Jewett she became the mother of the following children: Elizabeth, who married Oliver P. Scoville, of Lewistown, New Jersey; Harriet E., wife of S. W. Elmer, of Addison, Vermont; Samuel, deceased; Edson B., a resident of Benton Harbor, Michigan; Lucy A., the wife of B. W. Crane, of Bridport, Vermont; Emma C., who became the wife of Solomon Jewett, and died in California; Catherine C., who married C. H. James, a half brother of our subject, and resides in Cornwall; and Orpha, the wife of John A. James. The mother, who reached the age of ninety-two and one-half years, died September 17, 1902, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. James. Mr. and Mrs. James have become the parents of four children, namely: Grace E., who received her education in Middlebury College, and has just returned from a trip to the Pacific coast; Emma C., who died in 1897, at the age of sixteen years; J. Perry, who died at the age of sixteen months; and Samuel E., who is still in school. Mr. James is a Republican in political principle, and has been honored with a number of public offices. He was chosen to represent his town in the legislature in 1890, where he served as a member of the committee on agriculture; was a member and also chairman of the board of selectmen for a number of years; for three years was the lister of his township; was elected chairman of the town committee; and has served as a road commissioner, as a justice of the peace and in many other offices. For many years he has been a member of the Addison County Agricultural Society, taking an active part in its work, and for a long period he has served as its director, being also for some time treasurer, and he was also active in the local Grange during its existence. He, too, is a member and active worker in the Congregational church, and is of the fourth generation of his family to hold the office of deacon therein. Mrs. James is an active worker in the different societies of the church. Both are held in high regard in the community, and their home is celebrated for its gracious hospitality.

FERDINAND BEACH.

Ferdinand Beach, for more than half a century a prominent and wealthy citizen of Burlington, Vermont, was born in the year 1820, in Westford, Vermont. He attended the district schools of that place, after which he studied at the Jericho Academy, where he graduated. Whether the decided preference which he afterward showed for a mercantile career was then undeveloped, or whether, in choosing the profession of the law, he yielded to influence, it is impossible to say, but certain it is, that on graduating he entered the office of a prominent lawyer in Milton, Vermont, and there pursued a course of legal study, the result of which seems to have been to convince him that the profession was unsuited to him, for after completing his studies he abandoned it without an attempt to practice and abruptly changed the whole course of his life. Feeling, no doubt, that his pronounced taste for commerce should determine his choice of an occupation, he went to Jericho and engaged in business as a partner of his father-in-law, Erastus Field. He was the owner of much real es-

tate in and near Burlington, Vermont, these possessions being of such magnitude and importance as to require his personal attention. For this reason he retired from business in 1841, and removed to Burlington, where, during the many years of life which remained to him, he found sufficient employment in caring for his extensive property. His death, which took place in 1900, removed from Burlington the well-known figure of an old and honored citizen.

Mr. Beach married in the year 1850, Cornelia Field, born February 10, 1829, daughter of Erastus and Maria (Potter) Field. Erastus Field was located in Westford, Vermont, until 1831, when he entered the hotel business in Jericho, where he was justice of the peace for many years, holding this office at the time of his death. Mr. and Mrs. Field had two children: Cornelia Potter, who was born in Westford, and became the wife of Ferdinand Beach, and Ellen Potter, who married H. Percival, a planter of Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. Beach had two children: a son who died at the age of five years, and a daughter, Kate, who is still living, and is the wife of Charles Vaughan. Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan have one daughter, Cornelia. Mrs. Beach survives her husband, and is still a resident of Burlington, Vermont, and her daughter, Mrs. Vaughan, resides with her.

DAN PEASLEE WEBSTER, M. D.

The Webster family is an old and honored one, and its members were natives of both Scotland and England. John Webster, the progenitor of the American branch of the Webster family, was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, whence he removed to Warwickshire, England; later he and his three sons emigrated to this country and settled in New England. One of his sons located in Connecticut, one in the western part of the state of Massachusetts, while John Webster, Jr., the ancestor of our subject's branch and the eldest son settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts. The father of these sons died in 1642.

John Webster, eldest son of John Webster, was united in marriage to Miss Mary Shatswell, and eight children were born to them. Of these, Hannah, whose name is the first of the Webster family to appear on the record of Haverhill, Massachusetts, married Michael Emerson, and their daughter, also named Hannah, was united in marriage to Thomas Dustin; she is the woman who was captured by the Indians and taken to an island in the Merrimac river; she killed and scalped her captors, numbering ten Indians in all, and escaped in a canoe, bringing the scalps to her home in Haverhill, where she received a large bounty for them. The line of descent from John Webster, Jr., and Mary Shatswell, his wife, is as



DAN PEASLEE WEBSTER, M. D.

follows: Stephen, born in 1637, died in 1694, married Miss M. Hannah Ayer, who died in 1676, and of their seven children Nathan was born November 24, 1674, and died August 16, 1741; he married Miss Sarah Lowe, and of their five children Jonathan, the second son, was born December 13, 1715, and died July 4, 1796; he married Miss Abigail Dustin, who was born October 25, 1717, and died August 28, 1782. Of their twelve children Nathan was born May 5, 1741, and died August 2, 1788; he married, May

5, 1705, Miss Hannah Bailey, who was born January 19, 1741, and died October 6, 1815.

Of their twelve children Jonathan was born July 21, 1775, and died January 14, 1866; he married, March 11, 1806, Miss Lucy Sterling, who was born June 8, 1876, and died May 26, 1859. Jonathan Webster was a native of Woodstock, Vermont, but later removed to Weston, Vermont, where he died. He was a member of the Vermont militia during the Revolutionary war, and also took an active and aggressive part in the anti-Mason excitement. He was a prominent man in the political affairs of the town and held various town offices of trust and responsibility. He was a member and attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was familiarly known as "Captain Webster," having held that commission in the organization of the home guards during the Revolution. The following named children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Webster: Marjorie, Amos Bailey, Lucy, Miranda, Livonia, Alonzo, Susan, Jonathan, Brewster, Norman, Harvey and Irwin Webster.

Alonzo Webster, father of Dan P. Webster, was born at Weston, Vermont, and received his education at the Newbury Seminary. He chose the profession of the ministry for his life work, and became a clergyman in the Methodist Episcopal denomination; his first charge was at Brattleboro, later at Greenfield, and subsequently at Northfield and Chesterfield, New Hampshire. At all these places he preached the gospel with a marked degree of success. Mr. Webster was the editor of the Vermont Christian Messenger at Northfield, and was presiding elder of the Springfield district for several years. During the war of the rebellion he served as chaplain of the Sixteenth and Sixth Regiments, Vermont Infantry, and toward the close of the war as chaplain of the Sloane Hospital, Montpelier. At the close of the war, his health failing him, he went south, where he located permanently, and became the presiding elder for the district of South Carolina. He also acted in the capacity of president of the Claflin University at Orangeburg, South Carolina.

Mr. Webster was united in marriage to Miss Laura Ann Peaslee, who was born at Washington, Vermont, and three children were born to them: Eugene Alonzo, the second child, born February 16, 1848, received his education at Wesleyan University at Middletown, Vermont, and later became a resident of Orangeburg, South Carolina, where he became the collector of internal revenue for that state during the administrations of Presidents Harrison and McKinley and a part of Cleveland's second term. He was a firm adherent of the principles of the Republican party and served as a member of the Republican state and national committees up to the time of his death, which occurred September 17, 1901. He was twice married, his first wife having been Miss Josephine Dutton, and his second wife Miss Emma Dickinson, of Chelsea, Vermont. Hattie, the third child of Alonzo Webster, was born in 1857 and died in 1863. The father of these children died August 15, 1887, aged sixty-nine years, and his wife died at the age of sixty years.

Dan Peaslee Webster, eldest of the children of Alonzo and Laura (Peaslee) Webster, was born in Northfield, Vermont, December 7, 1846. His elementary education was acquired in the common schools and the Newbury Academy. He then entered the University of Vermont, and in 1867 he was graduated from the medical department with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He first located in Putney, Vermont, where he successfully practiced his profession for sixteen years; he then removed to Brattleboro, where his devotion to the duties of his profession, combined with a thorough understanding of the principles of the science of medicine, has made him a most successful and able practitioner, whose prominence is well deserved. Dr. Webster has acted as surgeon general on the staff of Governor Asahel Peck, and he also held the same position on the staff of Governor Levi K. Fuller, and for a long period of time he served as surgeon of the Fuller Light Battery. During the progress of the Civil war he accompanied his father, when the latter was chaplain of the Sixteenth Vermont Regiment, and was present at the battle of Gettysburg.

Dr. Webster was elected in 1872 and again in 1874 to represent the town of Putney in the state legislature, and in 1878 he was chosen a state senator from Windham county; during the fall of the same year he was elected by joint assembly railroad commissioner, discharging the duties of that office both creditably and honorably until 1880. He served from 1895 to 1897, inclusive,

as chairman of the board of selectmen of Brattleboro. He is a member of Brattleboro Lodge, No. 102, F. & A. M., Fort Dummer Chapter, R. A. M., and Beausant Commandery No. 7, Brattleboro. He served as deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge of Vermont from 1876 to 1881, and was elected and served three years as eminent commander of Beausant Commandery, K. T., of Brattleboro, and is at present (1902) right eminent grand commander of Grand Commandery, K. T., of State. Dr. Webster is also a thirty-third degree Mason. He is a member of the Connecticut River and the Vermont State Medical Associations. Dr. Webster was appointed by President McKinley, in March, 1898, postmaster at Brattleboro, and was re-appointed by President Roosevelt in March, 1902.

On January 9, 1868, Dr. Webster was united in marriage to Miss Ada White, daughter of Charles H. and Maria (Howard) White, of Putney, Vermont. Mrs. Webster died in South Carolina, March 14, 1887, leaving three children: Hattie A., Harry P. and Dan C. Webster. On November 1, 1889, Dr. Webster contracted a second alliance, with Miss Mabel Julia Waterman, daughter of Hon. E. L. and Jennie E. Waterman, of Brattleboro, Vermont. Hattie A. Webster married W. H. Cary, a native of South Carolina, who was, at the time of his demise, in July, 1901, general manager of a sugar plantation near Cienfuegos, Cuba. He left one son, Daniel Webster Cary. His widow now resides in Brattleboro. Harry P. Webster is assistant treasurer of Vermont Savings Bank, Brattleboro. Dan. E. Webster, a traveling representative of Farson-Leach & Company, bankers and brokers, of New York city, married Elizabeth P. daughter of the late William H. Cary, of Newtown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

ADELBERT W. BRAISTED.

The family of which the subject of this review is a worthy representative has long been identified with the annals of American history and the name has been one of prominence in New England and divers other sections of the Union, where representatives of the family have become disseminated. The original American ancestor of the Braisted family came from Holland in the early colonial epoch, and established a home in Sparta, Sussex county, New Jersey, where have lived many of his descendants. The name was originally spelled Brasted, and this orthography is retained by the majority of the family of the present generation, the father of our subject having adopted the form Braisted, as the spelling more clearly indicates the correct pronunciation of the name.

William Braisted, the great-grandfather of Adelbert W., was born in New Jersey, the original location of the ancestors having been in Sussex county, that state. He was born in the year 1776, and he married Mary Hines. In 1797 they removed from New Jersey to Bridport, Vermont, where he became the owner of a large tract of land, which he cleared and improved and the same was long known as the "Old Braisted farm." His wife died in 1846, and a short time afterward he went to the home of his son William, the grandfather of Adelbert W., and there remained until his death, in 1858, at the patriarchal age of ninety-one years. He was a man of great ambition and distinctive mentality, and both he and his wife were devoted and consistent members of the Baptist church. Their eleven children were as follows: John, Benjamin, William, Mary Ann, Betsey, Charlotte, Parmelia, Arpey, Polly, Sophronia and Darius, all being now deceased. The line of direct descent to the subject of this review is traced through William, the third of the above children.

William Braisted was born in New Jersey on the 14th of October, 1794, and was three years of age at the time of his parents' removal to what was then the wilderness of Addison county, Vermont. He was reared on the pioneer farmstead, near Bridport, and there continued to follow agricultural pursuits for a long term of years. There occurred his marriage to Miss Anna Russell and they continued to make their home in Bridport until 1836, when they removed to Essex county, New York, where Mr Braisted purchased a farm near Whallonsburg and there he passed the remainder of his long and useful life, his death occurring on the 24th of May, 1875, at the ripe age of fourscore years. He had been a soldier in the war of 1812, and was accounted one of the most influential men of Essex county. His wife died April 13, 1885.

aged nearly eighty-six years. Both were worthy members of the Baptist church and were folk of sterling character. Mrs. Anna (Russell) Braisted was one of a numerous family, and was of Scotch lineage. Of her children we incorporate the following brief record, the date of birth appearing in connection with each name, while the first seven of the children were born in Bridport, Vermont, and the other four in Essex county, New York: William R., born October 3, 1820; Jonathan Fletcher, November 22, 1822; Oran Darius, January 29, 1825; Polly Ann, August 27, 1826; Evalina A., January 23, 1829; Myron Orville, February 17, 1831; Nathan Russell, April 16, 1833; Millie Almira, June 15, 1835; Julia E., September 28, 1837; Nelson Paris, March 3, 1840, and Amy Sophrona, April 11, 1842.

Of these children further record may be given as follows: (1) Jonathan F. Braisted, who went to California in 1851, passed three years in the Golden state, where he endured many hardships, but was quite successful as a gold-seeker. After his return, he married Mary E. Vial, November 22, 1854, and shortly afterward purchased a farm at Westport, New York, where he maintained his home until his death, which occurred October 13, 1902, his wife having died June 6, 1902. He had five children: George, a farmer, married Abbie Stafford, of Iowa, and they reside in Grundy county, that state, being the parents of two sons, Oran and Dee; May E. is the wife of Hardy Sherman, a farmer of Westport, New York, and they have two daughters, Annie and Elsie; Fred C., married Julia Sherman, of Westport, and they now reside at Hartley, Iowa, where he is engaged in the undertaking business, and they have one son, Chester; Millie E. is the wife of George DeSelhorst, a farmer of Iowa, and they have two children, Vera and Floyd; Dana, who is postmaster in the village of Westport, New York, married Lizzie Gardner, who died June 1, 1902. (2) Oran D. Braisted died on the 26th of February, 1852, while en route to California, and was buried at sea. (3) Polly Ann Braisted married Joab Stafford, a farmer of Essex county, New York, and she died March 11, 1886, her husband passing away four days later. They had two daughters: Agnes, who married Charles Tucker, and who died in 1875, leaving two daughters, Cora and Minnie A.; and Ellen L., who is the wife of Warren A. Tucker, of Boquet, Essex county, New York, where their one son, Ervin, is a merchant and also incumbent to the office of postmaster. (4) Evalena A. Braisted was married in 1854 to Adam K. Stafford, who died in 1894 at his home in Essex county, New York, six children having been born of this union: Anna M., who died November 2, 1902, aged forty-eight years; Alma A., who is the wife of Howard Walker and who has two children, Lina and Gardner; Watson, who married Eliza Stafford and who is a farmer in Hamilton county, Iowa, having six children, Edith, Celia, Myron, Louis, James and Arthur; Myron died at the age of thirteen years; Paris married Fannie Stafford, and he is a merchant of Whallonsburg, New York, their children being Howard and Ernest; Burton, who is a teacher in Iowa, married Carrie Archer and they have four children, Violet, Marie, Harold and Maurice. (5) Myron O. Braisted was a soldier in the war of the rebellion, having served for three years as sergeant in Company I, Ninth New York Cavalry. He married Sallie Safford, of Essex county, New York, and they have one daughter, Ida Louisa, who is the wife of Albert Cook. Mr. Braisted lives on the old homestead in Essex county, New York. (6) Nathan R. Braisted married Adaline More, of Chautauqua county, New York, where they were living at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war, in which he served three years as sergeant of Company D, One Hundred and Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry, and after the war he removed to Sac county, Iowa, where he still owns a farm, the family at present having their home in Oklahoma, where he has a farm. In his family were four children, namely: Nelson, who died in 1880, at the age of thirteen years; Anna, who is the wife of Rev. William Grey, a clergyman of the Baptist church, and they were missionaries in China for a period of seven years, being now residents of Iowa and having four children, Bessie, Allen, Adaline and William; Fred, who is a prominent lawyer at Ida Grove, Iowa, is married and has two children, N. Russell and Helen; and Alva, who is a clergyman of the Baptist church and a resident of Oklahoma. (7) Millie A. Braisted was married

in 1860 to Edson Gates, who died in Winona, Minnesota, in 1894, his widow still maintaining her home there. They became the parents of three children, all of whom are deceased, and they adopted Jessie Maude Gates, a daughter of his brother, she being now a student in the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Illinois. (8) Julia E. Braisted married John L. Reynolds and she died in 1866. (9) Nelson P. Braisted was a soldier in Company A, First Vermont Cavalry, and died of typhoid fever at Alexandria, Virginia, in 1862, at the age of twenty-two years and while in the service of his country. (10) Amy S. Braisted became the wife of John R. Mather, who served three years in the war of the rebellion as a member of Company D, Fourth Illinois Cavalry, and they now reside in Whallonsburg, New York, where he is postmaster. They have had four children, Nelson E., superintendent of the water works in Clinton, Massachusetts, married Louisa Bowser and they have two daughters, Lillian A. and Grace L.; Ernest R. Mather married Julia L. Stafford, and they reside in Providence, Rhode Island, being the parents of four sons, Alton S., John R., Harland E. and Crawford N.; Lillian E. is the wife of James H. Rice, a merchant of Whallonsburg, New York, and they have two children, Herman W. and Carlisle M.; William B. Mather is a resident of New Ulm, Minnesota.

William R. Braisted was reared in his native town of Bridport, Vermont, until the age of sixteen years, having received his educational training in the public schools. At the age noted, he accompanied his parents on their removal to Essex county, New York. In 1845, when about twenty-five years of age, he made a trip to Illinois, which was then considered as the far west, the trip being made by way of the Great Lakes and by stage. He remained a short time and then returned to Essex county, New York, where he was a successful teacher for a number of years. He was later employed as superintendent of the Putnam Iron Forge Works at New Russia, New York, but he eventually came to Bridport, Vermont, where he effected the purchase of his grandfather's old homestead, and was here engaged in farming until the close of his long and honorable life, his death occurring on the 14th of February, 1901, at the age of eighty years. He was a leading and influential citizen of his district, taking an active part in local affairs and having been incumbent of all the important offices within the gift of his townsmen, including that of town representative in 1874-5 in the state legislature. He was a man of high intellectuality and inflexible integrity, and commanded uniform confidence and esteem. On the 15th of October, 1856, William R. Braisted was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Maria Allen, who was born in Bridport, being the daughter of Ebenezer Allen, whose wife was a daughter of Philip Stone, the first white settler in the town, and who was compelled to endure many vicissitudes and hardships in thus establishing his home in the primitive wilds, being driven out and burned out by Indian depredations several times. Many of his descendants still remain in that locality. Mrs. Braisted was one of four children, of whom two are deceased, her death having occurred on the 28th of September, 1878. Mrs. Lucinda Walker, another of the daughters, also deceased, had three children—Gustavus R.; Albert, who was killed at the battle of Gettysburg; and Selden Z. Fidelia, wife of Lyman Southard, is a resident of California, and has one daughter, Mrs. Rose Loutz. Miss Caroline Allen remains on the old homestead. Mrs. Braisted was a member of the Congregational church, and was a noble and earnest Christian woman, her influence in shaping the lives of her children having been most gracious and beneficent. Her three children are as follows: Alna C., born February 9, 1859, is the wife of Osmond Greely Frisbie, of Westport, New York (and they had three children, William Henry, born January 27, 1884; Earl Osmond, born June 12, 1887; and one daughter, born May 31, 1889, died August 19, 1899); Cora A., born October 1, 1860, is the wife of Harris W. Stafford, of Iowa (and has three children, Harris Adelbert, born July 13, 1885; Ray Russell, born September 21, 1889; Clay William, born March 31, 1903); Adelbert is the immediate subject of this sketch.

Adelbert W. Braisted was born in Bridport, Vermont, on the 17th of May, 1865, and is now incumbent of the office of bookkeeper and is one of the board of directors of the Bennington Water Company, and is also engaged in the real estate

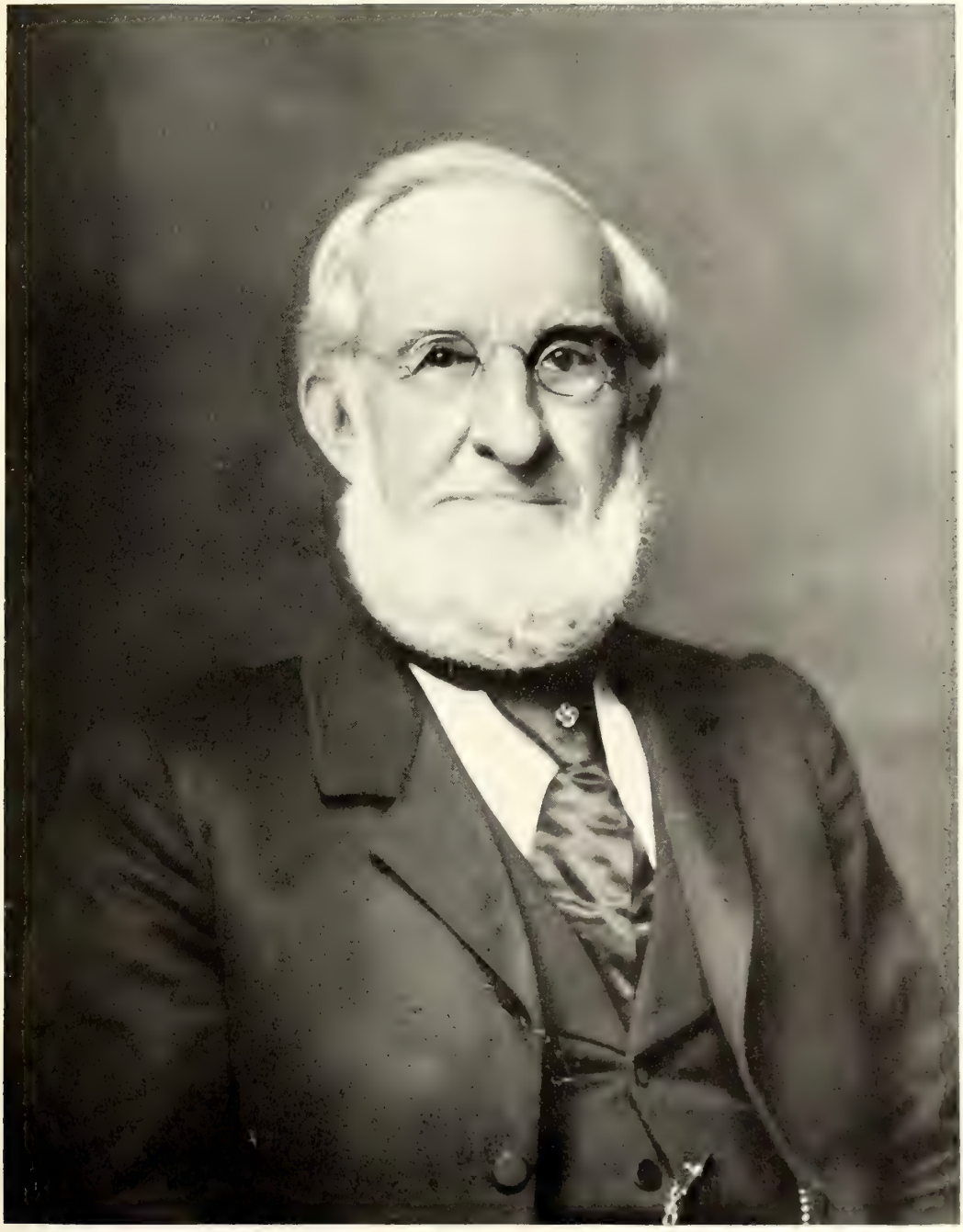
business, is a representative of Henry W. Putnam. He secured his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools of his native town, and at the age of nineteen became a student in Beeman Academy of New Haven, Vermont, where he completed a course of study, and then devoted two years to traveling in diverse sections of the Union. On the expiration of that period he came to Bennington, where he accepted a clerkship in the grist mill of Mr. Henry W. Putnam, on North street. He retained this position fifteen months, when he was promoted to his present position of looking after the large property and manufacturing interests at Bennington of Henry W. Putnam, who now resides in San Diego, California.

In May, 1894, Mr. Braisted was united in marriage to Miss Laura Belle Murphy, a daughter of Deacon William and Electa (Pierce) Murphy, the former of whom was born in Bennington September 6, 1832, and the latter in Massachusetts, March 26, 1844. Her father was a carpenter by trade, and was for many years identified with building interests in Vermont, but is now living retired from active business. He enlisted in April, 1861, in Company A, Second Vermont Volunteers, was taken prisoner at the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, while assisting a wounded comrade from the battlefield; exchanged in February, 1862; was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, and mustered out of service June 20, 1864, after having participated in nearly all the great battles of the war of the rebellion. William E. Murphy is the father of two children, the younger being Nelson P., who is secretary and treasurer of the Mark Manufacturing Company of Herkimer, New York. The elder of the children is Mrs. Braisted, who was born in Bennington, and who has here passed her entire life, and is a devoted member of the Congregational church, in whose work she takes a deep and active interest. Mr. Braisted has shown marked interest in military affairs, having served for three years as sergeant of Company K, First Regiment, of the National Guard of Vermont. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, and fraternally is prominently identified with the Knights of Pythias, being a member of Monument Lodge, No. 8, at Bennington, in which he has passed all the chairs, and is now deputy grand chancellor, while he has also represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge of the state. He is known as a young man of fine business ability and unwavering integrity, and his personality is of that genial type which wins strong and lasting friendships, while his course has ever been such as to gain him unequivocal confidence and esteem. Mr. and Mrs. Braisted have one child, a son, William Adelbert, born August 27, 1902.

CHARLES EDWARD WELLING.

Charles Edward Welling, president of the Stark Paper Company, at North Bennington, has the distinction of being the oldest man actively engaged in business in the town. He was born October 16, 1823, at Hoosick, New York, a son of Edward M. Welling, and of Welsh ancestors. Edward M. Welling, a native of Nova Scotia, came from there with his parents to Pittstown, New York, about 1800. Learning the carpenter's trade, he followed that occupation for many years. Settling in North Bennington, then called Sages City, in 1824, he purchased land from which he improved a farm, and built many mills, school houses, dwellings, churches and business establishments of this vicinity, in 1833 erecting the stone mill now in use. He continued actively employed in milling and farming until his death, at the age of seventy-five years. He was identified with town affairs, serving as selectman a number of terms, and attended the Universalist church, which he assisted in building, and was afterwards one of the trustees. He married, in 1821, at Hoosick, New York, the place of her birth, Amelia Russell, by whom he had three children, of whom two grew to years of maturity, namely: Charles E., the subject of this sketch; and Evaline A., born January 27, 1827, married Charles Thatcher, Jr. The mother died at the age of seventy-three years.

Charles Edward Welling obtained his early education in the district schools of North Bennington, completing it at Castleton (Vermont) Seminary. He learned the carpenter's trade under the supervision of his father, with whom he worked several years, assisting in the building of many houses, mills, etc., and from



Edward E. Wilkins

1844 until 1850 being engaged with him in the manufacture of starch. In 1850 Mr. Welling formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. Thatcher, with whom he carried on an extensive mercantile business for a number of years, being also among the larger paper manufacturers of this locality. In 1876 Mr. Welling exchanged his interest in the store for Mr. Thatcher's mill interest, in the same year buying of D. Hunter & Company the State Line Mill, which he and his sons ran as an independent enterprise for a year or more, when the Stark Paper Company was organized. Mr. Welling was made president of the company, and has retained the office until the present time, managing the affairs and operating the two mills to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, manufacturing some books and printing paper, but making a specialty of wall papers of all kinds.

An energetic, public-spirited citizen, Mr. Welling has long occupied a position of influence in the town, and is one of the most active promoters of its progress. He served as postmaster of North Bennington ten years, as auditor four years, as selectman, justice of the peace, and represented his town in the state legislature in 1888. For a number of years he was one of the school committee, and gave material assistance in erecting the beautiful new school building, which is one of the finest in this section of the state. As one of the directors of the North Bennington Boot and Shoe Company he took an active part in its management for several years, and since 1851 has served as a director of the National Bank of North Bennington. As one of the leading Republicans of this vicinity he has served on the state committee, and as chairman of the Republican county committee. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow.

Mr. Welling married, in 1850, Sarah D. Thomas, who was born in Brattleboro, Vermont, a daughter of Elihu H. Thomas. Mr. Thomas was a paper manufacturer in his earlier days, but in 1849 went with the gold seekers to California, where he spent several years. Returning to Vermont in 1872, he lived for a while in Jacksonville, then settled in North Bennington, where he died at the age of seventy-three years. He married Abigail Bangs, of Guilford, Massachusetts, by whom he had nine children, two of whom are living, William, of White Creek, New York, and Elihu, of Brattleboro, Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Welling became the parents of five children, of whom but three survive, namely: Edward D., Hattie S. and George B. Both sons are in business with their father. Edward D. Welling married, first, Emily Douglas, who died in early womanhood, leaving one child, Alice M. He married, second, Cora B. Middleton. George B. Welling married Arla McKay, and they are the parents of two children, Charles McKay and Edward T.

LYMAN P. WOOD.

Lyman P. Wood, a prominent merchant and public-spirited citizen of Burlington, Vermont, is descended, like so many of the leading men of the Green Mountain state, from Massachusetts stock. Asel Wood, grandfather of Lyman P. Wood, was born in Northhampton, Massachusetts, and was proprietor of a stage line between that place and Worcester, Massachusetts, before the time of railroads. He died at the age of eighty.

Andrew Wood, son of Asel Wood, was born in 1827, in Northampton, Massachusetts, where he spent his early years, and where, after reaching manhood, he engaged in the West India drug business. Later he went to Montreal, where he carried on the business of a wholesale importer of wooden ware until he retired, in 1875, to Northampton, Massachusetts, where he died in 1881, at the age of fifty-four. Mr. Wood was a Republican in politics, and a remarkably successful business man. He married Lois Childs, daughter of Otis Childs, a farmer of Conway, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Wood had six children, two of whom are living: Walter C., a physician and surgeon of Brooklyn, New York; and Lyman P. mentioned at length hereinafter. Mrs. Wood, who was born in 1838, and is still living, resides with her elder son in Brooklyn, New York.

Lyman P. Wood, son of Andrew and Lois (Childs) Wood, was born May 20, 1871, in Montreal, and passed his boyhood in Northampton, Massachusetts, where he received his primary education, after which he became a student in St. Johnsbury Academy, where he remained two years, graduating in 1887. He was then employed in the general store of the Fairbanks Scale Com-

pany, the largest in that part of the country, where his ability speedily attracted notice, as was evident from the fact of his being shortly promoted to the position of manager of the department of the line of goods in which he is now a dealer. In 1897 he went to Burlington, Vermont, and bought an interest in the Bee Hive carpet department, originally owned by Peck Brothers, and in the spring of 1901 transferred that department to its present site; this business was established over fifty years ago. Mr. Wood has a very flourishing business, occupying two floors and necessitating the employment of over twenty people. His stock of goods is very large, his being the only establishment which deals exclusively in these special lines.

Mr. Wood is a Republican in politics, and in 1901 was elected a member of the board of aldermen for two years. He is a member of the Ethan Allen Club and also of the Mohegan Club. Mr. Wood, with his wife, is a member of the College Street church, where he serves on the prudential committee.

Mr. Wood married June 8, 1893, Mary P. Putney, daughter of Charles E. Putney, a well known educator, who had charge for twenty years of St. Johnsbury Academy and is now professor of Greek in the Burlington high school. Professor Putney has a daughter Ellen who is also engaged in teaching. Mrs. Wood is a graduate of St. Johnsbury Academy and of Smith College. Mr. and Mrs. Wood have three children—Ellen, Louise and Charles. Mrs. Wood, on the maternal side, is a descendant of the celebrated Brooks family, being a cousin of Bishop Phillips Brooks.

GEORGE EDDY JOHNSON.

George Eddy Johnson, clerk of the United States circuit and district court, district of Vermont, was born in Huntington, Vermont, January 18, 1842, a grandson of John Johnson, who was born in 1780, and upon attaining young manhood located in Wallingford, Vermont, where he was interested in agricultural pursuits. He was familiarly known as "Captain Johnson."

Joel M. Johnson, father of George E. Johnson, was born in Wallingford, Vermont, in 1815, and the early years of his life were spent in acquiring an education in the district schools. Subsequently he took up his residence in Huntington, Vermont, where he established a boot and shoe manufactory, which he successfully conducted for many years. In his political affiliations he was an adherent of the Republican party, always taking an active interest in local affairs, and he served the town in the capacity of postmaster, town clerk and treasurer. Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Martha Eddy, born in 1818, in Wallingford, Vermont, a daughter of George Eddy, one of the early settlers of that town. Later Mr. Eddy located in Huntington, Vermont, where he pursued the occupation of farming with such success that he was enabled many years before his death, which occurred in the seventy-sixth year of his age, to retire from the active duties of life and take a well-earned rest. One child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson—George Eddy. Both Mr. Johnson and his wife were liberal in their religious views. Mr. Johnson died in the fifty-fourth year of his age, and his wife passed away in July, 1890.

George E. Johnson spent the early years of his life in Huntington, Vermont, and acquired his educational training in the common and select schools of the vicinity. In March, 1868, after his father's death, he was appointed postmaster of the town, and discharged the duties of that office with credit both to himself and his fellow-citizens. From 1868 to 1891 he was the incumbent of the offices of town clerk and treasurer. After his removal to Burlington, Vermont, he was engaged for a short period of time in clerical work, after which he received the appointment of clerk in the revenue office. In 1872 Mr. Johnson was appointed deputy clerk of the United States circuit and district courts, which position he held until 1885, when he was promoted to the position of clerk, which he has since filled, being the oldest officer of this court; he was also appointed United States commissioner in 1880, is still serving, and has a large amount of business in this capacity. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a member and one of the founders of the Algonquin Club, and has been its secretary since its organization. He formerly acted in the capacity of secretary for fifteen years of the Ethan Allen Engine Company, from which the Ethan Allen Club was formed. This organization

is composed of the most prominent and influential men in the city of Burlington, Vermont. Mr. Johnson takes a keen and active interest in religious affairs, being a clerk and treasurer of the Unitarian church of Burlington.

On January 18, 1864, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Martha Torrey Clark, who was born in Pawlet, Vermont, a daughter of Philip R. Clark, an enterprising and prosperous agriculturist of that town. Mrs. Johnson and Ann B. Bromley, widow of Dr. George W. Bromley, are the only surviving children of a family of four who were born to Mr. Clark and his wife, who died some years ago in the town of Huntington, Vermont.

WILLIAM ADAMS BRIGGS.

William A. Briggs, prominently identified with the National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier, Vermont, was born July 31, 1848, at Keene, New Hampshire, a descendant on the paternal side of Jeremiah Stiles, who enlisted in the Continental army April 21, 1775, was promoted to the rank of captain in Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, and participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. Subsequently he made a report of the battle to the Continental Congress, then sitting in New York, and also a report of the death of General Warren. The progenitor of the American branch of the family was probably Clement Briggs, who came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1621, and the line of descent is as follows: William Briggs, born in 1645, married Sarah Macomber; William, born in 1667, married Mehitable Blake; Eliphalet, born in 1704, married Abigail Gary; Captain Eliphalet, born in 1734, married Mary Cobb; Eliphalet, born in 1770, married Elizabeth Stiles; Eliphalet, born in 1788, married Lucy Brown; William Sheldon, born in 1817, married Nancy Ann Adams; and William Adams Briggs, born in 1848, married Emelia Frances Whitney.

William Sheldon Briggs, father of William A. Briggs, was born in Keene, New Hampshire, September 17, 1817, was a merchant by occupation, in his politics an adherent of the Republican party, and in his religion a firm believer in the doctrines adopted by the Congregational church. He married Nancy Ann Adams, born in Mt. Vernon, New Hampshire, December 13, 1821, a daughter of Daniel Adams, author of "Adams' Arithmetic," etc. Daniel Adams was a son of Daniel, born at Townsend, Massachusetts, September 21, 1773, son of Daniel, born July 29, 1746, son of Captain Daniel, born in 1720, son of Captain Daniel, born in 1690, son of Joseph, son of John, son of Henry, son of William, son of Richard, son of John, son of Thomas, son of Roger, son of Sir John A. Adams, who was descended through Lady Elizabeth Gournai and Hugh de Gournai by direct descent from Emperor Charlemagne. Mr. Briggs died May 28, 1901, his wife having passed away February 14, 1868.

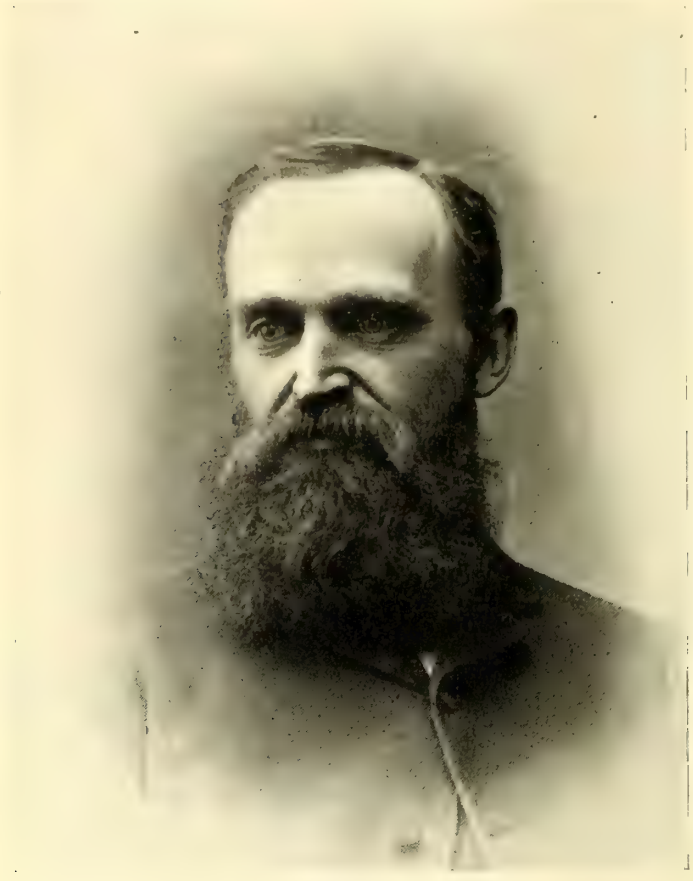
William Adams Briggs attended the Keene high school, from which he was graduated; from 1868 to 1870 he studied music in Boston, and during the years 1870 and 1871 pursued a course of musical instruction in Berlin, Germany. Upon his return in September, 1871, he located in Montpelier, Vermont, where he was engaged as organist in Bethany church and teacher of music in Goddard Seminary, Barre, Vermont. In 1884 he decided to adopt a different line of occupation, and during that and the following year was connected with the Vermont state exhibit at the New Orleans Exposition, and in December, 1885, entered the employ of the National Life Insurance Company, in which position he is serving at the present time (1903).

He is a member of Aurora Lodge No. 22, F. & A. M.; King Solomon Chapter No. 7, R. A. M., in which he is past high priest; Montpelier Council No. 4, R. & S. M.; Mt. Zion Commandery No. 9, K. T., in which he is past commander; Mt. Sinai Temple, N. M. S., in which he is past potentate; Vermont Consistory, thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Order of Scottish Rite Masonry. He is also connected with the Montpelier Country Club and the Apollo Club of Montpelier, Vermont, and the Vermont Society of Sons of the American Revolution.

On November 27, 1872, Mr. Briggs married Emelia Frances Whitney, daughter of Nathan and Nancy Augusta (Hay) Whitney, whose ancestors took a prominent part in the Revolutionary war, also in King Philip's war.

WILLIAM DUTTON NEWTON.

William Dutton Newton, prominently and highly useful in the commercial and social life of Bennington, is a representative of a class of enterprising and progressive sons of Vermont who have come from an old and honored New England ancestry. His great-grandfather, David Newton, was born March 25, 1753, at Milford, Connecticut, and married Mary Hazen, born September 11, 1754, and a daughter of Joseph Hazen, of Norwich, Connecticut. They were the parents of sixteen children, and all of this unusually large family came to years of maturity; among these was Sheldon Newton, the grandfather of William Dutton Newton. The father died December 29, 1839, at the ripe age of eighty-six years, and the mother, September 24, 1823. In "The Old and the New," an "occasional" magazine published in Hartford, Vermont, are some interesting incidents in the history of the Newton family of which David Newton was the founder. He set out a tree whenever a child was born in his family, and there are to-day standing in the door-yard of his former home sixteen stalwart birthday trees. Of these children, ten were sons and all were more than six feet in height when they attained maturity. David Newton made carts, and sometimes accepted land in payment therefor, upon one occasion receiving a deed to thirty acres of land for a cart.



WILLIAM DUTTON NEWTON.

Sheldon Newton was born in Middletown, Connecticut, whence he removed to Hartford, Vermont, as one of the pioneer settlers of the place. His home was for years in a little log cabin, and as he lived a most industrious and frugal life, in course of time his efforts and sacrifices were rewarded, and he was enabled to take his place as a prosperous farmer and to command all the comforts and even luxuries which the conditions of the times would afford. He was twice married, his second wife being Nancy Wilder, who bore him three children, all of whom are now deceased. The parents were both members of the Congregational church, and lived earnest and consistent Christian lives, both passing away at about the age of seventy-five years.

John Newton, youngest child of the parents last named, was born and reared upon the homestead farm at Hartford, and acquired his education in the neighborhood schools. He was a life-long farmer, and passed his life industriously and usefully, enjoying the esteem and confidence of the entire community. His wife was Mary Jane Dutton, also a native of Hartford, and they became the parents of five children, all of whom are now living: William Dutton; John, who lives in Utica, New York; and Alla, Carrie and Louis

S., all of whom reside in the village where they were born, and all maintain their allegiance to the church of their parents. The father died at the age of seventy-three years, and the mother at the age of sixty-two years.

William Dutton Newton, eldest child in the family, was born on the homestead farm, August 31, 1850. He obtained his education in the neighborhood school, and until his eighteenth year his time during working seasons was occupied with farm labors. He then went to Rutland, where he passed three years in learning the trade of machinist. In 1874 he came to Bennington and found employment at his trade with Olin Scott, with whom he remained for two years. For three years afterward he was connected with Holden's Mills, where he had charge of the woolen machinery repair work. With the savings from his earnings, he purchased a small store and shop, and conducted a plumbing business, and this venture proved a most successful one, bringing him all the town trade in that line. He at the same time sold hardware and built up so large a patronage that it soon became necessary for him to remove to a larger building. Three years later the necessity for more ample accommodations was so urgent that he erected his present large business block, renting a portion of it to Mr. Ritchie for use as a dry-goods store. Twelve years later his tenant moved into a building of his own, and Mr. Newton's entire building now houses a most complete hardware and plumbing stock and equipment. Known to be an accomplished mechanic, and keeping in stock all goods known in the hardware trade, Mr. Newton has been able to command the best patronage of the community, and his business has been constantly increasing.

Mr. Newton was married August 12, 1874, to Miss Mary L. Burtis, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of William and Rachel (Hakes) Burtis. Her father was a carpenter and builder, and passed his last days in Troy, New York, where he died at the age of forty-eight years. After the death of her mother, the daughter came to Bennington, where she met her future husband. Mr. and Mrs. Newton became the parents of five children, of whom three survive: Nelle J., who was, in 1901-2, a teacher of elocution in the School for the Blind at Nashville, Tennessee; Frank Burtis Newton, who is a student of pharmacy, in Chester, Vermont; and Lillian. The deceased children were Fred, who died at four and one-half years of age; and Mabelle, who died at six and one-half years. The family occupy a beautiful home, built by Mr. Newton. All are members of the Methodist church, which they actively support in all its lines of effort. Mr. Newton affiliates with the Republican party, and is a member of the fraternity of Odd Fellows, and has occupied all the chairs in both subordinate lodge and encampment.

CLARENCE EGERTON MOULTON.

The Moulton family, of Montpelier, of which Clarence Egerton Moulton, actuary of the National Life Insurance Company, is a representative, is descended from Phineas Moulton, who in 1788 came from Monson, Massachusetts, and settled in Randolph, Vermont, where in 1793 he purchased a farm which is yet in the possession of his descendants. His son Horace was born June 26, 1794, on the homestead farm, which he cultivated during his active life. He married January 25, 1826, Lucy Smith, who was born in 1809, and their deaths occurred, respectively, August 21, 1862, and November 12, 1885.

Justin H., son of the parents last named, was born June 14, 1830, and was also reared on the home farm, which he managed most successfully, and was particularly identified with the breeding of fine stock. He was married August 18, 1861, to Hannah Olivia Perrin, who was born in Randolph, April 13, 1840. She was a daughter of Philander and Hannah S. (Egerton) Perrin. Her father was born in Randolph, Vermont, May 18, 1808, and died March 4, 1885, a son of Noah and Olive (French) Perrin, who were born, respectively, February 23, 1770, and March 30, 1777, and died, respectively, January 20, 1857, and September 15, 1834. Philander Perrin was educated in the Randolph grammar school, graduated in law, was admitted to the bar and practiced his profession successfully in Randolph Center, and afterward at West Randolph. He occupied various responsible official positions, and was at different times town clerk, postmaster and probate judge. May 28, 1839, he was married to Hannah S. Egerton, born April 16, 1813, died at

Randolph, November 14, 1888, a daughter of William Egerton, who was born August 28, 1763, was married February 19, 1788, to Hannah Blodgett, who was born March 3, 1769; these parents died, respectively, October 15, 1834, and February 2, 1849. William Egerton was a son of Asa Egerton, who was born in March, 1736; he was one of the first settlers of Randolph, obtained the charter for the town (which he named), and was its military captain. He was married in 1759 to Hannah Griswold, and their deaths occurred, respectively, May 1, 1798, and November 16, 1765.

Justin H. and Hannah Olivia (Perrin) Moulton were the parents of three children—Clarence Egerton, further mentioned below; Lucy H., born March 22, 1867, who was married to Arthur Edwin Lane, September 16, 1890, and to whom has been born a daughter, Marjory; and Mary Ada, born August 20, 1871.

Clarence Egerton Moulton was born in Randolph Center, Vermont, September 29, 1863. He began his education in the West Randolph graded schools, and then entered Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, from which he was graduated in June, 1889. For two years afterward he served as bookkeeper on the Green Mountain Stock Farm. In 1891 he removed to Montpelier, where, October 1, he entered upon employment in the treasury department of the National Life Insurance Company. He manifested a particular aptitude for his work, and in January, 1897, he was advanced to the position of assistant treasurer. In April, 1902, he was appointed actuary. He enjoys the confidence and esteem of the management of this important institution which he serves. He is fond of genteel sports and is a stockholder of the Montpelier Country Club, member of the Apollo Club of Montpelier and the Mt. Mansfield Trout Club. In religion he is an Episcopalian and in politics a Republican.

Mr. Moulton was married September 18, 1895, to Miss Inez Mary Blanchard, born in Barre, Vermont, January 11, 1869, a daughter of Azel N. and Ellen Sara (Lane) Blanchard, and a granddaughter of William Blanchard.

Azel Norman Blanchard, who served in Company F, First United States Sharpshooters, in the war for the Union, was born February 16, 1843, at Randolph, Vermont, a son of William Blanchard, born February 20, 1795, who lived in Brookfield and Randolph, Vermont, and of Mary Hunt, born November 15, 1802, at Baintree, Vermont, died September 17, 1867. William was a son of Barnard Blanchard, born in Worcester, Massachusetts, July 12, 1774, died November 28, 1857, and of Phebe (Young) Blanchard, born in Leicester, Massachusetts. Barnard was a son of Josiah Blanchard, born in Worcester, Massachusetts, died in Barre, Vermont.

Ellen Sara Lane was born August 13, 1849, at Plainfield, Vermont, daughter of Willis Lane, born in Barre, Vermont, June 30, 1810, died in Plainfield, Vermont, in June, 1884, and of Laura Cutler, born in Orange, Vermont, June 20, 1814, died at Montpelier, Vermont, January, 1896. Willis Lane was the son of Joseph Lane and Priscilla Gillingham. Laura Cutler was the daughter of Jacob Cutler, born about 1788, at Sunapee Lake, New Hampshire, and of Betsey Watts, of Beverly and Salem, Massachusetts. Jacob Cutler was the son of John Cutler, born about 1746, and of Elizabeth Cutler. John Cutler served as private and corporal in the war of the American Revolution, Captain Ezra Newhall's company, Colonel Mansfield's regiment; called to Lexington, April, 1775, also May to August, 1775. His residence was at Lynn, Massachusetts.

LOWELL C. GRANT.

One of the earliest New England families, represented in the present generation by Colonel Lowell C. Grant, of Burlington, Vermont, was that of whom the ancestor was Mathew Grant, a native of England, born in 1610, who came, May 30, 1630, to Boston Harbor, Massachusetts, where he remained until 1635, when he removed to Windsor, Connecticut. He was the father of Samuel Grant, born in 1645, who was an ancestor of a patriot soldier whose name will be honored for all time—General Ulysses S. Grant. Samuel, the son of Samuel, was born in 1672; his son Ephron was born in 1714, and Ebenezer, son of Ephron was born in 1740.

Oliver Grant, son of Ebenezer Grant, was born in 1770. He was a farmer by occupation and a man of sterling character, and lived a use-

ful and successful life. His son, Edwin L., was born in 1800. He inherited the paternal traits of character, and was also a farmer, and for some years was a town constable. He died at the age of forty-three years. He married Sarah E. Ladd, born in Sterling, Connecticut, in 1805, and two children were born of this marriage—Lowell C. (further written of below) and Charles L., who is engaged in the sinking or artesian wells in Hartford, Connecticut. The mother is yet living in Danielson, Connecticut.

Lowell C. Grant, son of Edwin L. and Sarah E. (Ladd) Grant, was born March 23, 1853, in Tolland, Connecticut. He began his education in the public schools of his native village, and afterward completed a course in the Rockville high school. At the age of eighteen years he took a situation in a retail lumber business in Rockville. Three years later he removed to Burlington, Vermont, and entered the lumber yards of Sheppard, Davis & Co., with whom he remained for three years, then taking employment in the lumber yards of J. R. Booth, the most extensive in New England, where he labored industriously for twelve years, occupying the responsible position of bookkeeper and cashier. For a time he was associated with L. G. Burnham in a picture frame and art goods business. Later he became interested in a china business, in which he continued until January 1, 1902, when he sold out. During these years Mr. Grant has extended his activities into various other channels, and has long been interested in the Venetian Blind Company of Burlington, in which he occupies the position of director, and in the Home Savings Bank, in which he is a trustee. He has also been called to various important positions of honor and trust. He has served for some years as a member of the board of assessors. In 1894 he was elected city treasurer, and he has been re-elected in each succeeding year, and is now serving his eighth consecutive term, covering a longer period than any other similar official in the state. During his incumbency of this office the business has more than doubled in volume, and during the past year (1902) more than half a million dollars passed through his hands. In all his relations he has proved himself sagacious and trustworthy, and commands the respect and confidence of the entire community. His public spirit and devotion to public interests found exemplification in his peculiarly useful services in connection with the volunteer fire department. For four years he was chief engineer, for a number of years foreman of Star Hose Company, and since treasurer of the Vermont State Firemen's Association. In all public movements conducing to the welfare of the community and the advancement of its interests he is recognized as a leader, and he acts with that enthusiasm which assures success.

Colonel Grant is prominent in various fraternal organizations, and has occupied high official positions which have given him a broad acquaintance and great popularity throughout the state. He has passed all the chairs in the commandery of the Masonic order, has attained to the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite, is a noble in Mt. Sinai Temple, Mystic Shrine; for twenty-eight years he has been a member of the Masonic order and for three years member of the Veterans' Association. In Odd Fellowship he has passed all the chairs in Green Mountain Lodge No. 1 and Green Mountain Encampment No. 3; has been for four years department commander of the Patriarchs Militant of the state. In these positions he has acquitted himself most creditably, and won the deserved gratitude of his fellow-members in these associations. He is also a prominent member of the Algonquin Club and the Ethan Allen Club. In politics he is a Republican. In 1875 Colonel Grant was married to Miss Nellie F. Todd, born in 1858, in Burlington, only child of Charles and Helen (Reynolds) Todd. Her father, a native of Vermont, is deceased.

IRA RUSSELL.

The subject of this brief sketch is one of the venerable and honarable citizens of Burlington, Vermont, and is a member of a family which has been prominently identified with the growth and development of this section of the Green Mountain state, where the name has ever stood for the highest integrity and for the best order of citizenship. Ira Russell was born in Shelburne, Chittenden county, on the 10th of July, 1819, being a son of Elihu and Matilda (Cook) Russell, the former of whom was born in Harrisburg, Vermont, on the 6th of January, 1796, and who died on the 20th of January, 1854. He was a

son of Charles and Pearl Russell, the former of whom was born in Cambridge, New York, whence he came to Vermont as the original representative of the family in this state and as one of its early pioneers. He purchased a large tract of unimproved land in Hinesburg, and as the years passed he succeeded in reclaiming the same and placing it under effective cultivation, while he also kept a hotel which was largely patronized by the traveling public in the early days. He had four children—Perry, Mildred, Elihu and Lois.

Elihu Russell was reared and educated in his native county, having completed his early educational discipline in the Harrisburg Academy, and having rendered his due quota of assistance in the clearing and improving of the homestead farm. He continued to devote his attention to agricultural pursuits in his mature years, conducting operations on a large scale, and it may be appropriately noted that he was thus associated with his father and brother in the cultivation of twelve hundred acres of land. His political support was given to the old-line Whig party, and he was called upon to serve in various local offices of trust, including those of selectman and justice of the peace. His religious faith was that of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which both he and his wife were zealous and active workers. His wife, whose maiden name was Malinda Cook, was born in 1796, and her death occurred in 1879, their children being as follows: William P., who was born on the 24th of December, 1817, died on the 25th of January, 1847; Ira is the immediate subject of this sketch; Phoebe, who was born on the 21st of October, 1821, became the wife of George Lyon, and her death occurred on the 19th of January, 1862; Luthera, who was born on the 31st of July, 1823, married Abraham Russell, and her death occurred on the 20th of January, 1899; Eliza, born October 25, 1825, married Mr. Bounton, and she died September 26, 1861; Clarrissa, born November 12, 1827, married George Pierce; Amy, born July 27, 1830, died on the 24th of July, 1837; Hannah, born on the 7th of August, 1832, became the wife of Dr. Langdon, and her death occurred on the 18th of January, 1876.

Ira Russell was reared on a farm, then went to Warren, New York; was engaged twelve years in a store; then sold out and come to Burlington, Vermont, where he purchased a grocery and provision business, which he conducted very successfully for many years. He married in July, 1842, Ruth P. Miner, daughter of Samuel Miner, and born at Shelburne, Vermont. They have had two children—Ellen, who married Asa Withull, and now deceased; William P., also deceased, who had three children, Mable, who married Luke Hall, dealer in musical merchandise in Burlington, Vermont, and they have one child, Ruth Russell; Louise; and Alice, who married Dr. John Hodge, a dentist in Burlington. Mr. Withull was with Ira Russell in business for many years while in Warren, New York.

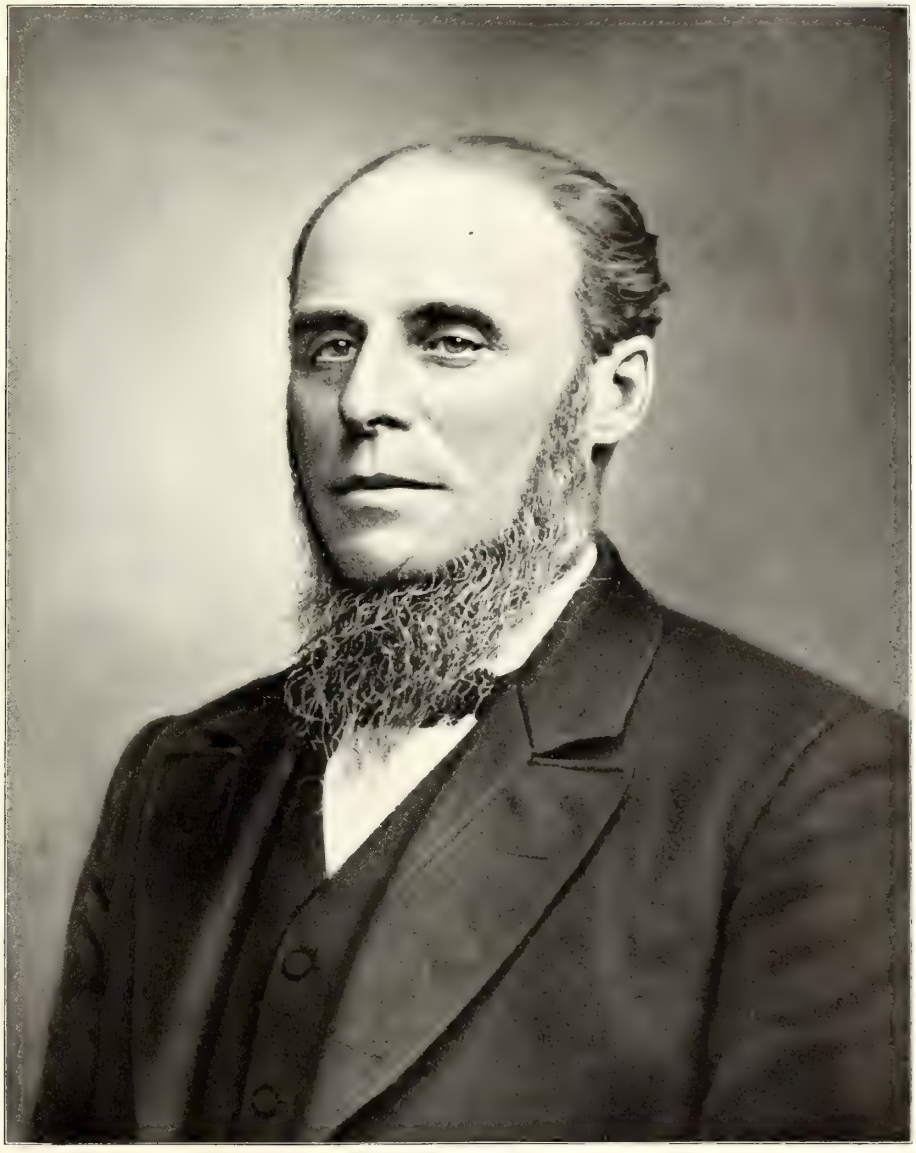
Mr. Russell has held all the town offices. He is a member of the Methodist church, and has been trustee and steward for fifty years.

Mrs. Russell's father, Mr. Withull, came from New Hampshire with his father, Roswell, as a pioneer to Shelburne, Vermont, and spent the rest of his life there. Her father was a farmer, and died in 1871. Her mother, Elizabeth Bynington, had four children, Mrs. Russell being the only one living.

CLARK KING.

A man's reputation is the property of the world. The laws of nature have forbidden isolation. Every human being submits to the controlling influence of others, or, as a master spirit, wields a power either for good or evil on the masses of mankind. There can be no impropriety in justly scanning the acts of any man as they affect his public and business relations. If he is honest and eminent in his chosen field of labor, investigation will brighten his fame and point the path that others may follow with like success. From among the ranks of quiet, persevering, yet prominent citizens—prominent on account of what he has done in commercial circles—there is no one more deserving of mention in a volume of this character than Clark King. He has also won distinction in connection with political affairs. Unlike many business men he has not allowed the responsibilities of an active business career to overshadow his duties of citizenship, and in the legislative councils of the state he has rendered valued service to the commonwealth.

Mr. King was born in Montpelier on the 8th



Clark King

of October, 1830. His father, Dr. Nathaniel C. King, was a native of Rochester, Massachusetts, born July 19, 1789, his parents being Deacon Jonathan and Mary (Clark) King. When sixteen years of age Dr. King began teaching school, and three years later he took up the study of medicine, having determined to make its practice his life work. In connection with Dr. Foster, of Rochester, he visited patients, and under the direction of his preceptor mastered many of the best text books upon medical principles. When twenty-two years of age he went to Hanover, New Hampshire, where he attended medical lectures, and in 1812 he settled in North Montpelier for the practice of his chosen vocation. In 1814 he served as a surgeon on the Plattsburg expedition during the second war with England. He met with excellent success in his profession, but about 1817 he relinquished it in order to engage in merchandising in connection with his father-in-law. In the new venture he prospered and became one of the wealthy men of the state. He took a deep and abiding interest in everything that pertained to public progress and advancement, and in 1849 and 1850 he manifested his loyalty to Vermont by earnest labor in behalf of the commonwealth while representing his district in the state legislature. Through a long period he served as justice of the peace, and probably no justice of the state during the same period had a larger local business to attend to. He was a gentleman of strong mentality, of marked force of character, of excellent executive ability and unwavering integrity. In manner he was genial and courtly, and a fund of anecdote heightened his conversation. In early manhood he was united in marriage to Miss Fannie Davis, a daughter of Nathaniel Davis, one of the founders of the town of Montpelier. To them were born the following named: Elsie Caroline, who was born April 6, 1818, and is now deceased; Edward Davis, who was born October 5, 1820, and died June 24, 1825; Diana F., who was born June 10, 1826, and is the widow of Sumner Putnam, her home being in Montpelier; Clark, who was born in January, 1828, and died on the 24 of June of that year; and Clark, whose name introduces this review. Dr. King was called to his final rest on the 1st of December, 1882, and was the oldest man living in his town at the time, having attained the age of ninety-three years. His wife, who was born March 31, 1794, passed away November 20, 1847.

Clark King pursued his education in the district schools and academy at South Woodstock, Vermont. When his native town was divided he became a resident of the portion known as East Montpelier. For a number of years in early life he carried on general farming, but later turned his attention to the produce business, which claimed his time and energies for thirty years and in return for his labor brought to him desirable success. He is now retired, for his activity in business circles secured for him a comfortable competence, that enables him to rest from his labors in the evening of life. For ten years he was a director in the Montpelier National Bank, and in financial and social circles his word was as good as any bond ever solemnized by signature or seal.

On the 29th of August, 1855, in Barre, Vermont, Clark King was united in marriage to Rhoda R. Dodge, a daughter of Andrew J. Dodge, and to them have been born the following named: Cora became the wife of A. P. Johnnott, and died leaving a daughter, Cora K. Nathaniel C., born June 4, 1861, was educated in the University of Vermont at Burlington and Columbia College of New York, and is a prominent physician of Brockton, Massachusetts; he married Alice Porter, of that place. Charles Carroll, born January 13, 1863, completed his literary studies in Harvard College, is also a graduate of Harvard Law School, and is now practicing law in Brockton; he married Etta Allen and is a leading and influential resident there, is a warden and chairman of the board of trustees of the Unitarian church, and in politics is a stanch Republican.

The Republican party also receives the endorsement and aid of Clark King, who has been called to many local offices in the town of East Montpelier. From 1867 until 1870 he served as chairman of the board of selectmen, and from 1872 until 1874 he represented Washington county in the state senate, leaving the impress of his individuality upon the legislation enacted during that period. For a quarter of a centuy he has been a trustee of Goddard Seminary of Barre, Vermont. It would be difficult to find one who

takes a more unselfish yet active interest in public affairs for the benefit of his town and state than does Mr. King. His life record is most commendable. His success has been by no means the result of fortunate circumstances, but has come to him through energy, labor and perseverance, directed by an evenly balanced mind and by honorable business principles. He has made the most of his opportunities, and thus he has progressed steadily. In manner he is quiet and straightforward, not slow to condemn injustice and dishonesty, nor is he slow to reward faithfulness. He commands the respect of all with whom he comes in contact, and his successful career is an admirable object of emulation.

LESLIE THOMAS PAGE, M. D.

Dr. Leslie Thomas Page, of Wilmington, Vermont, was born in Burlington, Maine, April 14, 1866. He can trace his ancestry back three generations to Jesse C. Page, who was born in New Hampshire, probably in the town of Conway, where he was a prosperous farmer. Thomas Page, grandfather of Dr. Page, was born in Conway, New Hampshire, where he spent his childhood and acquired his education in the district schools. He chose farming as an occupation, and later removed to Burlington, Penobscot county, Maine, and became one of the pioneers of the town. He was a man possessed of very progressive ideas, and was very successful in all his undertakings. He built a saw mill, also a lumber mill, and operated both to advantage. He had a farm of one thousand acres, which he cultivated to a state of perfection, and he erected a fine residence. He was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Charles, born in Lovell, Maine. Eleven children were born to them. John and Herman alone survive. The remaining children were Dean, Norman, Jerry, Jesse, Kate, Elizabeth, Dorcas and Hannah. The parents of these children were members of the Congregational church, in which they took an active interest, contributing generously to its support. Mr. Page gave each of his sons a farm for their own use. He died at the age of seventy-five years.

Norman Page, father of Dr. Page, was also born in Conway, New Hampshire, February 19, 1819, where he was reared on the old homestead. At the age of six years his parents removed to Burlington, Maine, where he received his education in the common schools. He followed farming as an occupation, and in addition to this he was the proprietor of a store and had large lumber interests. He was also very successful in the buying and selling of land. He was joined in marriage to Miss Hannah Springer, born in Sebec, Maine, a daughter of John Springer, who was born in Washington county, Maine, and who conducted a millwright business there for some years, but subsequently removed to Lincoln, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying at the age of eighty-one years. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Page, viz: Angie, wife of Edwin A. Reed, of Springfield, Maine; Agnes E., now residing in Portland, Maine; Earle S., who resides on the homestead farm in Burlington, Maine; Grace A., who resides in Tacoma, Washington; and Leslie T. Page. The sisters have all been engaged in teaching, an occupation in which they have been very successful. Mrs. Page was a devoted member of the Congregational church, as are her daughters. Mr. Page died at the age of seventy-four years, and his wife passed away in her sixtieth year.

Dr. Leslie T. Page spent his childhood days in Burlington, Vermont, where he acquired his preliminary education in the public schools, and later he attended the Lee Normal Academy. While pursuing his academic and professional studies he taught school for about seven years, which proved to be a valuable experience for him in later years. After spending two years in the study of medicine in the office of Dr. S. W. Bragg, of Lincoln, Maine, he entered the medical department of the University of Vermont, from which he was graduated in 1891. He commenced the practice of his profession in Lincoln, Maine, remaining there for one year. He then removed to Brattleboro, Vermont, where he spent three years as assistant physician at the Brattleboro Retreat. Being naturally a careful student, he had an excellent opportunity while in this position to make an extensive examination into the nature of nervous diseases and the approved methods of treatment. On January 1, 1895, Dr. Page removed to Wilmington, Vermont, where he has built up an extensive practice, not only because of his professional skill, but also as a result of

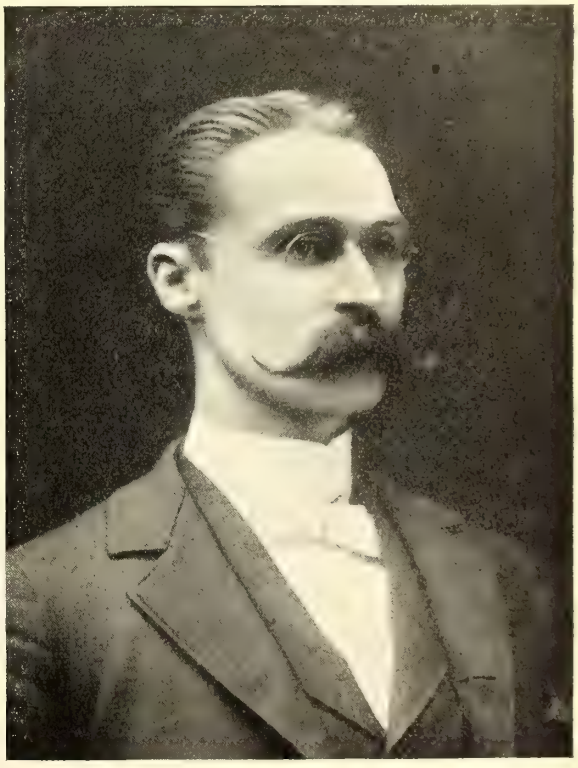
his social and genial characteristics. In addition to his many professional duties Dr. Page has creditably served the town in the capacity of health officer, and has also served as a member, trustee, and been a director for three years of the village school board.

Fraternally, Dr. Page is a member and past worshipful master of Social Lodge No. 38, F. & A. M., belongs to Mount Horeb Chapter No. 93, R. A. M., (Mattawan K. E. A. G.,) to Beauseant Commandery No. 7, K. T., of Brattleboro, Vermont, and to Mt. Sinai Temple, Nobles of Mystic Shrine, of Montpelier; he is a past master in the blue lodge of Wilmington, Vermont. Dr. Page was united in marriage to Miss Laura Fowler, September 25, 1895. She is the daughter of Thomas and Olive (Hale) Fowler. Mr. Fowler was born in Pittsfield, Maine, where he pursued the occupations of farmer and lumberman, and later removed to Milo, Maine, where he died in 1902, at the age of eighty years; his wife survives, and of the ten children born to them six are still living, viz: Oscar; Ida; Etta, wife of Oscar Thomas; Alma; Laura; and Harry Fowler. One child has been born to Dr. and Mrs. Page, Agnes Fowler Page.

H. ELLSWORTH PARSONS.

H. Ellsworth Parsons, town clerk and treasurer of the town of Readsboro, is a representative citizen and one of the foremost business men of the place. He was born in Readsboro, April 23, 1863, a son of the late Elijah Parsons. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Parsons, a native of Conway, Massachusetts, came to Readsboro as a pioneer, and was here engaged in farming for a number of years. Later he went west, and died in Wisconsin, at the age of seventy-three years. His first wife, whose maiden name was Rachel Battles, bore him six children, among them being Benjamin, Elijah, father of H. Ellsworth and Philena. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Elijah Parsons, a life-long resident of Readsboro, died at his home in this town, August 10, 1899, aged seventy-seven years. Choosing the vocation to which he was reared, he was engaged in general farming the greater part of his life, being a successful agriculturist and a citizen of prominence. Active in town affairs, he filled various offices with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents, for a number of terms serving as selectman. He was liberal in his religious views, and a member of the Universalist church. He married Nancy A. Bowen, who was born July 14, 1826, in Monroe, Massachusetts, a daughter of James Bowen. James Bowen was a native of Richmond, New Hampshire, but went to Monroe, Massachusetts, as a pioneer, later settling in Readsboro. Of his union with Abigail Estey, a sister of James Fisk's mother, he had the following named children: Emily, Euburto, Horatio, Lorenzo, Orrin, Albert, and Nancy, who married Elijah Parsons. The last named is still living, and of her six children, four survive, namely: Hattie A., Lovane S., Herbert A., and Harvey E., the special subject of this sketch. Minora Imogene and Emma Adelaide are deceased.



H. ELLSWORTH PARSONS.

H. Ellsworth Parsons received his early educa-

tion in the common schools of Readsboro, completing his school life in the North Adams high school, after which he taught school in Monroe and in Readsboro. Learning the jewelry trade when young, he has since followed it more or less, having a jewelry store in Readsboro. He has also been undertaker and furniture dealer, and is the manufacturer of what is known as "Parson's Aura Nervo Remedies." In 1894 he erected a fine residence, besides which he is part owner of the Corporation building, or Bullock's block, and is manager of the Readsboro opera house. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and an active worker in his party. He was elected town treasurer in 1886, filling the position so efficiently that he has been re-elected to the same position every year since; has served as town clerk since 1895; as justice of the peace two years, and is now superintendent of the public schools of Readsboro.

Mr. Parsons married, May 29, 1883, Vesta C. Mason, who was born in Plainfield, Massachusetts. Her father, Ira Mason, was born in Cummington, Massachusetts, the birthplace of his father, Nathan Mason. Ira Mason was engaged in agricultural pursuits during the greater part of his long and useful life of eighty-two years, and was an influential member of the community, serving with fidelity in the various offices of the town. He married Celia Gurney, a native of Ashfield, Massachusetts, and she is still living. Her father, Joseph Gurney, who served in the war of 1812, married Olive Torrey, who bore him eight children. He was a son of Joseph Gurney, Sr., of Ashfield, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Parsons has one sister living, Olive, wife of William Goldthwait, of Lowell, Massachusetts. Mrs. Parsons is a woman of culture and refinement, and of recognized ability. After completing her education at a select school, she began teaching as a girl of sixteen, a profession that she followed successfully for five years, having charge of schools in Monroe, then in Hawley, later at Savoy, coming thence to Readsboro. She is now one of the school directors, being the first woman elected to this office, and for the last three years has been a trustee of the public library. She is also a notary public, county reporter for the *Deerfield Valley Times,* does a large amount of the clerical work of the town clerk's office, and assists her husband in his jewelry business. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons are the parents of three children, namely: Carl E., a student in the North Adams high school; Verne E., and Lucile V. Parsons.

MORTIMER T. HAMLEN.

The financial and commercial history of Vermont would be very incomplete and unsatisfactory without a personal and somewhat extended mention of those whose lives are interwoven so closely with the industrial, financial and political development of the state. When a man or a select number of men, have set in motion the machinery of business, which materializes into a thousand forms of practical utility, or where they have carved out a fortune or a name from the common possibilities, open for competition to all, there is a public desire, which should be gratified, to see the men, so nearly as a portrait and a word artist can paint them, and examine the elements of mind and the circumstances by which such results have been achieved.

Mortimer T. Hamlen finds an appropriate place in the history of those men of Vermont whose force of character, whose sterling integrity, whose fortitude amid discouragements, whose good sense in the management of complicated affairs and marked success in establishing large industries and bringing to completion great schemes of trade and profit, have contributed in an eminent degree to the development of the vast resources of this noble commonwealth. His career has not been helped by accident or luck, or wealth or family or powerful friends. He is, in its broadest sense, a self-made man, being both the architect and builder of his own fortune.

Mortimer T. Hamlen was born in Bennington on the 26th of May, 1855, and traces his ancestry back to Isaac and Polly Hamlen. The former was born in Cummington, Massachusetts, November 25, 1748, and the latter was born April 18, 1754. Among their children was Joshua Hamlen, whose birth occurred in Cummington on the 17th of September, 1787. He married Electa Shaw on September 20, 1810; she was born October 3, 1788. Mr. Hamlen was a hatter by trade, and for some years followed that pur-



L. T. Chamberlain

suit in his native city, but in 1827 removed to Bennington and later engaged in farming, purchasing the tract of land upon which our subject lives, in 1844. There he carried on agricultural pursuits until his death, which ocurred December 30, 1869, while his wife, surviving him for a number of years, passed away on the third of April, 1878. In their family were five children, which number included Lafayette Hamlen, who was born in Cummington, Massachusetts, January 25, 1824. He was reared upon the old home farm and his elementary education was supplemented by an academic course. For some years he was associated in agricultural interests with his father upon the old homestead, but in 1858 began dealing in ice, and the business which he then established has since been carried on. In 1864 he began the manufacture of splints for surgical purposes, especially for use of the soldiers in the Civil war. He did a large business in that line, carrying on operations until 1866, when, the demand having decreased, he turned his attention to the wholesale petroleum business, which he conducted with good success until selling out to the Standard Oil Company in 1897. In that year he established a cider mill and vinegar manufactory and these are still operated by his son. To some extent he engaged in the real estate business here. He built a number of dwellings on Union street and several in other sections of Bennington. In public affairs he was quite prominent and served as trustee of his village for many years, but refused all other offices, preferring to give his time and energies to his private busines interests. His political endorsement was given to the Republican party, and he attended the Congregational church, in which he held official positions.

Lafayette Hamlen was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Thayer, who was born in Wardsboro, Vermont, September 30, 1825, a daughter of Nelson Thayer, whose birth occurred March 29, 1798. Nelson Thayer followed agricultural pursuits and spent the greater part of his life in Bennington, where he died in 1874. His wife was Lucretia Elwell, who was born June 3, 1801, and by whom he had twelve children. Those still living are Mrs. Hamlen, who makes her home with her son Mortimer; Oscar C., of Erie, Pennsylvania; Mrs. William C. Riddell, of Buffalo, New York; R. H. who is also living in Buffalo; Mrs. J. B. Meachem, of Bennington; Mrs. Enos S. Gould, of Buffalo; and Mrs. Nellie Hughes, of Erie, Pennsylvania. To Lafayette and Mary J. (Thayer) Hamlen were born two children, but the daughter died February 28, 1888, at the age of thirty-one years, leaving two children, Marguerite and Carl Martin. On both sides Mr. Mamlen is connected with distinguished relatives. Hannibal Hamlen was descended from the ancestry from which our subject traces his descent. The latter's father was also a second cousin of Senator Dawes, and Mrs. Lafayette Hamlen is also collaterly connected with Millard Fillmore, president of the United States. Mrs. Hamlen has several brothers and sisters still living. One of her brothers, Edward, was a second lieutenant in the Union army during the Civil war and acted as a captain in the Fourteenth Vermont Regiment in the battle of Gettysburg. He lived to return home and later became connected with a store in the south, but soon afterward made his way to the north and died at the comparatively early age of thirty years. A sister, Martha, became the wife of Halsey Cushman and the mother of Harry T. Cushman, a representative citizen of Bennington; she died at the age of seventy-three years. Another sister, Mrs. C. G. Meachem, is still living in Bennington. Ancestors on both sides of the family were in the patriot army in the war of the Revolution.

Mortimer T. Hamlen, the son of Lafayette Hamlen, acquired his early education in the common schools of Bennington, took an academic course at Manchester and afterwards enjoyed the advantages of a collegiate course in the University of Vermont, in Burlington, taking a special course of four years in chemistry, and gaining a comprehensive and accurate knowledge of that science both in theory and practice. For eighteen months he was engaged in the drug business in Pennsylvania, but on the expiration of that period returned to Bennington and joined his father in business, practically having charge of his extensive interests. During the past eight years he has been in full control of the cider and vinegar business of this town, employing five men throughout the year and sometimes having a force of eight men in the summer months. He is also engaged in the wholesale and retail ice

business, and his sale of that product is large and constantly growing. He owns an extensive farm, on which he raises all the supplies for his stock. His business interests are extensive and varied, completely occupying his time. In politics he is a Republican, but has no desire for public office, even if he had the opportunity to seek political preferment. His integrity stands as an unquestioned fact in his history.

JOHN W. SAWYER.

John W. Sawyer, a prominent business man of Whitingham, is a miller, a lumber manufacturer and dealer and a prosperous farmer. He was born October 11, 1832, in Whitingham, which was the birthplace of his father, the late Houghton Sawyer. Phineas Houghton Sawyer, his grandfather, was one of a family of four brothers, two of whom, George and Abner, remained in Calais, Maine, the town in which they were born, while Silas, the oldest of the family, removed to Templeton, Massachusetts, and Phineas migrated from Calais to Vermont. Locating in Whitingham in 1803, he took up land, later bought a mill property and water privileges, and was here employed in general farming and milling until his death, in 1846, at the age of sixty-six years. His wife, whose maiden name was Rebecca Orcutt, was born in Athol, Massachusetts, and died in Whitingham at the age of eighty-five years. They reared four sons and one daughter, as follows: Houghton; Emory, spent his early life in Whitingham, then removed to Brattleboro, where he operated a grist mill until his death; Mary, a life-long resident of this town, married Foster Willis; Abner settled in Savannah, Georgia, where he at first drove a stage between that city and Darien, a distance of sixty-five miles, later having a livery business in Savannah, where his widow, formerly Harriet E. Calkins, is now living; and George H., who lived in Boston, Massachusetts, a few years, rigged out a ship in 1849, went to California, where he was engaged in mining a number of years, afterwards being in the grain business in Milwaukee until his health failed, when he moved to Brattleboro, Vermont, where he spent his last years.

Houghton Sawyer, a life-long resident of Whitingham, was one of the leading farmers of the place, and was also extensively engaged in lumbering. A man of integrity, honorable in all of his dealings, he had the confidence of the entire community, and filled many offices of trust, being chairman of the boards of selectmen and listers, trial justice and town treasurer many years, and having charge of the settlement of many large estates. In his early days he was a Whig, later an Abolitionist, then a Free-soiler until the formation of the Republican party, when he became one of its stanchest supporters. He was an active member of the Methodist church, contributing liberally towards its support, and serving for many years as class leader. He married Almeda Brown, who was born in Phillipston, Massachusetts, a daughter of Nathan Brown, who was born in Lexington, Massachusetts, where his father took an active part in the battle of Lexington, on April 19, 1775. Of their union nine children were born, seven daughters and two sons, and of his family seven have passed away as follows: Martha A., who married Lucius Murray, died at Boston Highlands; Keziah R., died in Brooklyn, New York; Elizabeth, died in Whitingham; Faustina, died in Brooklyn, New York; Harriet, died in Whitingham; Charles H., died in Whitingham; and Martha A., who died in August, 1852, at North Adams. The two living are John W. and Mary J., wife of Gustavus Foster, of Boston Highlands, Massachusetts. Neither of the parents is living, the father having died at the age of sixty-seven years and the mother when eighty-four years old.

John W. Sawyer obtained an excellent education in his early days, and from the age of fifteen until nineteen years taught school in Whitingham or Brattleboro. Going to Gardner, Massachusetts, he worked in a chair factory for awhile, then went to Templeton, Massachusetts, where he remained five years. The ensuing five years he carried on a milk and grocery business in Brooklyn, New York, but on account of ill health returned to Whitingham. Entering then into a co-partnership with his father, he carried on farming and milling for six years under the firm name of H. & J. W. Sawyer, during that time building a large mill and the house which he now occupies. In 1866 he bought his father's interest in the various enterprises and conducted the entire business alone until 1881, when he sold out

to his son Lincoln, with whom he has since been associated. In 1899 the plant was enlarged by the erection of the present grist mill, which is equipped with the latest improved machinery. Mr. Sawyer has never been an aspirant for official honors, his private interests demanding his entire attnention, but he is a member of Unity Lodge No. 89, F. & A. M., of Jacksonville, to which his son also belongs.

Mr. Sawyer married October 17, 1855, Calista D. Gillette, a daughter of Dr. Waters Gillette, who was one of the leading physicians of Bennington county, practicing medicine in Whitingham for upwards of sixty years. Doctor Gillette was very prominent in the town, and served as representative to the state legislature. He lived to the venerable age of ninety-one years. His wife, whose maiden name was Brittinna Whitney, bore him nine children, of whom four are living—E. F., of Shelburne Falls; Abbie, who married Chester B. Newell, of Wollaston, Massachusetts; Ransom W., of North Heath, Massachusetts; and Cora B., wife of John Gould, of North Adams, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer are the parents of six children, viz: Nellie C., Charles W., Harry Waters, Lincoln H., Clara S. and one child that died in infancy.

Nellie C. Sawyer, formerly a school teacher, married Wallace Cook, of Brattleboro, and died in February, 1892, aged forty-four years; Charles W. died at the age of twenty years.

Harry Waters Sawyer lived beneath the parental roof until eighteen years old, then went to Gardner, Massachusetts, where he was employed in the chair factory, or as traveling salesman, until 1885, when he went to South Dakota, where he had a real estate and loan agency in Miller until 1898. Since then he has resided at Sioux Falls, where he was at first secretary for the railway commissioners, but is now in the real estate business. He married Grace E. Strong, and they have one child, Pierre Sawyer. Lincoln H. Sawyer, who purchased his father's business in 1881, and has since conducted it most successfully, is a man of influence, and represented Whitingham in the legislature in 1900, serving on the committee on manufactures. He was elected on the Democratic ticket, although the town is a Republican stronghold. In 1890 he married Clara V. Negus, of Charlemont, Massachusetts, and they have two children, Vesta S. and Houghton N. Clara S. Sawyer married, March 11, 1891, E. J. Roberts, of Jacksonville, by whom she has two children, Raymond S., born December 10, 1895, and Calista C.

HON. ROSWELL FARNHAM.

Hon. Roswell Farnham, of Bradford, ex-governor of Vermont, was the thirty-seventh governor of the state. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 23, 1827, a son of Roswell Farnham, Sr., and a direct descendant in the eighth generation from Ralph Farnham, the immigrant, the line of descent being as follows: Ralph, Ralph, Ephraim, Ephraim, Benjamin, John, Roswell, Roswell.

Ralph Farnham (1), with his wife, emigrated from Farnham, England, to America in 1625, subsequently settling in Andover, Massachusetts. His grandson, Ephraim Farnham (3), was one of the signers of a petition still extant, addressed to Governor Shute of the province of Massachusetts Bay asking permission to make a settlement on the "Merrymake" river, and was one of the original settlers of the town which was granted by Massachusetts in 1725 under the name of Pennacook, was incorported as Rumford in 1762, and, having become a part of New Hampshire, was again incorporated as Concord, becoming the capital of the state. He was a citizen of prominence in Pennacook, serving as selectman and as deacon of the Congregational church. His wife was Priscilla Holt. Ephraim (4) married Molly Ingles, and lived in Concord, New Hampshire. Benjamin Farnham (5) the second son of Ephraim, Jr., married Anna Merrill, by whom he had fifteen children. John Farnham (6), the second son of the parental household, married Sarah Thompson, of Concord, New Hampshire, and they reared eight children.

Roswell Farnham (7) was in business on Court street, Boston, for many years. Subsequently removing to Haverhill, Massachusetts, he was there engaged in manufacturing boots and shoes for the southern market until the great financial panic of 1838 and 1839, when his entire fortune was swept away. Coming then to Vermont, he bought a farm in Bradford, and was here engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, Decem-

ber 29, 1809. He married, first, Ruth Bixby, of Piermont, New Hampshire, and after her death married her sister, Nancy Bixby, who was the mother of Laura A. Farnham and Hon. Roswell Farnham. Nancy Bixby's father, Captain David Bixby, was born at Boxford, Massachusetts, in 1755. Twenty years later he fought in the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, subsequently participating in several battles of the Revolution. He was also a privateer, and while returning with considerable prize money was captured and sent to Dartmoor prison, England, where he was confined for seventeen months, suffering untold privations and hardships. On being liberated he returned to Massachusetts and settled in Haverhill, where he married Nancy, daughter of Dr. Pecker, for whom a street in that city is named. About 1795 he removed with his family to Piermont, New Hampshire, where his death occurred, December 18, 1848. Ruth (Bixby) Farnham was the mother of Cyrus Conant Farnham, who died at Memphis, February 25, 1863.

Roswell Farnham (8) was reared on his father's farm, attended the district schools, fitting for college at the Bradford Academy, where he went through the freshmen and sophomore classes. In September, 1847, he entered the junior class of the University of Vermont, from which he was graduated in 1849, and which, in 1852, in the month of August, conferred upon him the degree of A. M. For several years he taught school with eminent success, in 1862 becoming principal of the Bradford Academy, which, with the aid of his accomplished wife, he conducted successfully for two years. During all of this time he had been reading law and had studied with Robert McK. Ormsby, then a leading lawyer of Bradford, and after his admission to the bar, in 1857, was in partnership with Mr. Ormsby for awhile, after which he opened an office for himself, soon gaining many friends in the profesion and a remunerative practice. His ability and high personal attributes were recognized and appreciated by his fellow townsmen, and, in 1859, he was elected by the Republicans as state's attorney, being afterward twice re-elected.

During the Civil war he gave up his professional labors to serve his country on the first call for troops, going out as second lieutenant of Company D., First Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and was soon made provost marshal on the staff of Colonel J. W. Phelps. He was commissioned captain of a company in August, 1862, subsequently promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel, and before the close of the war acted as colonel of the Twelfth Vermont Volunteer Infantry. Lieutenant Colonel Farnham commanded the regiment with notable efficiency in the repulse of the Confederate General Stuart's attack upon Fairfax Court House, December 28, 1862. In the Gettysburg campaign the regiment was attached to the Third Division of the First Army Corps. Soon after the battle of Gettysburg Colonel Farnham was mustered out with the command on the expiration of his term of service.

Returning to Bradford Mr. Farnham resumed his practice in his chosen profession, soon becoming one of the most influential citizens of the place. In 1868 he was elected to the state senate, re-elected in 1869, and served on several important committees, proving himself a wise and able legislator. In 1876 he was a delegate to the national Republican convention, which, in session at Cincinnati, nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for the presidency, and was also presidential elector the same year. In 1880 he was unanimously nominated for governor of Vermont by the Republican convention, and was elected by a majority of 25,000, the largest vote ever cast in the state up to that time. During his term of administration the prison buildings were rebuilt and the state reform school was enlarged. He was held in high regard by the people of the state, in his public and private relations with them standing as a man of the strictest integrity. He was a member of the Congregational church, and contributed liberally towards its support.

On December 25, 1849, Mr. Farnham married Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Captain Ezekiel and Nancy (Rogers) Johnson, of Bradford. Captain Ezekiel Johnson was a native of Bradford, a son of James and Jane (Swyer) Johnson, and was a lineal descendant of Thomas Johnson, who came from England in 1634 and settled in Massachusetts. Nancy Rogers was born in Newbury, Vermont, daughter of Samuel and Ruth (Stevens) Rogers, who were among the early settlers of Vermont. Of the children born



Augustus Bannon

to Roswell and Mary E. Farnham three are living, namely: Charles Cyrus, a lawyer, residing at Buffalo, New York; Florence Mary, wife of Colonel E. G. Osgood, of Bellows Falls, Vermont; and William Mills, of Buffalo, New York.

Governor Farnham passed away peacefully at his home in Bradford on Monday, January 5, 1903. At his funeral on the following Thursday Rev. H. J. Kilbourn said:

"Possessed of a forceful nature, an alert mind which could see an opportunity and seize it, he nevertheless in early life deemed it his strength to surrender the control of his destinies to the will of God. Possibly it is not known to many that his strong early ambition was to be an artist, to speak to the men of his world by the brush and canvas, to portray the aisles of the forest, the tenderness of the sunset, the majesty of the sea, or the hopes and passions in the human face, to follow in the steps of Angelo and Titian, Rubens and Rembrandt. Had he done so Vermont would to-day have been noting the loss of a painter. But with him there was one word greater than inclination—it was duty—and it led him to the more prosaic task of teaching school, which was the first step in the ascent to his later honors. But a kindly providence gave him in after years that power almost as much to be coveted, of word painting. Recall, any of you who were present at the reunion of the Vermont officers, December 12, 1877, his description of what Vermont men experienced in the Civil war. It was the old ambition of boyhood that fired him as he said: 'Let the broad canvas contain all your sufferings and heroism upon the peninsula, reeking with the poisonous vapors of the swamps of the Chickahominy, from Williamsburg to Malvern Hill. Put in that first attempt at warfare at Big Bethel; paint then the gate of the mountains at Harper's Ferry, with every eminence bristling with cannon and gloomy with treachery. Put in bloody Antietam, with its cornfields laden with the harvest of the dead. The blood shed on St. Mary's Height at Fredericksburg will color your picture with such a crimson tint as will cast its horrible gleam far down the vista of time. And finally catch upon your brush the brilliant and crimson rays of the setting sun, and in the very center of your grand panorama, high above all, paint the final surrender of the rebel hordes at Appomattox Court House in such colors as shall give a light to your whole canvas. Paint the caps of the exultant soldiers in the air, and in some way give voice to their loud hurrahs. And as you finish your first effort in the arts, inscribe above it, in letters of living light: "This did Vermont for posterity!"' After the spell of these burning words, who shall not say that Heaven did not guide him into the exercise of his noblest powers?"

AUGUSTUS BARROWS.

Augustus Barrows, deceased, was for many years prominently identified with the commercial interests of Burlington, Vermont. He was born on the 24th of May, 1844, in the city of Burlington, and was the son of George E. Barrows, who was born in Wallingford, this state, in 1804. After acquiring his education in the public schools of his native city, the latter learned the trade of a hatter, and engaged in that occupation for a number of years. Removing thence to Burlington, Vermont, he embarked in the grocery business, and his success in that enterprise was the result of good judgment, careful management and diligence in business. He married Miss Harriet Marshall, who was born in Williston, this state, in 1817, and they became the parents of eight children, two of whom are still living, Lucy M., the wife of Horace L. Bundy, of Hartford, Connecticut; and Louis M., a prominent resident of Burlington, Vermont. George E. Barrows passed away in death in 1873, when he had reached the age of sixty-nine years, and his wife's death occurred in 1887, when in her seventieth year.

Augustus Barrows, a son of George E. and Harriet Barrows, obtained his education in the common schools of Burlington, and after completing his education, being then fifteen years of age, entered his father's grocery store, where he remained until he attained his majority. He then purchased his father's old store, conducting the same successfully for a number of years, but later engaged in the wholesale crockery and paper trade, at that time being the only one in that occupation in the city of Burlington, and he thus continued for the following twenty-five years.

On the expiration of that period, however, his health failed, and he was forced to retire. Subsequently he entered the real estate business, and while thus engaged constructed a number of tenament houses, also the Barrow's block, which is situated on the east side of Church street, erected a number of houses which he afterwards disposed of, built a beautiful residence on South Union street, Burlington, where he resided for many years, and also the handsome house in which his widow now makes her home. He also erected Kathleen Temple, which served as a memorial to his beloved daughter Kathleen, and he sold a number of lots in what was then called Barrowsville, it having been largely through his instrumentality that real estate interests developed so rapidly in the city of Burlington. He was one of the best known and most efficient real estate men, and his word was considered as good as his bond. In his political belief Mr. Barrows was a firm supporter of the measures adopted by the Republican party, and in his fraternal relations he was a member of the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On the 21st of May, 1873, Mr. Barrows was united in marriage to Miss Mary L. Larue, who was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1850, being a daughter of John C. Larue, who was born in New Jersey in 1801. Mr. Larue was a man of sterling qualities, and served for many years as judge of the supreme court of Louisiana. For his wife he chose Miss Mary L. Mintzer, who was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a daughter of William Mintzer, and Mrs. Barrows was their only child. The father died when he had reached the age of fifty-four years, and his wife passed away when only twenty-four years of age. One child came to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Barrows, Kathleen Larue. Mr. Barrows was called to his final rest on the 7th of November, 1897, passing away at his late residence, 328 North avenue, in Burlington, Vermont, and his widow still survives.

WILLIAM HENRY Du BOIS.

William Henry Du Bois, one of the foremost citizens of Randolph, is a native of West Randolph, born March 24, 1835, and a grandson of Dr. Joseph Du Bois, an early resident of the adjoining town of Braintree, Vermont. The last named was born August 1, 1775, in Providence, Rhode Island. After attaining his degree as doctor of medicine he settled, about the beginning of the nineteenth century, in Braintree, and became very successful in practice. He died June 14, 1840, in Randolph, Vermont. His wife, Polly Spear, was born August 7, 1781, in Braintree, Massachusetts, and died in Randolph, Massachusetts, October 10, 1853. They had eleven children, most of whom lived and died in Randolph, Massachusetts.

Earl Cushman Du Bois, eldest child of Dr. Joseph and Polly Du Bois, was born October 6, 1799, in Braintree, Vermont, and was a farmer, being also engaged in teaming between Randolph and Boston. In his day all freight had to be moved by wagon, and he maintained six-horse teams, in partnership with Samuel Mann and others. May 21, 1822, he married Anna Lamson, who was born August 24, 1803, south of the village of West Randolph, and was a daughter of Thomas Lamson, who came to Randolph in 1785. His marriage, May 12, 1785, was the second in the town, the bride being Anna, daughter of Gideon and Rachel (Heath) Martin. (See Lamson, in this work.) Mr. Du Bois continued to reside during all his married life in the village of West Randolph, where he purchased twenty acres of land in 1848, on which he erected a house. Here he died, November 17, 1854. His widow survived him until January 21, 1893, passing the last twenty years of her life at the home of her youngest son, whose name introduces this article. She was the mother of seven children.

William H. Du Bois began his business career at a very early age. He received an academic education in his native town, interspersing his studies with service in his brother's store, and was for one year a clerk in another store before he was eighteen years of age. In 1852 he began a year's engagement in a store at Randolph, Massachusetts, and at the end of this service went to Boston to enter the wholesale shoe store of his uncle, Wales Tucker, as bookkeeper. In 1856 he was admitted as a partner in the firm of James Tucker & Company, wholesale shoe dealers, of Boston, where he continued very successfully eight years, being compelled to retire temporarily at the end of that period, by reason of ill

health. After a period of rest and recuperation in his native state his health was restored and he was enabled to engage in business again. In December, 1867, he went to New York city and became a member of the wholesale shoe jobbing house of Du Bois, Magovern & Company, of which his brother, Gilman B. Du Bois, was also a member. At the end of five years he retired permanently from active mercantile pursuits, and has ever since made his home in his native place, contributing much toward its financial, moral and educational growth. He immediately erected his present handsome residence on South Main street, where hospitality, good cheer and a refined influence reign.

He was largely instrumental in establishing the West Randolph graded schoool, one of the best and most successful of its kind in the state, and was continuously a member of its board of management twenty-one years. For the same period he was treasurer of the West Radolph district, and since the incorporation of the village of West Randolph, in 1876, he has served it as treasurer. Previous to 1875 no organized bank had ever been established in the town of Randolph, and the establishment of the Randolph National Bank at Randolph, May 8, 1875, was the result of his enterprise and executive ability. This has filled an urgent need of the community, and, with a capital of $100,000, it has steadily paid dividends to the stockholders and largely benefited this section of the state. Mr. Du Bois has continually held the presidency of the bank, and was chairman of the board of water commissioners at the time of the construction of the village water works, and continued eleven years on the board. He has also served many years as treasurer of the town of Randolph, which position he still fills. In 1896 he was instrumental in organizing a free public library for the town, and was elected one of the five trustees to manage it. At the end of his term of four years he was re-elected to the same position for a period of five years, and continued to act as secretary and treasurer of the board. In 1901 his old friend and schoolmate, Colonel Robert J. Kimball, volunteered to supply a building and furniture, and the care of its construction has fallen chiefly upon Mr. Du Bois. The building is a handsome and substantial one, reflecting credit upon all concerned in its erection, and occupies a convenient site on Main street. The library now includes more than five thousand volumes, and is highly creditable to the town.

Having faith in the governmental principles of the Republican party, he has ever been a firm adherent of its policy, and exercised a powerful influence in its councils, both locally and at large. His service to his state has been as cheerfully, widely and efficiently rendered as those exercised in the interest of his home town, and with the same fidelity, energy and executive ability that have well ordered his private affairs. His election to the legislature from the town of Randolph in 1876 was characterized by the largest majority ever given a representative from the town. He served in that legislature on the committee on banks and education and the joint special committee on state expenses. In the same year he was appointed inspector of finance by Governor Horace Fairbanks, being successively reappointed by Governors Proctor and Farnham, holding the position six years. From 1882 to 1890 he continuously held the office of state treasurer. Again, in 1892, he was appinted inspector of finance by Governor Fuller, and filled the post two years. He was elected in 1892 to represent Orange county in the state senate, and served in the session of that year as chairman of the committee on finance and on the joint standing committee on state and court expenses, and was a member of the committee on railroads and several special committees.

Mr. Du Bois was the first state officer to recommend to the legislature a direct tax on corporations in the state. Governor Proctor, in his message to the legislature in 1878, endorsed the recommendation made by the inspector of finance in his report, of a one-half of one per cent. tax on savings bank deposits, and a law was enacted for the purpose. This has become the settled policy of the state, and the tax upon all kinds of corporations, through subsequent enactments, now affords nearly $500,000 annually toward state expenses.

January 1, 1862, William H. Du Bois was married to Miss Anne Eliza Gilbert, daughter of Myron J. and Jerusha (Fanning) Gilbert, of Brandon, Vermont. She was born April 20, 1844, in Troy, New York, and died in West Randolph, May 31, 1887. Widely known and much beloved,

Mrs. Du Bois was active in the social and religious life of the state, being a prominent member of the First Baptist church of West Randolph. The fine-toned bell which calls people to worship in the building of that society was presented by Mr. Du Bois in memory of his lamented wife. She was the mother of nine children, five of whom are now living. Mr. Du Bois was married June 5, 1888, to Adeline Lucy, youngest daughter of Horace and Lucy (Smith) Moulton, of West Randolph.

The surviving children of Mr. Du Bois are briefly mentioned, as follows: Mary Susan, a graduate of Smith College, in the class of 1893, is a teacher in the Randolph high school. Charles Gilbert, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1891, and has since been connected with the Western Electric Company, being now secretary of the company, with headquarters in Chicago. Clara Adelaide, a graduate of Mount Holyoke College, was married September 6, 1890, to Homer B. Bell, a merchant of Randolph. Anne Lamson graduated in 1894 from the Randolph high school, and subsequently from Smith College. John Henry graduated from the former institution in 1896, subsequently spending two years at Dartmouth College.

LEVI K. FULLER.

Levi K. Fuller, deceased, who has served in the capacity of lieutenant governor and governor of the state of Vermont, was born February 24, 1841, at Westmoreland, New Hampshire. He is a descendant of a long line of distinguished ancestors. The progenitor of the American branch of the family was Dr. Edward Fuller, who, accompanied by his wife and son Samuel, set sail from England in the year 1620 in the illustrious ship Mayflower, which brought the little band of Pilgrims to Plymouth Rock. On November 6, 1620, William Butler, a youth who was engaged by them as a servant, died and was buried at sea; Edward Fuller and his wife died shortly after coming to this country, but their son Samuel lived, married and had four children. Edward Fuller arrived in Boston in 1630, and his son John Fuller was one of the first proprietors of Salisbury in 1640, and perhaps of Ipswich in 1648. He settled in Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1646, where his death ocurred April 2, 1676. John Fuller, son of John Fuller, was a resident of Lynn in 1644, where he died June 2, 1666, and surviving him were three sons, John, William and James. John Fuller was a resident of Lynn, and served for five years as lieutenant in the state militia; he died April 29, 1695. His sons were: John, Thomas, Edward, Elisha, Joseph and Benjamin. Matthew Fuller resided in Plymouth in 1640, and removed to Barnstable in 1652, was a surgeon general in the Plymouth colonial forces in 1673, and was appointed to the rank of captain in 1675, in which year he died. Robert Fuller, of Salem, Massachusetts, was made a freeman of the colony in 1658; later he removed to Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and was granted a deed for land in that town on May 28, 1696. He was twice married, his first wife, Sarah, was buried in Rehoboth, October 14, 1676; his second wife, Margaret, died at Rehoboth, January 30, 1697 or 1700. His death occurred May 10, 1706. Their children were: Jonathan, born in 1640; Elizabeth, born in 1645; Mary, born in 1647; Samuel, born in 1649; John, born in 1651; Abigail, born in 1653, and Benjamin, born in 1657. Robert and William Fuller were admitted freemen of Rehoboth, June 2, 1641, and Robert Fuller registered as a land purchaser in 1652. The original purchasers of Attleboro, Massachusetts, October 2, 1665, were: John Ormsby, Robert Fuller, Jonathan Fuller, Thomas Ormsby and Jacob Ormsby. Salem town granted to Robert Fuller, April 1, 1643, twenty acres of land at Jeffries Creek.

Jonathan Fuller, eldest son of Robert Fuller, was born in 1640, married in Rehoboth, December 14, 1664, Miss Elizabeth Wilmarth, born in Rehoboth, April 4, 1647, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Wilmarth. Mr. Fuller died, and his estate was divided, August 3, 1709, by his widow Elizabeth Fuller. Their children were: Jonathan, born December 23, 1665; David, born September 11, 1667; Daniel, born August 6, 1669; Robert and Thomas, twins, born June 28, 1671, Robert dying the same year; Robert, born March 2, 1673; Nathaniel, born May 1, 1675; Elizabeth, born May 12, 1678; Sarah, born April 23, 1680; Noah, born in February, 1682-3, and Esther.

Robert Fuller, son of Jonathan and Eliza-



Levi K. Fuller

beth Fuller, was born March 2, 1673. He was married twice, his first wife having been Miss Elizabeth Shephardson, who died September 28, 1701; he then married Miss Mary Titus, who was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, March 30, 1681-2. Their children were: Josiah, born November 18, 1704; Sarah, born in 1707; Elizabeth, born in 1710, and Robert.

Josiah Fuller, eldest son of Robert Fuller, was born November 18, 1704. He was united in marriage to Miss Mehitable Ormsby, and the following named children were born to them: May, Oliver, Isabel, Caleb and Noah, born March 28, 1739. The father of these children died in 1754, and his wife pased away in March, 1779.

Noah Fuller, son of Josiah and Mehitable Fuller, was born at Wrentham, Massachusetts, March 28, 1739. He became a member of the medical profession, from the practice of which he acquired a goodly competence. On the 6th of April, 1779, he purchased one hundred acres of land from Zethon Bailey, in the town of Westmoreland, New Hampshire, it being in latitude three, range three and division two, the deed of which was recorded July 19, 1780. He erected a log house on this ground, but subsequently he built a large two-story house on the first road that was built from East Westmoreland to Surry. He was married to Miss Dorotha Hunt, who was born January 17, 1743, and died August 16, 1762; they had one child, Josiah, who was born November 16, 1761. Mr. Fuller was then united in marriage in 1763, to Miss Esther Ware, of Wrentham, Massachusetts, who was born June 10, 1739. Their children were: Noah, born May 28, 1764; Robert, born March 4, 1766; Esther, born January 25, 1768; Dorotha, born January 21, 1770, died March 20, 1861; Abigail, born February 1, 1772; Joshua, born February 10, 1774; Sibyl, born June 15, 1777; Joseph, born July 30, 1779; and Betty, born August 10, 1783, died July 10 1797. Mr. Fuller died and was interred in the old cemetery in Surry, New Hampshire, and his wife died in May, 1809.

Joseph Fuller, fourth son of Noah and Esther Fuller, was born in Wrentham, Massachusetts, July 30, 1779. He was joined in marriage, January 30, 1803, at Westmoreland, to Miss Anna Knight, who was born January 7, 1779, a daughter of Josiah Knight, of Worchester, Massachusetts. The following named children were born of this union: Luther K., born May 8, 1805, in Franconia, New Hampshire, died July 26, 1852; Betsey, born July 23, 1808, at Franconia, New Hampshire, died July 21, 1871; Christopher C., born July 16, 1809, at Westmoreland, New Hampshire, died March 28, 1877; Washington, born November 1, 1812; Mary K., born October 8, 1814, died July 21, 1858; Simon, born August 3, 1816, died April 23, 1824; John, born May 25, 1818, died March 11, 1824; Lucy K., born May 21, 1820; and Lydia, who changed her name to Ellen, was born September 27, 1823. Mr. Fuller's death resulted from injuries received in a fall in his shop, and his wife died from paralysis of the left side.

Washington Fuller, third son of Joseph and Anna Fuller, was born in East Westmoreland, New Hampshire, November 1, 1812. He was united in marriage in Ashby, Massachusetts, December 10, 1838, to Miss Lucinda Constantine, who was born at Mt. Holly, Vermont, July 3, 1812, a daughter of Jacob and Eunice (Sawin) Constantine, the latter named being the daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Whitney) Sawin. Their children were: George W., born September 11, 1839, at Westmoreland, New Hampshire; Levi K., born February 24, 1841, and died October 10, 1896; and Mary Ann, born September 18, 1845, at Westminster, Vermont, died October 18, 1880, at Springfield, Massachusetts, and was interred at Brattleboro, Vermont.

Levi K. Fuller, second son of Washington and Lucinda Fuller, was born February 24, 1841, on the homestead of Noah Fuller, then owned by Joseph Fuller. In 1845 his parents removed to Westminster, Vermont, and young Levi attended the public schools until he attained the age of thirteen years, when, with only twenty-five cents in his pocket, he left his father's residence, determined to make a place for himself in the world. Coming to Brattleboro he learned the trade of printer in a Brattleboro office, and in his leisure hours studied and practiced the science of electricity until he thoroughly understood it, and at the same time learned the art of telegraphy. Shortly after this he applied himself to mechanics and in order to become familiar with this line of work he served an apprenticeship as a machinist

at Boston, Massachusetts, where he also attended an evening school. Mr. Fuller was intended by nature to be a scientist, and few men have ever been better equipped mentally to study and practice scientific problems. He was one of the first electricians in America or any other country to note the influence of the aurora borealis upon telegraph lines; at that time he was serving as night telegraph operator, and the press of the country and scientists of high attainment gave him full credit for his important discovery. He was devoted to the study of astronomy, and in his observatory in Brattleboro he had one of the finest equatorial telescopes in the east. In 1860 Mr. Fuller became actively connected with the Estey Organ Company's factory, and he demonstrated his value to the company in so large a degree that six years later he was admitted as a member of the great corporation. His resources as an inventor were great, and over a hundred patents have been issued to cover his many devices. He was a prominent member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, of the American Society for the Advancement of Science and the Astronomical Society of the Pacific.

In 1873 President Grant appointed Mr. Fuller a commissioner to the Vienna Exposition, but he declined the honor as his business interests at home demanded all his time and energy. The best proof of the esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens is the fact that he occupied two of the highest offices within their gift. In 1886 he was nominated and elected, by a handsome majority, lieutenant governor of the state of Vermont, and two years later, by an increased majority, he was elected to the responsible position of governor. He made his mark as a public official, and his administration of the affairs of the state was regarded as a model of excellence. Governor Fuller, in 1874, founded what was known as the Fuller Battery, and equipped and otherwise supported it for two years when it was turned over to the state. Vermont, through him, was the first state to be supplied with the rifled guns. This battery was nationally noted for its efficiency.

On May 8, 1865, Mr. Fuller was united in marriage to Miss Abby Emily Estey, who was born September 21, 1842, at Brattleboro, Vermont, a daughter of Jacob and Desdemona (Wood) Estey. Mrs. Fuller is a descendant of a family whose name is said to have been derived from the colony located about fifteen miles to the south of Padua, Italy, in the seventh century. The members of the family soon spread westward, and now they are to be found in France, England and America. The progenitor of the family in America was Jeffrey Estey, who was one of the original inhabitants of Salem in 1651. His wife's name was supposed to be Elizabeth Esticke. Isaac Estey, said to have been a son of Jeffrey Estey, was united in marriage to Miss Mary Town, daughter of William Town, of Topsfield; Jacob Estey, fifth son of Isaac and Mary Estey, was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Eliott; Isaac Estey, second son of Jacob and Lydia Estey, settled the first place west of the common, near the foot of Jacob's hill. He was one of the eight persons who "embodied" with the First Baptist church of Royalston, Massachusetts, in 1768, and became its first deacon. He was a man of considerable property and a highly respected citizen. His aged mother came to town with him, rode in a chaise which it required several men to steady and help over the obstructions of the way, and was the first adult female that died in Royalston. Mr. Estey was united in marriage, November 1, 1743, to Miss Sarah Gould. Jacob Estey, son of Isaac and Sarah Estey, was born in Sutton, Massachusetts, August 10, 1744, and succeeded his father on the farm and in the deaconship; he was united in marriage, March 19, 1772, to Miss Sarah Chamberlain, daughter of Simeon Chamberlain. Mr. Estey died in 1829, at the age of eighty-six years, and his wife died the same year, at the age of eighty. Isaac Estey, son of Jacob and Sarah Estey, was born April 7, 1773, and was united in marriage November 26, 1801, to Miss Patty Forbes, eldest daughter of James and Abigail Forbes; Jacob Estey, third son of Isaac and Patty Estey, was born September 30, 1814, and was united in marriage to Miss Desdemona Wood, and their child, Abby Emily Estey, born September 21, 1842, became the wife of Levi K. Fuller. Mr. Fuller's death occurred October 10, 1896.

Governor Fuller was active in his identification with the Sons of the American Revolution, was one of its early members and served as its

presiding officer in the state of Vermont. Mrs. Fuller is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Governor Fuller was active especially in advancing the interests of certain educational institutions, and in the cause of education generally. He was president for many years and up to the time of his demise, of the board of trustees of Vermont Academy, and its central building, known as Fuller Hall, was his gift to that institution, which was the recipient also of numerous other donations by him. He took a lively interest in the upbuilding of the colored people of the south, and served for some years as a member of the board of trustees of Shaw University, and the firm of which he was a member erected one of the structures of that institution for the education of colored women, known as Estey Hall. Among his scientific attainments, Governor Fuller was recognized as an authority on accoustics; and, incidental to his interest in this direction, he collected, at an expense approximating ten thousand dollars, the historic tuning forks of the world, including those of many of the great master composers and musicians. He it was, too, who largely by individual effort succeeded in establishing a national pitch. No less distinguished an authority than Professor Koenig accorded to Governor Fuller the very first rank of attainment along this line. As a youth Mr. Fuller united with the Ruggles Street Baptist church and continued to be connected with that denomination throughout his life and was a liberal contributor to its benefactions.

HENRY J. POTTER, M. D.

No history of Bennington could be complete without mention of the late Dr. Henry J. Potter, who for more than half a century was engaged in the practice of medicine at this place. He was the oldest physician of the city, and perhaps of the state, and in years of continued connection with the medical fraternity one of its active representatives. Distinguished honors came to him in the line of his chosen calling, for his merit was widely acknowledged and his skill unquestioned. He was one of the most honored residents of Bennington, and with pleasure we present his record to the readers of these volumes.

Dr. Potter was a native of Pownal, Bennington county, Vermont, where his birth occurred on the 13th of July, 1828, his parents being Joseph and Sally (Gardner) Potter. The family was founded in New England at an early date, and the grandfather of Dr. Potter, Zara Potter, was a native of Rhode Island. He was united in marriage to Anna Walker. Like her husband, she was of English and Scotch descent, and her people were also among the first settlers in New England. Emigrating to the Green Mountain state, Zara Potter took up his abode in Pownal, where he spent his remaining days, passing away on the 3rd of August, 1834, at the age of seventy-five years. His wife, who was born November 1, 1768, died in November, 1808. In the family were nine children, among whom was Joseph Potter. He was born in Pownal, Vermont, and was there reared to agricultural pursuits. Throughout his entire life he engaged in farming and was a progressive and enterprising agriculturist. When he had attained to years of maturity, he married Sally Gardner, a native of Pownal, Vermont, and a daughter of Daniel Gardner, who was also a farmer and a prominent and influential resident of his town. He reared a large family, and held membership in the Baptist church. Joseph Potter had seven children, of whom two are yet living, the sisters our subject, being Mrs. Zadoc Pratt, of Bennington, and Mrs. Henry Burt, of Pownal.

In the city of his birth, Dr. Potter spent the days of his boyhood and youth, removing to Bennington in 1846. His early education, acquired in the common schools, was supplemented by study in Bennington Academy. Determining to make the practice of medicine his life work, he began preparing for this calling in 1848 and was graduated in medicine in 1851. He then opened an office for the practice of medicine and surgery in Bennington, where he remained till his death. From the beginning he enjoyed a good practice, and his patronage steadily increased as the years went by. He was a close and earnest student of his profession, interested in whatever tended to bring to man the key to that mystery which we call life. He was identified with the State Eclectic Medical Society, in which he was honored with the presidency for two years, while for ten years he was chairman

of the board of censors. He also belonged to the National Eclectic Medical Association, to the Union Medical Association of Massachusetts, the American Association of Physicians and Surgeons, and to the New England Eclectic Medical Association. In the last named he was chairman of the board of censors and second vice president.

On the 16th of June, 1850, Doctor Potter was united in marriage to Miss Susan Gibson, who was born in Mendon, Vermont, a daughter of Roswell and Hannah (Edson) Gibson, the former native of Grafton, Vermont, and the latter of Maine. The father, however, removed to central New York, and the mother's people were early settlers of Mendon, Vermont. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Gibson were ten children, of whom six are yet living, namely: Mrs. Potter; Alonzo, a resident of Syracuse, New York; Blake, who is living in Grand Rapids, Michigan; Cyrus, of Bennington, Vermont; Mrs. Ora Porter, of Syracuse, New York, and Irving E., who is also in Bennington. The parents were both consistent and faithful members of the Baptist church, and Mrs. Gibson lived to be over ninety years of age. Dr. Potter and his wife have but one living child, Henry J., who was educated in the public schools of Bennington and in Poultney, Seminary of Poultney, Vermont, where he was graduated. Following in the professional footsteps of his father, he took up the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Swinburn, the owner of a private sanitarium in Albany, New York. He also attended lectures in the Albany Medical Schools, and was graduated in 1887, since which time he has been in practice in Bennington, where he has gained an enviable reputation. He is also a member of many of the leading medical and fraternal organizations. He was married in 1887 to Norma Woodruff, of Rutland, whose father was a prominent and influential resident of that place.

Dr. Henry J. Potter and his estimable wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on the 15th of June, 1900, on which occasion more than four hundred guests were present, all being over fifty years of age. In speaking of this occasion, the *Bennington Banner,* published June 22, 1900, said: "The guests were received at the door and in due time were presented to the good doctor and his estimable wife, who stood in the same room, and in the same corner and on the same floor where the wedding ceremony was pronounced June 16, 1850. In near proximity was the clergyman, the Rev. Edward Conover, who had officiated on that distant occasion. This gave an interest to the reception not always accorded, and which was a delight to all present. After a few moments of social enjoyment, each in turn was invited by a group of relatives into the dining-room, where elegant refreshments were served by them, and the return to the parlors, both in the afternoon and evening, was followed by surprises not 'down on the bills.' On the first occasion named, the Rev. Doctor Washburne, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, spoke as follows: 'My dear Doctor and Mrs. Potter: It is an unusual thing for persons to celebrate their "golden wedding"—perhaps not another man or woman in this assembly have been thus privileged. In this very house, in this room and in this very corner of the room, you were married fifty years ago. This house was not then your property, only the bride in it. Oh, the mystery of this corner on that occasion—but kodaks were not in order—we know that you did not receive congratulations by telegraph or telephone, and that your wedding tour was not by steam or electric cars. We have usually been obedient to your commands, for it seemed to be to our interest to do so, but we have disobeyed you on this occasion—and I am requested by a few of your friends to present you with this purse as a token of our friendship and esteem. You have done well to gather these comforts for the evening of life and Mrs. Potter has done well to stand by you in the "better and the worse" of life. May the remaining years of life be sunny and happy.'

"The purse contained fifty-five dollars in gold and was made up by the official board of the church of which Dr. Potter has been for years a member, augmented by a few other near friends.

"The Rev. Edward Conover, in 1850, was pastor of the Baptist church of this village. In the half century just ended, he has held various pastorates, but a few years ago retired from regular ministerial duties, and has returned to pass his remaining days in town. During the evening another surprise was in store for Doctor and

Mrs. Potter and their guests, this time by Mr. Conover, who read the following original poem:

"Fifty years, ah yes! these fifty years have sped,
How fast time's onward way has been!
How fraught with hopes, anon with fears, with dread,
Could any gifted one these years have seen?

A seer himself with wisest way,
Could not have looked along these years,
Divining to this bride and groom that day,
Their many joys, their sometimes tears.

Unknowing 'tis to all, this book of life,
Howe'er its page begins with fairest seeming,
No hand of ours, nor plan of man is rife
To thwart the solemn, wondrous meaning.

'Tis best a loving Father keeps these days
Locked in His own most loving care,
Else life would be a fearful, sad amaze,
And naught but gloom such life would wear.

And yet with kindest hand this Father's love
Has filled with richest blessings from Himself,
These fifty years' of married troth,
And made these lives to each, a truest wealth.

Fifty years! great things have come and gone,
They've left a mark as ne'er before,
Events have hardly waited to be born
E'er other happenings claimed the floor.

These friends have had of life its blessed share,
Theirs has been true union, not two minds,
A century's half! such length of time is rare,
They've often sung 'Blest be the tie that binds.'

They've often heard the fickle vows of those
Who, on this same holy road, have started
And merely for a married life have posed,
And in a trice have up and parted.

Along these fifty years the wrecks are strewn,
Of short-lived homes and hearts deserted,
Simply because these holy vows have grown
To be a nothing, a thing too often flirted.

But look you on this grandly gladdening sight
That meets each guest, this golden nuptial day,
And then decide as well you might
This marriage clearly came to stay.

I am so glad that fifty years ago,
They honored me as chaplain for the occasion,
They're my credentials here and now, to show
That well done honest work seeks no evasion.

The years will come and go and life flow on as ever,
And yet this bond that bound so long ago,
A bond so many, many try to sever,
Will only yield to kindly death we know.

We're here to-night to greet these friends
And make for them this glad ovation,
Beseeching still as life for them its way yet wends
The best and blest of every situation.

And since the grave will surely part us all,
And fondest nuptial ties therein be broken,
Kind Heaven come down, these dear ones call
With sweetest words that can be spoken.

Or when at last these eyes are holden
And the Heavenly city draweth near,
May they pass to where the gates are golden
And the eyes undimmed by tear.

May they reach at last the home immortal,
Without which no earthly union is complete,
Welcomed gladly, welcomed at the portal,
And their dear blessed Savior gladly greet.

"There were presented, also, an original poem, engrossed in gold, in antique booklet form, by James W. White, and another poem by Miss Minnie L. Blackmer. The former poem was read by the Rev. Doctor Washburne, following that of Mr. Conover's. There were numerous other remembrances from relatives and family friends. This was one of the pleasantest events that has ever occurred in Bennington. The homestead was profusely decorated with flowers and potted plants, several floral pieces being among the loving remembrances noted above. In common with hundreds of others, the *Banner* hopes that the 'seventy-fifth anniversary' may

find the two in health, ready for its enjoyment."

Not only did Dr. Potter win distinguished honors in the line of his profession, but was also long recognized as one of the most influential and prominent men of Bennington. He left the impress of his individuality upon matters of much importance to the city and was long a leader in public thought and action. In 1872 he was chosen to represent his district in the State Legislature, where he served for a term of two years. From 1870 to 1876 he was connected with the school board of Bennington, and for two years was its president. For a number of years he was also justice of the peace, and filled other positions in which he showed himself worthy of the trust and responsibility reposed in him. His political support was given the Republican party, and his opinions carried weight in its councils. He frequently attended his county and state conventions as a delegate, and his work in behalf of Republican principles was effective and far-reaching. Long a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, for more than thirty years he served as one of its stewards. Fearless in conduct, faultless in honor, and spotless in reputation, no man in Bennington commanded to a higher degree the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens than Dr. Henry J. Potter, whose lamented death occurred March 8, 1902.

MRS. S. L. GODFREY.

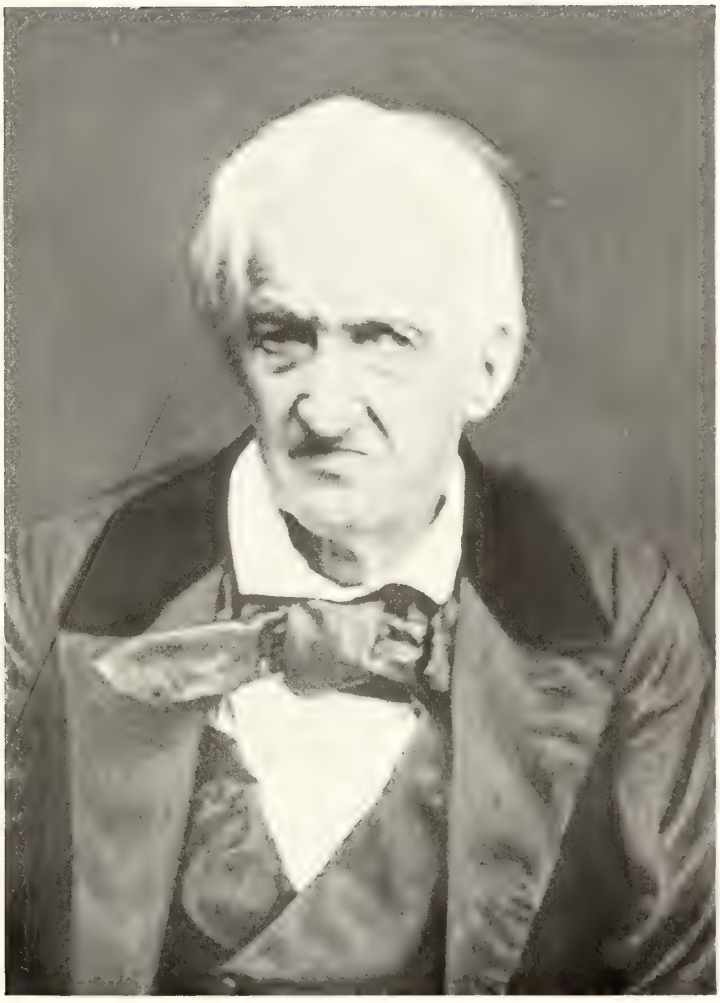
Mrs. S. L. Godfrey, who has long resided in Bennington, and is held in the highest esteem by a very extensive circle of friends, was born in Woodford, Vermont, August 19, 1819. Her father, Lebbeus Barney, was a son of Rufus Barney, one of the officers of the Revolutionary war, who served with the rank of captain, having command of a company of Vermont troops. He participated in the battle of Bennington, where the "Green Mountain Boys" covered themselves with glory in the splendid attack which they made on the enemy, the British troops far outnumbering the American forces. Captain Barney was a very prominent and influential man, and spent the last years of his life in Bennington, where he was held in the highest regard. The mother of Mrs. Godfrey was a daughter of James Bushnell, also of Revolutionary fame, for although he was too young to enlist and take part in the regular service, he aided his country by driving a provision wagon. The story is told of him that on one very cold day he was driving along when he met George Washington. The latter asked him why he did not put on his overcoat, and he replied that he did not own one, whereupon Washington took his own coat off and requested Mr. Bushnell to put it on, and when answered "But that will leave you without one," Washington said "I have another one." The next day James Bushnell returned the overcoat to the great general, who then presented him with another overcoat for his own.

To Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Barney were born several children, including Lebbeus Barney, the father of our subject. He was born in Bennington and was a worthy representative of an honored family ever noted for straightforwardness in all life's relations. He was upright in all his dealings with his fellow men, was reliable in business and ever commanded the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact. He never sought or desired official preferment, but was a stanch advocate of Republican principles. He married Anna Bushnell, and both are long since deceased. They were the parents of ten children, of whom two are living: Mrs. Godfrey, and J. Hampton Barney, of Jersey City.

After attaining womanhood the daughter gave her hand in marriage to Samuel L. Godfrey, who was born in Bennington on the 11th of September, 1809. His mother's name was Sarah S. (Stiles) Godfrey, and his father was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, April 7, 1786, and his mother was a native of Bennington, born on the 1st of February, 1788. Samuel L. Godfrey was educated in the public schools of Bennington, and then entered commercial circles as proprietor of a general store, which he conducted throughout his business career. He enjoyed a liberal patronage, and his straightforward business policy and unquestioned probity commended him to the confidence of all. He was recognized as one of the leading and influential residents of Bennington, and his fellow townsmen, recognizing his ability and worth, called him to public office. He served as selectman and as justice of the peace, discharging his duties with promptness and



S. L. GODFREY.



JAMES BUSHNELL.

fidelity. His political support was given the Republican party, and he strongly endorsed its principles, believing they were best calculated to conserve the public good. He held membership in the Baptist church, and took an active interest in its work and contributed liberally to its support. His death occurred in Bennington in 1878, when he had reached the age of sixty-nine years. No man was ever more respected or more fully enjoyed the confidence of the people of Bennington, and his loss was deeply felt throughout the community as well as in the home circle.

Mr. Godfrey is survived by his widow and son Rufus B. Mrs. Godfrey, like her husband, is a Baptist and has led an earnest, consistent Christian life. She had four children, but Rufus B. is the only one now living. He was born in Bennington and makes his home with his mother. He is indebted to the excellent public school system of Bennington for the educational privileges which he enjoyed, and since his father's death he has had charge of the business. In connection with his mother, he owns an ochre mine, and in its operation is meeting with a high degree of success, its product finding a ready and profitable sale on the market. He, too, is an advocate of Republican principles, and keeping well informed on the issues of the day, is capable of supporting his position by intelligent argument. He has served as county commissioner and justice of the peace, and his efforts in behalf of the public welfare have been beneficial and far-reaching.

GENERAL WILLIAM WIRT HENRY.

General William Wirt Henry, for many years a prominent citizen of Burlington, Vermont, distinguished both by his military and civil record, is descended on the paternal side from Massachusetts stock. The founder of the Henry family in America emigrated to this country from Yorkshire, England, in the early portion of the eighteenth century, the first ancestor who appears in our colonial history being Luther Henry, a resident of Shutesbury, Massachusetts. His son, Sylvester Henry, who was a carpenter, removed to Vermont about 1795 and settled in Waterbury, in which town buildings which he helped to construct are still standing as monuments to his skill. James M., the son of Sylvester Henry, who was born in Waterbury in 1809, twice represented the town in the legislature. He was one of the leaders in the cause of temperance, taking an active part in the Washington movement, and for twenty years lecturing at irregular intervals in aid of sobriety and total abstinence. In his later years he was engaged in the drug business. He married in January, 1831, Matilda, daughter of Peter Gale, whose wife was of an old English family named Tottingham. James M. Henry was the father of eight children.

William Wirt Henry, eldest son of James M. and Matilda (Gale) Henry, was born November 21, 1831, at Waterbury, Vermont, and received his primary education in the common schools of the town, afterward becoming a student at the People's Academy of Morrisville, Vermont, where he graduated in the autumn of 1849. During the following winter he taught school at Wolcott, Vermont, and in the spring joined the company of the "argonauts" in California, where, for seven years, he led the life of a miner, and in 1857 returned, by way of the Isthmus to Waterbury, where he engaged in the drug business, becoming a member of his father's firm of J. M. Henry & Sons.

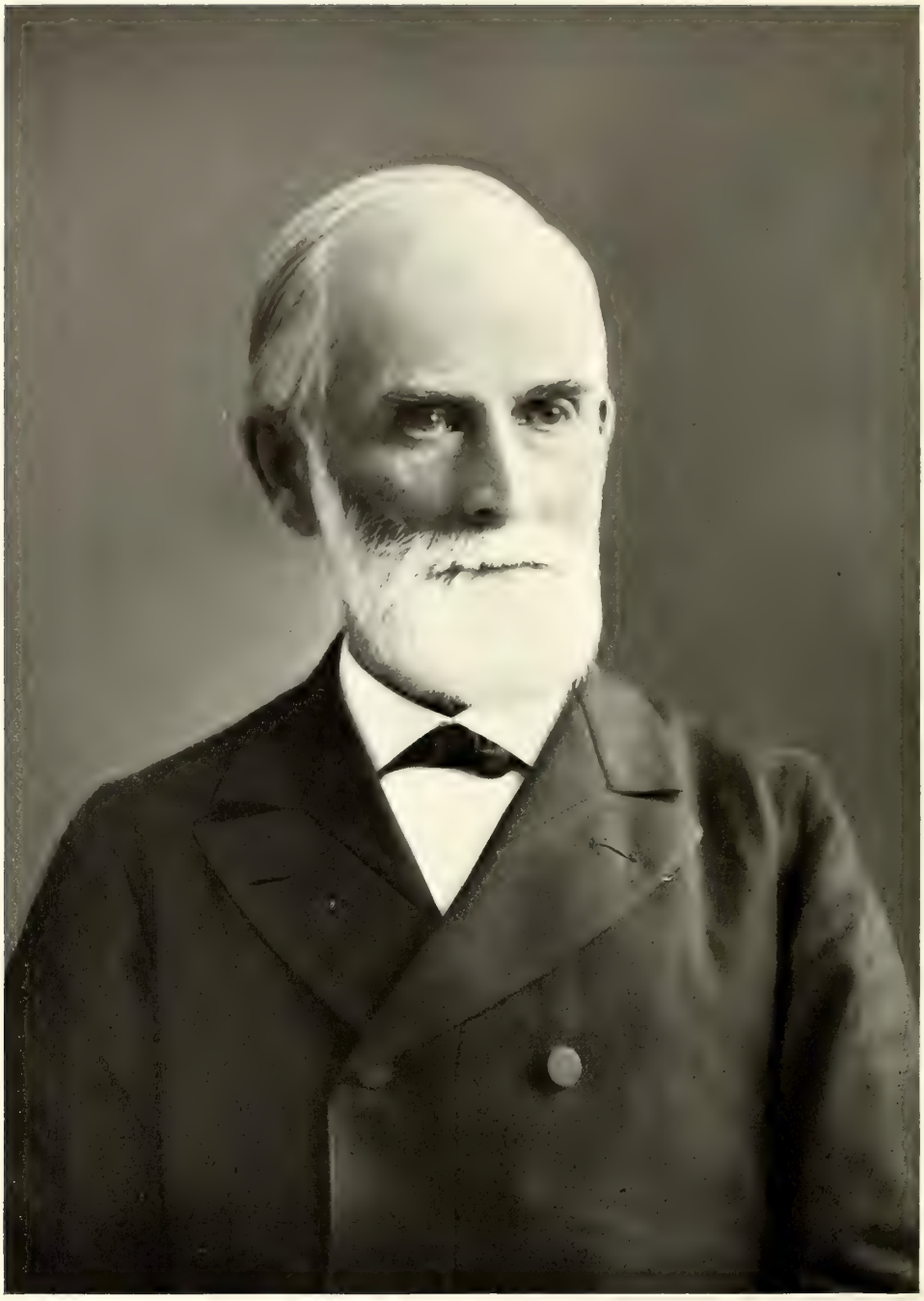
On the breaking out of the Civil war, Mr. Henry sold his interest in the business and devoted himself to military service. He recruited a company, in which he took his place as a private; this company became Company D, Second Regiment, Vermont Volunteers, and in it he was commissioned first lieutenant, May 21, 1861. He was mustered into service June 20, 1861, and was present at the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. Soon after that disastrous defeat, his health failed, and on the 5th of November, 1861, he was mustered out on a surgeon's certificate. Being told by physicians that it was absolutely necessary for him to lead an outdoor life, he purchased a farm and occupied himself thereon, and, to the surprise of both his friends and physicians, completely recovered. He again entered the service, August 26, 1862, with the commission of major of the Tenth Vermont Volunteers, and during the following winter served on the Potomac. On the 17th of October he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel, and on

April 20, 1864, to the colonelcy of his regiment, which he commanded in the battle of the Wilderness. On the night of the second day's fight, when the Confederates turned the right of the line and captured Shaler's Brigade, his regiment and that of Colonel Townsend, the One Hundred and Sixth New York, stopped the break and perhaps saved the army from destruction. For this gallant achievement, he received honorable mention in the reports of the commanding general. Colonel Henry participated in the sanguinary engagements of Spottsylvania and Talopotomy Creek, and also in that of Cold Harbor, in which he was wounded, losing the forefinger of his right hand. He also commanded his regiment at the battle known as the first Petersburg and at those of Weldon River, Monocacy Creek and Cedar Creek. At the battle of Monocacy Creek, Colonel Henry was slightly wounded, but at Cedar Creek, on October 19, 1864, he served as a target for the bullets of the enemy no fewer than four times, and for his gallantry on this occasion, he was awarded a medal by Congress. On the 7th of March 1865, he was breveted brigadier general "for meritorious services in the battles at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Cedar and Monocacy Creeks." The importance of the gallant stand made at the Monocacy may be estimated in the light of General Grant's statement, that he credited the Third Division of the Sixth Army Corps with having saved Washington by the stubborn fight it made with Early at that point. Through the winter of 1864, General Henry was disabled by illness and on December 17, 1864, was honorably mustered out of the military service of the United States, having taken part in fifteen regular battles, as well as in a number of skirmishes. General Henry's military record is honorable and brilliant, illustrating the best qualities of the genuine soldier and patriot, and exhibiting the characteristics of the born, disciplined and competent commander.

At the close of the war, General Henry returned to his business in Waterbury, and in 1868 removed to Burlington, establishing the old firm there under the name of Henry & Company. In 1870 this partnership was dissolved, the firm becoming Henry & Johnson, and later undergoing a final change to Henry, Johnson & Lord, under which title it is now doing business.

General Henry's record as a public man began during his residence in California, where he was appointed, in 1856, constable in White Oak township, Eldorado county. Since his retirement from military service, General Henry has not neglected the political interests of the state and of the nation which he has served so bravely and so well, but has cheerfully accepted the burdens and responsibilities which naturally fall to his lot. In 1865, 1866 and 1867 he represented the citizens of Washington county in the state senate. In each of these years he served as chairman of the committee on claims, and also on the committee on the reform school. In 1874 he was elected state senator from Chittenden county, and in view of his previous admirable record, was again appointed to the chairmanship of the committee on claims. In 1869, 1870 and 1871 he was one of the board of aldermen of the city of Burlington, officiating during the last two years as president of the board, and in 1887 and 1888 was elected to the mayoralty. In April, 1879, he was appointed United States marshal for the state of Vermont, in the place of General George P. Foster, deceased. May 1, 1883, he was re-appointed for four years by President Arthur, holding the position, in all, for seven years, and for two years filling the office of immigrant inspector. General Henry remained in business until his appointment as consul to Quebec by President McKinley. At the expiration of his term of service, he was re-appointed for four years by President McKinley.

General Henry is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, being the second to be honored with the election to the position of department commander in the state of Vermont, and he has also been admitted to the Order of the Loyal Legion and the Society of the Army of the Potomac. General Henry is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having received his first degrees in Aurora Lodge, Montpelier, in 1858, having been a charter member of the lodge at Waterbury and also past master and having been a charter member of Burlington Lodge, Burlington. He has enjoyed the honor of grand master and grand representative of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Masons, and that of past grand master



Henry A. Burt.

of the I. O. O. F. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

General Henry married August 5, 1857, Mary Jane Beebe, daughter of Lyman and Mary (Sherman) Beebe, of Granville, New York. Mr. Beebe followed the occupation of a farmer for many years in Waterbury until his retirement from active life; Mrs. Beebe passed away at the home of General Henry. General and Mrs. Henry were the parents of five children: Bertram; Mary Matilda, who became the wife of Frederick S. Pease, of Burlington, Vermont; Ferdinand Sherman; Kate Beebe, who married W. H. Hopkins, of Poughkeepsie, and Carrie Eliza. Mrs. Henry died in 1871, and of her children, Mrs. Pease is the sole survivor. A brother and sister of Mrs. Henry are still living: Mr. Charles Beebe and Mrs. G. M. Lord, of Burlington, Vermont. In December, 1872, General Henry married Valera Y., daughter of Timothy J. and Susan P. (White) Heaton, of Waterbury, Vermont.

HENRY A. BURT.

Henry Adams Burt, eighth child of Augustus and Mary (Lafferty) Burt, was born in Sheldon, Franklin county, Vermont, February 10, 1828. He is a direct descendant (seventh generation) of Henry Burt, who came from England to America in 1635 and settled in Springfield, Massachusetts in 1640. He was a prominent man in his time, and among his descendants are numbered one president of the United States, one president of Yale College, senators and representatives in Congress, soldiers of fame, judges and leaders in the professions and business world for nine generations.

Henry A. Burt, the subject of this article, was educated in the public schools at Bakersfield Academy, the Franklin county grammar school, St. Albans, Vermont, and graduated from the University of Vermont in 1849 with high honors, numbering among his classmates such men as Professor M. K. Petty, William G. Shaw, ex-Governor Roswell Farnham, Elnathan E. Higby, William W. Robertson and Rev. Edwin Wheelock. After his graduation, he was principal of the Franklin county grammar school for two terms, and then resigned on account of ill health. His father was a leading member of the Franklin county bar, and his brother, James S., although a young man, had won his way to the front by his ability and legal acumen, and, at the time of his death in 1862, was recognized as one of the brightest young lawyers in the state. The subject of this sketch read law in the office of his father and brother, and was admitted to the Franklin county bar in December, 1852.

With a well disciplined mind, studious habits, and untiring in his work, he early took high rank in his chosen profession, and to-day stands among the first lawyers in the Green Mountain state. He was state's attorney of Franklin county in 1860-1-2; was the legal adviser of the receivers of the Vermont division of the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad; attorney for the National Union Bank of Swanton, and has been identified with the more important litigation of his county for many years, still holding a large and lucrative practice in the state and federal courts. He has always been a staunch Republican and has represented the town of Swanton in the general assembly, having been elected town representative three different times; twice elected to the state senate from Franklin county, and was recognized as an able and conservative legislator. In 1897 he was appointed commercial agent of the United States at Stanbridge, Quebec, and held that position until he resigned in 1898. He has held various offices in the town of Swanton, and has always been identified with its business and commercial interests, its educational, moral and religious welfare, and has long held the office of senior warden of Holy Trinity church. He has also been president of Swanton village.

In December, 1852, he married Olive Lyman, daughter of Daniel and Harriet (Hawley) Lyman, of Jericho, Vermont, and first opened an office in Fairfield, Vermont, where he resided until 1856, since which time he has resided in Swanton, Vermont. Mrs. Burt was a lineal descendant of Richard Lyman, one of the original proprietors of Hartford, Connecticut, where he died in 1640. She was a woman of rare attainments, a devoted wife, a loving mother and valued friend. She died May 8, 1898, leaving two children, Henry Augustus, a lawyer by profession,

associated with his father, and Ellen Cornelia, wife of Rev. Edward S. Stone, a graduate of the University of Vermont and of the General Theological Seminary of New York. Another daughter, Mary Harriet, married Wallace E. Tobin, then a merchant of Alburgh, Vermont; she died December 27, 1886, leaving a son, Lyman Burt Tobin, born December 25, 1886, now a member of the Swanton high school. The son, Henry Augustus, is a graduate of Norwich University, and his daughter, Amy M. Burt, is a graduate of the University of Vermont, class of 1900, and is now a teacher of English and history in the St. Albans high school, at St. Albans, Vermont.

TYLER DAVID GOODELL.

Tyler David Goodell, proprietor of the Goodell House at Readsboro, has given a practical demonstration to the traveling public and to the world at large, that a hotel managed on strictly temperance principles can be run successfully, in Vermont, at least. He was born in Readsboro, November 10, 1849, a son of David Goodell. The earliest ancestors of whom he has definite knowledge resided in Connecticut, where his great-grandfather, David Goodell, was born and reared. His son, Harvey, when a young man, penetrated the wilds of western Massachusetts, and taking up land in the town of Monroe, erected a log cabin, into which he soon brought as his bride, Miss Ann Sherman, a young lady of fourteen years, and a native of Colerain, Massachusetts. In that humble log house they spent a large portion of their long lives, subsequently erecting a modern dwelling. There they reared the fourteen children born of their marriage, of whom twelve lived to attain maturity, among them being a son David, who was the father of Tyler D. Goodell. Three are still living, namely: Rufus, of Peoria, Illinois; Betsey, wife of Otis F. Littlejohn, of Mattapan, Massachusetts; and Amy, wife of Fayette Snow, of Rowe, Massachusetts. Harvey Goodell, in addition to tilling the soil, became the pioneer teamster of the county in which he resided, making a specialty of taking farm produce to Boston, and bringing back goods for the local merchants, his return loads being a heterogeneous collection of merchandise.

David Goodell, father of Tyler D., grew to manhood on the parental homestead in Monroe, Massachusetts, receiving his education in the district schools. When a young man he entered



TYLER DAVID GOODELL.

upon a mercantile career, traveling on the road as a peddler of "Yankee notions" for several years, after which he established himself in business in Readsboro, Vermont. Going from there to North Adams, Massachusetts, he was clerk in a store until his removal to Whitingham, where he had charge of the local hotel for awhile. Subsequently removing to South Readsboro, he carried on an extensive business as a dealer in cattle, horses, sheep and wool until 1884, when he located in Whitingham, Vermont, where he resided until his death, November 11, 1894. He was active in politics, at one time being prominent in the Know-Nothing party, and never shirked the responsibilities of office, serving as

selectman, justice of the peace, and as a member of the school committee, both in Monroe and in Whitingham. Fraternally he was a member of Wilmington Lodge Free and Accepted Masons. He married Sabrina Hicks, a native of Monroe, who died at the age of fifty-eight years. She was a daughter of Rev. Jonathan Hicks, a pioneer Reformed Methodist minister and circuit rider, who preached in Monroe and vicinity for over forty years. Mrs. Goodell was a notable housewife and was equal to any emergency. During the Civil war, when cotton goods were at fabulous prices, she, with an old-fashioned loom, wove over twelve hundred yards of linen and flannels. Four children were born into the parental household, two of whom survive, namely: Charles H., of Adams, Massachusetts, and Tyler D., the special subject of these memoirs.

Tyler D. Goodell was reared beneath the parental roof-tree, and received his early education in the common schools, remaining at home until twenty-five years old. Then with his brother, Charles, he adjusted his father's affairs, after which, in 1875, he settled in Readsboro, Vermont. From that time until 1885 he had the contract to carry the mail from here to Hoosac Tunnel, Massachusetts, likewise driving a stage between the two places, a distance of eleven miles. Purchasing his present hotel property in 1884 Mr. Goodell has rebuilt and enlarged the house until it accommodates fifty guests with comfort, and has managed it most successfully, winning the kindly regard and good will of his numerous patrons by his genial courtesy and prompt attention to their needs. In politics Mr. Goodell is a staunch and steadfast Republican and an active worker in the interests of his party. He served as a member of the house in the state legislature in 1880, 1886, 1892 and 1894, and as a member of the state senate in 1900. He has filled several of the local offices. In 1880, when he was first chosen as a representative, he was the first Republican that had been elected to that position for twenty years. He was again elected in 1886, when he served on the general committee that passed four-fifths of all the bills brought before the house, in 1892 was one of the committee on elections, and in 1894 served on the committee on banks. In 1900 he served as chairman of the joint committee of the house of correction in the state senate.

Mr. Goodell has been twice married. He married, June 25, 1871, Flora A., second daughter of Rev. Jeremiah Gifford, a well-known minister of Readsboro, who preached for a number of years in this and adjoining towns. She died three years later at the early age of twenty-one years, leaving two children, namely: Hallie T., a prosperous and popular merchant of Monroe Bridge, Massachusetts, and Readsboro, Vermont. In the former place he has been town clerk since reaching his majority, and has also served as town treasurer and tax collector. Flora Ellen, the second child, married, September 26, 1895, Clifford G. Brown, a grain merchant of Readsboro, by whom she has two children, Mabel and Eveline. Mr. Goodell married, February 12, 1879, Ida M. Robertson. Of this union four children have been born, of whom are: Earl W., manager of his brother's store in Readsboro and Harvey E., who assists his father in the management of the hotel, and an infant son, Richard Hicks Goodell.

ORION M. BARBER.

Orion M. Barber, a prominent member of the Vermont bar, and the present state auditor, who has at various times also rendered highly useful public service in other important positions, is a native of the state, born in Jamaica, Windham county, July 13, 1857. He comes from an old and honored New England family, many members of which were conspicuous in the higher walks of life. His paternal grandfather, Daniel M. Barber, was born in Massachusetts, July 2, 1777, and died in June, 1843, at the age of sixty-six years. He was a farmer by occupation and a man of much force of character, and his mental vigor was inherited by his descendants. He married Rhoda Cushing, who was born March 23, 1781, and died December 9, 1833. She was a daughter of Solomon and Polly (Burr) Cushing, and her mother traced her ancestry to a Boston family of 1638, among whose descendants were many who became noted figures in the history of Massachusetts—judges in the state courts and upon the supreme bench

of the United States, and one as a congressman from 1830 to 1837, and one of the number was a Harvard graduate in 1825.

David M. and Rhoda (Cushing) Barber were the parents of Emmons D. Barber, who was born in Townshend, Vermont, where he spent a useful life and died in Wardsboro, in 1898, at the age of sixty-three years. He was a farmer by occupation, a man of intelligence and sterling character. He was married to Lucia A. Pierce, a daughter of Abijah Pierce, who was born in Jamaica, May 29, 1792; her death occurred March 19, 1885.

Orion M. Barber, son of Emmons and Lucia A. (Pierce) Barber, began his education in the common schools and pursued advanced courses in Bernardston (Massachusetts) Academy and the Institute of South Woodstock and subsequently took a classical course at Leland and Gray Seminary at Townshend, Vermont. With this ample preparation and after teaching school for several terms and holding the position of school superintendent in Arlington, he entered upon the study of law under the masterly preceptorship of J. K. Batchelder, in Arlington. He afterward entered the Albany (New York) Law School and was graduated from that institution in 1882. Immediately afterward he entered upon practice in association with his law preceptor before named, and the partnership was maintained for six years. During the eight succeeding years Mr. Barber practiced alone, and in 1896 became a law partner of Judge Darling, of Bennington. This relationship has been profitably continued to the present time, in the interests of a clientele fairly representative of the largest personal and corporate concerns in the state. The principal burden of labor has devolved upon Mr. Barber since the beginning of the Roosevelt administration, when Judge Darling was called to the position of assistant secretary of the navy, necessitating his presence in Washington city during the larger part of the time. The firm maintains offices in Arlington as well as in Bennington, and their law library is famed as the most extensive in the state.

Mr. Barber, in addition to caring for his large practice, has at various times given attention to important official duties committed to him. In 1886-87 he served as state's attorney for Bennington county. In 1892 he was made a member of a committee appointed to revise the Vermont statutes, and two years later was made chairman of a committee charged with the editing and publication of the same. While he was thus employed, he was also, in 1894, appointed by Governor Woodbury and confirmed by the senate, to the office of railroad commissioner for a term of two years. In 1898 he was elected state auditor and he occupies that position at the present time, having been re-elected in 1900 for a two years' term.

Mr. Barber holds high rank in the State Bar Association, in which he maintains a deep interest. In politics he is a Republican, and he is favorably known throughout the state as a most earnest and capable exponent of the principles and policies of that party. He has taken an active part in every local and county convention since attaining his majority. He has also figured prominently in the various state conventions; in 1896 he was one of the delegates to the national convention which nominated McKinley for the presidency; in 1902 he performed yeoman service as state manager of the campaign for General McCullough, the regular Republican nominee for governor, in the most severe contest that was ever waged for the gubernatorial chair in Vermont, and the success of his candidate before the legislature attests the value of his services in this connection. Mr. Barber was married June 30, 1898, to Miss Alice Norton, a daughter of Luman P. Norton, and a native of Bennington. Of this union were born twin daughters, Lucia P. and Mab N. Barber. Mr. Barber has been a member of the Masonic order since attaining his majority and has taken the degrees of the council, chapter and commandery, and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine.

THOMAS HAWLEY CANFIELD.

The first arrival in America of this branch of the Canfield family was Thomas, who settled in Milford, Connecticut in 1646, coming from Yorkshire county, England. His grandson Nathan, removed to Arlington, Vermont in 1768 and Nathan's son Samuel was the father of the subject of this sketch, Thomas Hawley Canfield, born March 29, 1822 in Arlington, Vermont. His

mother, Mary Ann Hawley, was also of English descent, her ancestor, Joseph Hawley, of Derbyshire, England, migrated to Stratford, Connecticut early in the seventeenth century.

Vermont west of the Green Mountains, was chiefly settled about 1760 by people from Connecticut, who received titles to their lands by charter from Benning Wentworth, the colonial governor of New Hampshire. Several families came to Arlington to make it their home, prominent amongst whom were the Canfields, Hawleys, Wards, Allens and Bakers, who, during the early troubles arising from disputes concerning the New Hampshire grants, were most active leaders in the struggle.

Thomas H. Canfield was brought up on a farm and received his early education in the common school of his native town. He was afterwards sent to Burr and Burton Seminary in Manchester, where he was fitted for college at fourteen years of age. Not desiring to enter college so early, he worked for two years on his father's farm, after which he became a student in the Troy Episcopal Institute.

He was inclined to pursue a scientific course, but Bishop Alonzo Potter, then acting president of Union College, Schenectady, persuaded him to abandon his idea of becoming a civil engineer and he entered Union College as a junior in the fall of 1839. Before the completion of his college course, he was summoned to Vermont by the sudden death of his father, to care for his widowed mother and only sister, and again took up the burden of farm life. Finding agricultural labor too severe for his slender constitution, he removed in 1844 to Williston, where he became a merchant.

In the same year he married Elizabeth Ann, only daughter of Eli Chittenden, a grandson of the first governor of Vermont. She died in 1848 and he subsequently married, in 1860, Caroline Amelia, daughter of the Right Reverend John Henry Hopkins, first bishop of Vermont, by whom he had three daughters and two sons: Emily, John Henry Hopkins, Marion, Flora and Thomas Hawley Canfield, Jr.

In 1847 Mr. Canfield moved to Burlington and became, at twenty-five, junior partner in the then well known firm of Follett & Bradley, thenceforth Bradley & Canfield, wholesale merchants and forwarders in northern Vermont. He felt he was too young and inexperienced for such a responsible position, but soon his talents and ability found full scope in developing the large transportation interests of the firm. There were no railroads in those days in Vermont, and all kinds of merchandise had to be transported by this line of boats. Bradley and Canfield had extensive wharves and warehouses, as well as a line of boats to New York and Boston for transportation; their wharves were also the regular landing place for passenger steamers and other vessels. This was a business requiring capital and care and executive ability. Here Mr. Canfield first developed those powers of management of men and affairs that accomplished so much for the public good during all his after life.

About this time Professor Morse brought his telegraph into practical operation. Mr. Canfield, in connection with other public minded citizens, by visiting towns all along the route, succeeded in getting stockholders and organizing a company for the first telegraph line from Montreal to Troy, New York, on which was sent the first message, February 2, 1848.

His next enterprise was in connection with the introduction of railroads into Vermont. His firm, Bradley & Canfield, with others, engaged in building one from Bellows Falls by way of Rutland, to Burlington, which was completed in December, 1849.

At the same time they built the Rutland and Washington Railroad from Rutland to Eagle Bridge, New York, connecting at that point with a railroad to Troy and Albany and thus opened the first line of railroad to New York, as well as to Boston from northwestern Vermont. While these roads were being built, this same firm, in connection with T. F. Strong and Joseph and Selah Chamberlain, built the Ogdensburg Railroad from Rouses Point to Ogdensburg, as well as other railroads in New York and Pennsylvania.

Mr. Canfield had now a large fleet of boats engaged in the transportation business. Heretofore two days were required for mails and passengers to go between Burlington, Montreal and New York. Mr. Canfield first proposed to make a day line between these cities. He endeavored to enlist Governor Morgan, pres-

ident of the Hudson River Railroad, in the plan, but was coldly received, for the governor believed it was simply impossible. After several interviews, however, he consented to make the trial on condition that Mr. Canfield would guarantee his company from any loss. From New York to Montreal, the distance is about four hundred miles, requiring an average speed of forty miles an hour to accomplish the trip in one day. Accordingly, May 15, 1852, at six a. m., a train left Chambers Street depot, New York, carrying as passengers the superintendents of the Hudson River and Troy and Boston Railroads, who, with Mr. Canfield and several reporters, alone dared risk their lives upon such a crazy enterprise. Had not the New York papers for that morning been on board, the public could not have believed that such a quick passage had been made. Since then there has been no further trouble on that point, and two daily trains from New York to Montreal have been a matter of course.

Mr. Canfield next established a line of propellers between Ogdensburg and the upper Great Lakes, which opened a route by the lakes and the St. Lawrence for all western products, which hitherto had formed their outlet only through the Erie canal and the roads from Albany.

While engaged in this enterprise, he formed the acquaintance of Mr. Edwin F. Johnson, an experienced engineer, whose full and accurate information regarding the unexplored country lying between the Great Lakes and the Pacific Ocean impressed him with the importance of a railroad across the continent by the northern route, and determined him in the resolve to devote his life to the accomplishment of that vast undertaking. As an initial step he contracted with others in 1852, before there was any railroad into Chicago from the east, to build what is now known as the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, from Chicago to St. Paul, Minnesota, and to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. In those days railroad building was slow, materials difficult to get, capital timid, contractors inexperienced, and before the railroad was finished to Fond du Lac, the panic of 1857 stopped all work, embarrassing the company and contractors. Before the company could be reorganized, the war of the rebellion came on, when the urgent necessity of a railroad to the Pacific caused the government to select the middle route, granting it lands and a money subsidy, with the understanding that the same money subsidy should at some future day be given to both the northern and southern routes. But this was never carried out by Congress and the railroads by both these routes had to be built by private enterprise, with the land grant, but without any money subsidy from the United States government.

Soon after the war broke out the government assumed control of the railroads of the country. Colonel Thomas S. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was made assistant secretary of war and general manager, having for his special duty the collecting of the armies of the United States. He sent for Mr. Canfield and placed him in charge of all the railroads about Washington as assistant manager.

At this time Washington was surounded by the Confederates, and all communication cut off by land and water, except by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, with a single track. On this line all passengers and troops, all supplies for army and citizens, everything had to be taken. Thirty to forty trains of about thirty-five cars each, were run daily in the constant fear that the enemy might intercept them at any time. With the honorable exception of the superintendent, William Prescott Smith, the enemy controlled the western end of this road, while between Baltimore and Washington it was guarded, especially at the culverts and bridges, by a regiment under the command of Colonel John H. Robinson, of Binghamton, New York.

Naturally President Lincoln and cabinet were fearfully anxious. Only after repeated interviews and frequent assurances could Mr. Canfield satisfy the president that he could keep open communication with Washington on this single track (by adding eighteen miles of side tracks) over which three hundred thousand soldiers were to be transported, besides all supplies for the city and the soldiers in and around Washington, provided the government would furnish troops enough to protect the line from destruction.

This rigid system of guarding the railroad from Baltimore to Washington, by day and by night, the employment of experienced, loyal railroad officers whom he knew he could rely on and

the implicit obedience of all his employes, enabled Mr. Canfield to carry out his contract without an accident of any kind or the loss of a single life.

On leaving Washington in April, 1862, Mr. Canfield took charge of the steamers on Lake Champlain as superintendent and treasurer. He remained for about three years in Burlington, but his mind and thoughts were still absorbed with his favorite project, and in 1866 he conceived and organized the syndicate to construct the Northern Pacific Railroad, the magnificent enterprise, in connection with which he was most widely known. The space of this article forbids more than a bare mention of his indefatigable labors for many years in its behalf. When the contract with Messrs. Jay Cooke & Company was under consideration for negotiating the bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, Mr. Cooke required that that his own engineers should first examine the country through which the road was to be built, before signing the contract, and if their report was favorable, he would execute it. Mr. Canfield was selected by the directors of the Northern Pacific to conduct Mr. Cooke's party from the Pacific coast east and to show them a practicable route for a railroad. He met them at Salt Lake City, June 9, 1869, took them to Sacramento by rail, thence by stage nine hundred miles to Olympia, Washington territory. After exploring the bays and harbors of Puget Sound, he returned to Portland, ascended the Columbia river to Walla Walla, then the end of the settlements. Here he procured fourteen horses for the trip of five hundred miles across the mountains to Helena, Montana. All the provisions from Walla Walla through the Indian territory, had to be carried on horseback, for there were neither roads nor settlers, and his party slept on the ground at night without a tent or other covering than a blanket. From Helena he came on to the Yellowstone river, where Livingston now is, one thousand miles east from Puget Sound, which was about as far as Sitting Bull, then in command of that country, would allow him to come. In this trip he had to cross the two main ridges of the Rocky mountains several times, back and forth, to examine different passes in order to satisfy Mr. Cooke's engineers that a line across them was feasible. Once he encountered an Indian outbreak, when nearly all his horses were stolen by the Indians; had this occurred at an earlier stage of the journey the party might all have perished for want of food and transportation. After four months' absence, and traveling about eight thousand miles, Mr. Canfield was able to show to the entire satisfaction of the engineers a practical route, and their report being favorable, Mr. Cooke executed the contract for negotiating one hundred million dollars of the bonds of the company, and the work of construction was at last commenced.

Mr. Canfield was both director of the road, and, later, president of the Lake Superior & Puget Sound Land Company. In this last office his duties consisted largely in buying lands all along the surveyed route for the Northern Pacific Railroad, and laying out and platting and advertising cities for the future millions that were to come and settle in them. Of these no less than twenty-three towns from Lake Superior to Puget Sound were made ready for occupation through his labors, some of which have developed into large and prosperous cities.

The bankruptcy of Mr. Cooke in 1873 once more caused a change in Mr. Canfield's plans. From this time on he devoted himself mainly to his wheat farm, Lake Park, Minnesota, which attracted great interest as one of the first to show what crops might be produced on the rich prairie lands under careful, intelligent management. Here he labored with untiring zeal and varying success, always intending, as age drew on, to return to his home in Burlington, Vermont, where his family had resided in quiet comfort while he was traveling, toiling and working out his endless schemes for public welfare.

CAUGHNAWAGA CANAL.

While engaged in transportation on Lake Champlain about 1849, Mr. Canfield was very positive that a ship canal from Caughnawaga, above the Lachine rapids, in the St. Lawrence river, to Lake Champlain, was imperatively necessary to the full development of the country. He had frequent interviews in Montreal with the Hon. John Young, Benjamin Holmes, Harrison Stephens, Peter McGill, Messrs. Holton and Mc-

Pherson, forwarders, all men of broad views and extended knowledge of the vast west on both sides of the line. Mr. Young had already agitated the subject in Canada, and there was no man in the States or Dominion who was better informed upon the subject, or who could present it in a more convincing and magnetic manner. Meetings were arranged for by Mr. Canfield to bring this matter before the public in Burlington, August 14, 1849, and Saratoga, August 21, which were addressed by Mr. Young, Judge Follett, Charles Adams, Esq., and many other prominent men from Montreal, Troy, Albany, Whitehall and other cities. A committee was appointed of prominent citizens in the States and Canada, to devise measures to carry on the enterprise. A survey was made, and it looked as if the project was about to be accomplished. But when the charter was granted by the parliament of Canada, unexpected opposition arose, the result being so impracticable, Mr. Young and his friends concluded not to proceed with the undertaking.

In 1897 the project was again agitated. Mr. Canfield, as earnest as ever, exerted himself to the utmost to bring forward his convictions regarding his chosen route. At a large meeting of prominent business men brought together in Cleveland, September, 1897, for consultation on the question of canals in the east, he made his maiden speech (for he had always avoided speaking in public), which was received with great enthusiasm. He showed clearly that the only practicable outlet from the great lakes to the ocean, for large vessels, was through the Caughnawaga ship canal, Lake Champlain, the Lake Champlain canal enlarged and the Hudson river. Through this outlet it would be possible for western producers to send east without breaking bulk, and through this alone. Much interest was awakened by the facts he brought forward to sustain his argument. As the importance of the subject grew, commissioners were afterwards appointed by the government of the United States and Canada, and Congress appropriated two hundred and fifty thousand dollars towards surveys to be made. Mr. Canfield was in close connection with the commissioners, who gladly consulted him, relying greatly on his judgment and practical knowledge of the whole subject, from beginning to end, from New York to Duluth. On his last visit east, only a month before his death, he stopped in Washington by request of the commissioners to look after the bill in Congress for appropriation toward surveys mentioned above; and on his return to Minnesota, a few days later, he met these gentlemen in Detroit by appointment. At this time everything looked bright and promising toward the realizing of his cherished hopes for nearly fifty years, and he was very sanguine that before many months had passed the work would be actually begun, and his children might see the mighty ocean steamers sailing through beautiful Lake Champlain, en route from Duluth to New York. He never lost confidence in the fact that this canal would be built, sooner or later, for the necessities of trade and commerce would demand it, but he did not live to know the result or failure of all these endeavors.

CHURCH WORK.

Mr. Canfield was twice instrumental in enlarging St. Paul's church, Burlington, in 1852 and again in 1867. He headed the subscription lists generously, and persuaded others to subscribe, while Bishop Hopkins gladly furnished the Gothic plans for the building. In after years he aided Trinity Mission, Winooski, Vermont, and St. Paul's, Brainerd, Minnesota, in the same way, from plans this time drawn by Rev. Dr. John Henry Hopkins, Jr. Besides these, he assisted many other struggling missions in various ways. But he always felt that his crowning work for the church was the building of the Bishop Hopkins Hall, Rock Point, Burlington. He carried out in so doing the life-long desire of Bishop Hopkins, and was thus inspired to devote himself with all his energy to the enterprise, winning confidence by his courage, acquiring gifts of money and giving largely himself, till in less than two years the hall was built, the grounds laid out, and everything made ready for occupation, and *entirely free from debt.*

Mr. Canfield represented Vermont as delegate in six general conventions of the church: In Philadelphia, 1856; in Richmond, Virginia, 1859; in New York, 1874; in Boston, 1877; in Chicago, 1886; in Minneapolis, 1895. For several years he was a member of the standing committee of the diocese, and was the most active trustee of

the Vermont Episcopal Institute, from its inception, in 1854, till the day of his death. For sixteen years he was junior warden of St. Paul's parish, Burlington. Honored and beloved by Bishop Hopkins and Bishop Bissell, their closest interests always in behalf of the church were marked by harmony and entire confidence and trust. Nothing could keep Mr. Canfield away when needed for trustee meetings or the sessions of the Vermont diocesan conventions, and these bishops knew they could always depend upon him for faithful, loving service. He was present at the diocesan conventions for forty-four consecutive years, part of the time as delegate and for the last thirty-five years as the devoted secretary, coming often from Minnesota for the special purpose.

The church schools at Rock Point, the Vermont Episcopal Institute for boys, and the Bishop Hopkins Hall for girls, built through the energy, liberality, determination and hard labor for years, of both Bishop Hopkins and Mr. Canfield, were *successful and self-supporting so long as Mr. Canfield retained a controlling influence in the board of trustees, and the confidence of the bishop.* The rent for the first twenty-one years of the boys' school, under the management of Rev. Theodore A. Hopkins, carefully invested by Mr. Canfield, as treasurer of the institution, amounted to over nine thousand dollars, which, added to five thousand dollars left by Bishop Hopkins towards the girls' school of the future, was a great addition to the funds for the hall in 1888.

Mr. Canfield was always interested in the country and in politics, but never allowed his name to be brought forward for office of any kind. A Whig in the days of that party, he was afterwards a strong Republican, always voting in line with the leaders.

Mr. Canfield possessed marked characteristics. Strong and courageous and determined in will-power, he was gentle and persuasive in manner, leading others by influencing their judgment, never by coercion. Hopeful, buoyant, resourceful and far-seeing, he was always the strongest when others were cast down, and quick in expedients to restore hope, and bring wrong to right again. Bright and genial, ready to aid everybody at all times with advice, or money, or both, he helped many a man to make or mend his fortunes, or his character. He had hosts of friends everywhere, among young and old. His tender care of very old people was one of his most marked traits. He was generous to a fault, and never quick to suspect bad motives. He was a perfectly honest, upright God-fearing man, for fifty years a consistent member of the Protestant Episcopal church. Never in his life was he known to use tobacco in any way, to play cards, to drink, to dance, or to fritter time away in amusement, or even vacations. During all his active business career of over fifty-five years, he rarely took a day for recreation, finding all the rest he required in change of occupation, and full satisfaction and enjoyment in whatever work he was engaged, and in conquering such difficulties as arose from time to time in all of his various projects. He was domestic in his tastes, and devoted to his family. Business calling him so frequently from home was a constant and severe trial borne most uncomplainingly by him for the good of the cause —for the work he believed he was destined to accomplish for the benefit of the country at large for millions yet to come. Few men have lived fuller, busier lives than his. The Rev. Dr. Wickham, for over thirty years the principal of Burr and Burton Seminary in Manchester, Vermont, knowing Mr. Canfield's career from boyhood, wrote to the editor of the Manchester *Journal:* "If Burlington can boast of her Edmunds, the leader of the United States Senate, and of her Phelps, the eminent jurist and distinguished representative at the court of St. James, she has not another citizen that has honored her more than Thomas Hawley Canfield."

Mr. Canfield died suddenly, January 20, 1897, while sitting at his desk in Lake Park, Becker county, Minnesota, aged nearly seventy-five. His body was laid beside his son, John, in the private, consecrated cemetery at Rock Point.

Recquiescat in pace.

HON. DANIEL ROBERTS.

During the unprecedented period of sixty-seven years, Daniel Roberts, of Burlington, was one of the most gifted, industrious and successful practitioners in the courts of Vermont, and dur-

ing his long and busy life, he has also adorned various important positions and made notable contributions to the literature of his profession. His descent was from Ephraim Roberts, of Watertown, Litchfield county, Connecticut, who served in the continental army and was made an invalid in the service, after which he returned home and his death occurred July 5, 1776. He married Phoebe Clark and they left two sons, Daniel and Ephraim. Daniel, the eldest, was orphaned in his tender years and served a seven years' apprenticeship to a cloth-dresser, was also a school teacher for about seven years, and for thirty years followed his trade in Wallingford, Vermont, after which he removed to Manchester. He married Almira Bishop and he and his wife were fond of good reading and were musically inclined, the one being a performer on the flute and the other a charming singer. They died at ages of seventy-nine and eighty-four years, respectively, and their remains lie buried at Manchester, Vermont.

Daniel Roberts, the fifth of the eleven children born to Daniel and Almira Roberts, was born at Wallingford, Vermont, May 25, 1811. He was studiously inclined from his earliest years, and at the age of fourteen entered Middlebury College, in which he graduated when eighteen years of age. He then read law under Harvey Button, of Wallingford. Mr. Roberts was admitted to the bar of Rutland county in the year of his attaining his majority, and he then made a trip down the Mississippi river, visiting Grand Gulf, Natchez and New Orleans. In 1833 he went to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he had relatives living, and for two years was associated with Murray McConnell, a distinguished member of the Illinois bar. Here he met a former classmate in the person of him who afterward became known as the sainted Rev. Dr. Truman M. Post, of St. Louis, and he also made the acquaintance there of Stephen A. Douglas, who was then a young lawyer active in local politics, but who afterward became famous in national affairs. In 1835 Mr. Roberts returned to Vermont on a visit, but he was destined to make his stay permanent. For twenty years he practiced in Manchester, having succeeded to the business of Milo S. Bennett, who became judge of the supreme court, and in 1856 he removed to Burlington, where he formed a partnership with Lucius E. Chittenden, this association being maintained until 1861, when Mr. Chittenden became register of the United States treasury.

Mr. Roberts was actively engaged in his profession until shortly before his death, which occurred October 6, 1899, and in his later years his son Robert was associated with him. The uninterrupted continuity of his professional record is shown by the fact that his name first appeared in the state reports in 1837, and is found in every volume down to the year 1897, when he made his last argument before the supreme court. His first case (9th Vermont) called for deep research in English law, and his brief was learned and exhaustive—in his own opinion he never drew one surpassing it. In addition to the large practice in the United States court, his engagements were mainly in Chittenden, Addison, Rutland and Bennington counties. He was attorney for Governor Page and the Rutland Railroad Company, and later for the Vermont Central Railroad Company in its various and extensive litigation. He was absorbed in his profession, seemingly pursuing it for love, and he did not suffer his attention to become drawn from it by scheming for money-getting or for political distinction. He was conscientiously thorough in the preparation of his cases, and was combative and vigorous in their conduct. Deeply read in all branches of the law, he was peculiarly resourceful, and in a trial was seldom taken at a disadvantage by the tactics of an opponent. He was strong before a jury, even in his later years, with his sonorous and well carrying voice, his command of language and his capability, on occasion rising to heights of real eloquence. He was pre-eminently a safe counselor and adviser, and his advice was widely sought because of his known immaculate rectitude, which would not suffer him to lead a client astray or into difficulty.

He had no liking for criminal law, but appeared in a few cases, some of which were of peculiar dramatic interest or involved an interesting legal principle. He had not been long engaged in practice when, with Harmon Canfield, also a young attorney, he was assigned by Chief Justice Williams to defend Archibald Bates, who was charged with shooting his brother's wife one

evening as she sat near a window nursing her child. A verdict of murder in the first degree was brought in, and the condemned man was hanged in the presence of a great multitude on Bennington Hill, February 8, 1839, this being the last public execution in Vermont, all succeeding ones having been within the walls of the prison. This trial was one of the notable events in the early career of Mr. Roberts. He said that, though he defended the prisoner with intense earnestness, he never spoke to him before, during or after the trial, nor did he attend the execution. At the June term of 1863, two men, Purcell and Costello, were jointly indicted for the murder of a fellow Irishman, who was stabbed one night as they were all on their way from the Dorset Mountain quarries, each one having been drinking heavily. It was absolutely certain that one of the defendants had committed the murder, but it was uncertain which was the guilty party, and there was no evidence of conspiracy between them. Purcell was allowed a separate trial upon demand, and was defended by Mr. Roberts, who secured an acquittal on account of the uncertainty of the case, and it appeared in the trial that it was more probable that Costello committed the deed. The latter, tried at a subsequent term of court, also was acquitted, as in his trial it seemed that Purcell must be the guilty person. Each verdict appeared to be clearly right, and yet the result of the two trials was that a murderer was acquitted, but which was he? In the case of the state versus McDonald (32 Vermont Reports, page 491) a notable instance is found where the law on homicide is involved. Mr. Roberts' brief on the case is particularly pointed and in the opinion of Chief Justice Redfield, is worth study. On a second trial of McDonald he was very properly convicted of manslaughter and sent to the penitentiary for life, where he died of consumption.

In 1878, under a contract with the judges of the supreme court and by authority of the legislature, he completed a digest of the decisions of the supreme court down to and including volume 48, entitled "Roberts' Vermont Digest," and he afterward published a supplement, this book having since become a standard encyclopedia of the law of Vermont. Had he been less devoted to his profession, public honors would naturally have come to him, although by temperament he was not a politician in the generally accepted sense. As it was, he was called to various important positions. In 1853-4 he was a bank commissioner, and in 1865-6 was special agent of the United States treasury department, and 1868-9 was state's attorney for Chittenden county, and as such surprised the public by doing his full official duty, thus becoming a disturber of the comfort of many, especially in the prosecution of liquor venders. During the first term of President Grant and through the influence of Senator Edmunds, he was offered the solicitorship of the treasury, which he declined. At one time in his youth he served as brigade inspector of militia.

From his earliest years, Mr. Roberts was a determined enemy to slavery, and was, in turn, as parties disappeared, a Liberty party man, a Free-Soiler and a Republican, and he was at times put forward as a candidate to head what was known to be a forlorn hope, where the only end to be subserved was the crystalization of public sentiment. In 1840 he headed the Free-soil state ticket and received more than a thousand votes, a gain of about seven hundred over that cast for Birney, the presidential candidate of the party. In the same year he was the orator at the Bennington county celebration of emancipation in San Domingo. During these years he frequently aided in assisting fugitive slaves to Canada and freedom. On occasion, when the minister would refuse to give notice from the pulpit of anti-slavery meetings, he would rise from his seat in the choir and make the announcement himself. In 1841 the famous abolition journal, *The Emancipator,* contained an earnest declaration of principles from his pen. In 1850 he was a Free-soil candidate for Congress, but was of course defeated; was a prime factor in the organization of the Republican party, to which he steadfastly adhered except in 1872, when he supported Greeley, and during the Civil war, unable to enter the military service on account of his age, he supported the government by every means in his power, and contributed largely to filling the ranks of the state regiments.

Mr. Roberts was much in demand as a speaker on various notable occasions, having been the ora-

tor of the Vermont centennial celebration at Bennington in 1877, and was one of the speakers at the semi-centennial reunion of his college class at the commencement in 1879, when he received the degree of Doctor of Laws. In a later year he made the address of welcome to the visiting society of the Grand Army of the Potomac, and he presided at the services held in memory of President Garfield. A man of fine literary tastes, he was an enthusiastic and diligent reader, and he particularly delighted in the old English authors now too little read. In his early life he wrote verses of considerable merit, some of which are preserved in Hemmenway's "Poets and Poetry of Vermont." He held a warm affection for young men, and particularly for those making their beginnings in law, while to the younger members of the bar he was the freely consulted encyclopedia of law. When interrogated by them, he generally began with a mild reprimand for their lack of scholarship, and then gave them in generous measure all the advice they required.

It was the sad yet pleasant duty of Robert Roberts to read a memorial sketch of his honored sire before the Vermont Bar association, October 23, 1900, and in this he said: "As a man Daniel Roberts was a product of Vermont. He was born here, educated here, made sacrifices to remain here, and here alone he was moulded by the discipline of a long, long life of varied activities and experiences. He loved Vermont's hills and valleys, streams, forests and song birds. He was, therefore, and of right ought to have been in character, simple, primitive, strong, independent and religious. But from what source came his quaint and lively humor, his poetic sense, his love of letters and music, and quick intelligence in matters of form and balance? These flowers of the spirit are not supposed to flourish on the Puritan stock. But in his case, as in Sampson's riddle, 'Out of the strong came forth sweetness.' A friend has written of him, 'I think he was the most multifarious man among us, the man capable of appreciating and enjoying the greatest number and variety of things which interest men of vigorous minds and healthy impulses. He could enjoy a good story, a good song, a good argument in court, a good book, a good sermon, a good friend, a good action, and he was at the same time discerning and generous in his estimates and judgments.' To me this seems a true and just estimate."

In July, 1837, Mr. Roberts was married to Caroline Diantha, a daughter of the Rev. Stephen Martindale, Jr., and his wife, Diantha Kent. Mr. Martindale was descended from Edward Martindale, who came from England to Westfield, Massachusetts, in 1730. Gershom, seventh son of Edward, was born in 1725, and died in December, 1775. He married Bathsheba Nash, who died May 27, 1808, at Dorset. Their third son, Stephen Martindale, was born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in 1759 and moved to Dorset, Vermont. At the age of eighteen years he was in the battle of Bennington, and during the war of 1812 was lieutenant colonel commander of the Second Regiment, First Brigade of Vermont Militia, consisting of volunteers and drafted men, and was probably at the battle of Plattsburg. He was a representative in the Vermont legislature from Dorset in 1794, 1802 and 1828. He married Huldah Smith, a daughter of Simeon and Rachel (Dibble) Smith, both probably born in Lenox, Massachusetts, whence they removed to Dorset, Vermont. Simeon Smith was first lieutenant in John Paterson's Massachusetts Regiment from May to December, 1775; captain in Warner's Additional Continental Regiment, July 5, 1776; and was retired January 1, 1781. He was surprised and captured at Fourteen Mile Island, Lake George, July 15, 1779, with eight others and nine were killed at the same time, most of them from Colonel Warner's regiment at Fort George. He was taken to Montreal, where he suffered hardships from which he never recovered. His death occurred in 1786, and that of his wife in 1813, and both lie buried at Dorset. An account of his capture is contained in the Haldimand manuscripts in the British Museum in London.

Stephen Martindale, jr., a son of the above-named Stephan Martindale, was born in 1787, in Dorset, Vermont, and died in 1847 in Wallingford, that state. Evidence of his military service is contained in various documents possessed in the Roberts family. Among these are his warrant as sergeant major in his father's regiment, over the signature of Stephen Martindale, lieutenant

colonel commander, dated July 26, 1812, and his commission as adjutant in the same regiment, signed by Governor Martin Chittenden, May 2, 1814. He was in camp at Plattsburg in 1812. Letters from him are preserved written from camp at Burlington, Vermont, dated September 11 and October 11, 1812; also a plan in ink made at Plattsburg, showing the harbor at Plattsburg, the location of the batteaux, the encampment of the United States troops and Vermont militia and the house in which he was quartered, all drawn by his own hand and addressed to his wife, with his signature, "S. Martindale, Jr., sergeant major," and dated October 20, 1812. He became a Congregational minister at Tinmouth and afterward at Wallingford, Vermont. He married Diantha Kent, of Dorset, Vermont, she being a daughter of Cephas Kent, Jr., and his wife Lydia Sheldon. Cephas Kent, first, with his wife, Hannah Spencer, moved, prior to 1777, from Suffield, Connecticut, to Dorset, Vermont, where they kept an inn. Hemmenway's Historical Gazeteer says: "At this historic tavern, September 26, 1776, was held a general convention of fifty-one members, representing thirty-five towns, where it was resolved that they declare this a free and independent district." He was the first representative from Dorset to the state legislature in 1778, and he and his wife lie buried in that town and on his tombstone is a most interesting epitaph recounting his virtues. Cephas Kent, Jr., son of the above Cephas Kent, enlisted at Dorset in the summer of 1776, at the age of twenty-one years, and went on the campaign into Canada, and the Roberts family have a copy of his war diary. Three or four of his brothers were in the battle of Bennington. Four children were born to Daniel and Caroline Diantha (Martindale) Roberts; Mary; Caroline M.; Stephen M., who is a physician; and Robert, a lawyer.

Robert Roberts, youngest child of Daniel and Caroline Diantha (Martindale) Roberts, was born in Manchester, Vermont, in 1848 and was educated in the Burlington high school, the Burr and Burton Seminary, of Manchester, and the University of Vermont, graduating with honors at the last named institution in 1869. He afterward completed the course at the Columbia College Law School of New York, and was admitted to the bar of Chittenden county at the September term, 1871. Since then, with the exception of one year in Europe spent in study and travel, there acquiring a speaking knowledge of French, since perfected, and two years of practice in Chicago, 1876-7, he has been constantly engaged in practice in Burlington. For some years he was associated with his talented father, whose gifts and tastes he inherited in a marked degree. During the years of 1874, 1878 and 1880 he was official reporter of the state senate and a press correspondent from the capitol. In 1882, on the Republican ticket, he was elected to the legislature from the city of Burlington, and was placed upon two important committees, the judiciary and revision of bills, being chairman of the last named. From 1887 until 1889 he was city attorney of Burlington, while in 1890 he was elected to the state senate for a term of two years, serving as chairman of the judiciary committee. In his legislative services, he displayed high qualities as a law-maker, and left his impress upon many important pages of the statute books of the commonwealth. His most notable public service in the senate was in leading the opposition to the bill to remove the State Agricultural College from Burlington. The bill passed the house by a very large majority, but was fought to its death in the senate. In 1889, after a sharp contest, he was elected to the mayoralty of Burlington, and was re-elected in 1900 by a large majority, proving himself a most sagacious and progressive executive. He is now engaged under contract with the state in the work of preparing a digest of all decisions of the supreme court of Vermont. A man of broad intelligence and warm human sympathies, he has a marked influence in the community. He is a fluent and graceful speaker, and is frequently heard with pleasure upon public occasions on political, educational and social topics. His social associations are with the Algonquin and Ethan Allen clubs, and he was president of the last named for several years; is a trustee of the University of Vermont, a member of the advisory board of the Home for Destitute Children, a trustee of the state library, a director of the Merchants' Na-

tional Bank, of Burlington and president of the Society of the College Street Congregational church.

Mr. Roberts was married October 20, 1886 to Miss Minnie Elizabeth Lyman, a daughter of Edward and Minerva (Briggs) Lyman, of Burlington. The Lyman family has been a leading one in Windsor county, Vermont, for a century past. The father of Mrs. Roberts, born in Woodstock, this state, became a prominent merchant and banker of Burlington.

JOHN L. F. BURDICK, M. D.

John L. F. Burdick, who was a prominent physician of Winooski, Vermont, was descended from an ancient New England family, which originated in England and first appears in the form of Burdette, of which the present family name is a corruption. The great-great-grandfather of John L. F. Burdick, was a captain of an English vessel, and after passing most of his life on the ocean settled in Rhode Island. Thence, during the eighteenth century, Elijah and Lybius Burdick, half-brothers, emigrated to the vicinity of Hoosick Falls, New York. The latter afterward settled in Warren county, New York, while Elijah became one of the first settlers in Westford, Vermont, as stated in the history of that town. In that town, on the 30th of January, 1790, was born Nathaniel, father of John L. F. Burdick and the third of the six children of Elijah Burdick and his wife, Rhoda. Rhoda Burdick died in Westford in the early part of the last century. Elijah died on the 29th of December, 1815. Nathaniel Burdick married Mary Benjamin, of New York state, immediately after which event he went to Ira, Rutland county, remaining there until about 1841. He then passed about three years in Westford, and removed to De Kalb, St. Lawrence county, New York, where he spent the remainder of his days, until March 11, 1863. He was a farmer of more than usual intelligence and performed the duties that fell to his lot with a cheerful readiness that commanded the esteem of his fellow-townsmen and acquaintances. He was a member of the old Democratic party until the time of Fremont, for whom he voted, and after whose defeat he always advocated the principles of the Republican party. Although not an office-seeker, he was justice of the peace for some time while residing in Ira, and after his removal to New York, was honored by an election to the legislature of that state, a more difficult position to attain than a corresponding office in Vermont. His wife survived him until January 10, 1872, when she died in Rossie, New York, at the home of her daughter, Julia R. Wetmore. They had seven children, named as follows in the order of their birth: Thomas Benjamin, Charles W., Julia R., Mary L., John L. F., Emily A. and Horace W., all of whom are deceased. Three of the brothers, Thomas B., Charles W. and John L. F., practiced medicine.

John Lafayette Burdick was born in the town of Ira, Rutland county, Vermont, on the 16th of December, 1824, where were born also all of his brothers and sisters. He attended the common schools of his native town until about his seventeenth year, after which he pursued his studies for two years in a select school in Westford, one term in Potsdam, New York, and four years in Gouverneur Academy, New York, receiving a thorough mathematical training at the latter institution under the tuition of Dr. J. W. Armstrong, of Gouverneur. He was then enabled to enter Union College one year in advance. He remained in this institution one year and a half, being forced to withdraw during his junior year by a severe attack of typhoid fever. In the fall of 1849 he took a tour through the Atlantic and Southern states for the recovery of his health, an object which he accomplished in about a year. When he was again able to engage in some active occupation, he was pursuaded to open a select school in Westford, Vermont, which he taught very successfully for two terms, having a regular attendance of no fewer than eighty pupils. The two school years immediately following the summer of 1850 were passed as principal of the graded school at Winooski, but the fall terms of 1851 and 1852 were occupied in attendance upon lectures at the Castleton Medical College. By dint of thorough and persistent study, he was graduated from that college in the fall of 1852. He at once opened an office in Winooski and prosecuted a successful and growing practice up to the time of his death.

Dr. Burdick's first political affiliation was with the Democratic party of ante-bellum times. His sympathies and better judgment were alienated, however, during the agitation of the Free-soil arguments, from which time he was a straightforward member of the Republican party. As a consequence of his high social and professional station he was repeatedly urged to enter the field as a candidate for political office, but persistently and firmly declined, believing that he could better perform his mission by confining his activities to his practice, and to a solution of the questions it involved. He was an enthusiastic student and practitioner of medicine. His fellow physicians appreciated this fact, and manifested their appreciation by several gratifying elections to high positions. For example, he was elected to the presidency of the old Chittenden County Medical Society a number of times, and was twice president of the Burlington Medical and Surgical Club. He was one of the attending physicians of the Mary Fletcher Hospital every year from its inception till his death. He was gratified by these evidences of confidence in him, because it was his delight to deserve the esteem of his fellows in the medical profession.

Although not members of any church, Dr. and Mrs. Burdick had a strong preference for the Baptist denomination, in accordance with family tradition. As there was no Baptist church, however, in Winooski, they regularly attended and contributed to the support of the Congregational church.

November 16, 1851, Dr. Burdick married Miss Anna L., daughter of Eli Warren Burdick, of Westford, she received an academical education at Bakersfield, Vermont. They had one child, a daughter, Lucy Florence, born September 17, 1874, who pursued her studies at home until entering the University of Vermont, from which she graduated in the class of 1895. She afterward taught two years in public schools, since which time she has given her attention to the study of music. Miss Burdick also assists students of the university to pass examinations in mathematics, in which science she is considered most remarkably proficient. She is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society and is very popular in college circles.

On December 11, 1897, Dr. Burdick died, unfeignedly regretted by all who had ever been brought within the sphere of his influence. His death left a void in the community in which so many years of his long and useful life had been passed, and a few members of which had not had cause to bless him for the skill and kindliness with which for nearly a half century he had led the life of an enlightened, benevolent physician, and an honorable and high-minded man. Among the characteristics which caused Dr. Burdick to be universally beloved was the pleasure which it afforded him to aid the young in obtaining an education, his predilections in this regard having been fostered by his experience as a teacher. Mrs. Dr. Burdick died at the age of sixty-five.

Mrs. Burdick's sister, Mrs. L. E. Ballard, who for a number of years followed the profession of teaching and was prominently known in educational circles, was a granddaughter of Elijah Burdick, mentioned in the sketch of Dr. John L. F. Burdick as one of the pioneer settlers of Westford, Vermont. Eli Warren Burdick, son of Elijah, spent his life as a farmer in Westford, where he died at the age of seventy-eight. His wife, Julia C. Burdick, was born in Rhode Island, and was, with her husband, a member of the Baptist church, in which Mr. Burdick took an especially active part, being for many years the leader of the choir. Their family consisted of four children, two of whom are living: Mrs. L. E. Ballard, mentioned at length hereinafter; and Mrs. Julia F. Dyke.

Mrs. Ballard was educated in the New Hampton Institute in Fairfax, Vermont, and later was for some time a teacher in the common schools of Winooski, where for fifteen years she was a leading educator, having charge of a department, and filling the position of an influential worker in the cause of education. She became the wife of Alfred Cowles Ballard, July 2, 1868, who for a number of years was one of the leading lawyers of Winooski, Vermont.

Alfred Cowles Ballard, a native of Goshen, Connecticut, passed his boyhood in Tinmouth, Vermont, and was a graduate of the University of Vermont. During the Civil war he enlisted in Company B, Ninth Regiment, Vermont Volunteers, in which he was commissioned second lieutenant, and later promoted first lieutenant, and with his regiment participated in the most impor-

tant campaigns of the Army of the Potomac. At the end of his period of service he was honorably discharged, and returned to Winooski, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. Mr. Ballard was deeply interested in politics, in which he took the active part for which his gifts as a public speaker peculiarly fitted him. In the forcible and eloquent addresses which he was solicited to deliver in all parts of the state, his influence was always exerted on the side of high principle and enlightened progress. Mr. Ballard was an earnest temperance worker, and did all in his power to advance the cause of education, acting for six years as superintendent of schools in Winooski, Vermont. He was active in Masonic circles, and occupied a high place in the regard of all who knew him, whether socially or professionally. Mr. and Mrs. Ballard were members of the Congregational church, to which Mrs. Ballard still belongs. Both took an active part in church work, Mr. Ballard being superintendent of the Sunday-school in which his wife was a teacher, she being also organist of the church for nearly twenty years. Mrs. Ballard is interested in education, particularly in the work of the young ladies of the University of Vermont. The pleasant elocution evenings given by the latter annually originated through her, and she gave the first prize of fifty dollars in gold, which has been kept up by others ever since.

Mr. Ballard died on the 28th of November, 1874, at the comparatively early age of forty years. It was felt that by his death not only his family and immediate friends, but the whole community had sustained a serious loss. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Ballard has resided with the family of Dr. Burdick.

WARREN EDWARD PUTNAM, M. D.

Dr. Warren E. Putnam, of Bennington, Vermont, known throughout the state for his excellent professional attainments and for his literary accomplishments, is descended from one of the earliest and most worthy New England families, which, in its various generations, for nearly seven centuries has contributed of its members those who have been signally useful in every honorable walk of life.

The family comes of old English stock, the original name having been De Puttenham. The earliest mention of the family, so far as known, is found in the "Domesday Book," compiled by order of William the Conqueror, and is seen among the three thousand names there enumerated. Puttenham, Herts county, England, was the first known seat of the family and is mentioned in the great survey ordered by King William. The village, as is seen, bore the family name and does so to this day. The "De" was dropped from the name in the thirteenth century, and "Puttenham" was changed into the anglicized form of Putnam in the fifteenth century. The former estate and home of the family in the parish of Puttenham and Aston Abbotts is now owned and occupied by the Earl of Roseberry.

The coat of arms which has been borne by the Putnams from early times, prior to the visitations, was first granted to Sir George Puttenham, of Sherfield, and to Nicholas Putnam, of Penne, and is described in the Visitations of Bucks, by Harvey, in 1566 and 1634 and in the Visitations of Hampshire in the latter year. These arms are also described by Burke in his "General Armory." They consist of a sable between eight crosses crosslit-fitchee, argent a stork of the last beaked and legged gules. Crest, a wolf's head gules.

Dr. Putnam's genealogical descent, so far as known, is as follows: Simon De Puttenham, living in 1199; Ralph De Puttenham, of Puttenham, born in 1217; Richard, born in 1263; John, 1291; Thomas Puttenham, reign of Edward I; Roger, high sheriff for Herts in 1322; Henry, 1300-1350; Sir Roger, 1320-1380; William Puttenham, of Puttenham and Penne, 1370-1452; Sir George, 1408-1473; Nicholas Putnam, of Penne, born in 1460; Henry, living in 1527; Richard, 1523-1556; Nicholas, of Wingrave, died in 1598; his son John was the first member of the family to come to America. The names of the wives of the English ancestors are not given for lack of space, but several of them were of noble blood. The genealogical line here given is all from record and is believed to be absolutely correct. John Putnam, of Aston Abbotts, county of Bucks, England, mentioned above, was born about 1580, and came to America in the year 1634. His wife, Priscilla Gould, to whom he was married in England, was admitted to the church in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1641, and he became connected with



W. L. Putnam

it six years later, and was made a freeman the same year. In 1644 the town of Salem voted that "a patrol of two men be appointed each Lord's Day to walk forth during worship and take notice of such as did not attend worship, and who were idle, etc," and to present such cases to the magistrates. All those appointed were men of standing in the community, and for the ninth day those designated were John Putnam and John Hawthorne. John Putnam was a farmer and exceedingly well off for that day, and he must have been a man of considerable education, for he wrote a fair hand, as is shown by deeds on record. He died suddenly, in Salem village, Massachusetts, December 30, 1662, aged about eighty years, and the following account of that event was written in 1733 by his grandson, Edward Putnam: "He ate his supper, went to prayer with his family, and died before he went to sleep."

Lieutenant Thomas Putnam, eldest son of John and Priscilla Putnam, was baptized at Aston Abbotts, county of Bucks, England, March 7, 1614, and died at Salem village, Masachusetts, May 5, 1686. It is of record that he participated in the famous "Narragansett fight," being lieutenant of a troop of horse. He was married at Lynn, Massachusetts, August 17, 1643, to Ann, daughter of Edward and Prudence (Stockton) Holyoke, who came from one of the most prominent and aristocratic families in the colony, and were founders of the present city of Holyoke, Massachusetts. She occupied in the church the "principal pew" reserved for women, the leading church distinction in that day. Her death occurred September 1, 1666. Lieutenant Thomas and Ann (Holyoke) Putnam were the grandparents of Major General Israel Putnam, and great-grandparents of Major General Rufus Putnam. Ann Holyoke was also the great-aunt of Edward Holyoke, president of Harvard University from 1737 to 1769. After the death of his first wife Lieutenant Putnam married, September 14, 1666, Mary Veren, widow of Nathaniel Veren, a wealthy merchant of Salem. She died in March, 1694. On November 11, 1672, Lieutenant Putnam was made chairman of the committee to carry on the affairs of the parish. He was the wealthiest citizen of Salem.

Sergeant Thomas, son of Lieutenant Thomas and Ann (Holyoke) Putnam was born in Salem, Masachusetts, January 12, 1652; on February 2 of the same year he was baptized in the First church, and he died in Salem May 24, 1699. September 25, 1678, he was married to Ann, youngest daughter of George and Elizabeth Carr, of Salisbury, where she was born June 15, 1661; her death occurred at Salem June 8, 1699. Thomas Putnam received a liberal education and wrote a fine, clear hand. Many of the records of the witchcraft trials, in which he took a prominent part, were written by him. He was the largest taxpayer in Salem, and a man of great influence in the Massachusetts colony.

Seth Putnam, son of Sergeant Thomas, was born in Salem, in May, 1695, and died in Charlestown, New Hampshire, November 30, 1775. September 16, 1718, he was married to Ruth, daughter of John Whipple; she was born in 1692 and died in Charlestown February 1, 1785. Seth Putnam aided in forming the first church in Charlestown and was one of the first ten members. August 14, 1753, the first town meeting was held in that place, and he was chosen a tithing man. He was highly respected in the community, and his tombstone bears the inscription, "The memory of the just is blest."

Thomas Putnam, the sixth son of Seth and Ruth Putnam, was born in Billerica, October 22, 1728, and died in Charlestown, New Hampshire, August 20, 1814. He was married in Lunenburg, Massachusetts, January 24, 1754, to Rachel, daughter of Captain Ephraim and Joanna (Bellows) Wetherbee, of Charlestown, Massachusetts; she was born April 3, 1733, and died June 12, 1812. Thomas Putnam took part in the French and Indian wars as soon as he was able to bear arms, for in 1750 we find him the fourth name on the rolls of Captain Steven's company. He was prominent in both civil and religious affairs. He was one of the first members of the church in Charlestown and was afterwards a deacon. In Acworth he was the first justice of the peace; he was moderator of the town meetings there in 1775 and 1779, and selectman from 1772 to 1778, with the exception of 1774 and 1777, his service being during the most important years of the Revolutionary war period.

Seth Putnam, son of the last mentioned parents, was born in Lunenburg, Masachusetts, September 16, 1756, and died in Putnam, Upper

Canada (now Ontario), September 3, 1827. He was married on February 14, 1790, to Sarah Harding, who was born in Nova Scotia May 14, 1763, and who died in 1827. When Seth Putnam was nineteen years old he was a private in Captain Samuel Wetherbee's company in Colonel Isaac Wyman's regiment, which marched to reinforce the northern army in June, 1776. He afterward became an officer in the Revolutionary army. He was also a member of the famous "Boston Tea Party." He became a pioneer in Canada, where he purchased a large tract of land, and was a successful farmer up to the time of his death. He built the great macadam highway for the government, one hundred and sixty miles in length, from Hamilton, Upper Canada, to Chatham, Upper Canada.

Thomas Putnam, the son of Seth and Sarah (Harding) Putnam, was born in Delaware, Upper Canada, October 28, 1804, and died March 26, 1880. In his youth, in his father's house, he witnessed the historic interview between General Proctor and Tecumseh, the night previous to the battle of the Thames, in which the great Indian chief was killed. General Proctor made the house of Seth Putnam his headquarters at that time. In 1825, the year he attained his majority, Mr. Putnam located in Dorchester, Upper Canada, where he laid the foundation of an extensive mercantile and manufacturing business, and became so prominent a citizen that in 1839 the name of the town was changed to that of Putnam in his honor. Mr. Putnam first married Nancy Dygert, daughter of Sylvanus Dygert, a prominent citizen of his county; by her he had a son and a daughter, Marshall S. B. Putnam and Harriet A. Putnam. He next married Nancy Harris, daughter of the Rev. John Harris, of Boston, one of the best known clergymen of his day, who never had but one pastorate and held that for forty years. She was also the grandniece of General Nicholas Herkimer, who commanded the American forces at the battle of Oriskany, one of the pivotal battles of the Revolution, where, having received a fatal wound, he still continued to command his troops while calmly smoking his pipe, saving his one thousand men from utter annihilation at the hands of overwhelming numbers under command of Sir John Johnson, Joseph Brant, the famous Indian chief, and the notorious Butlers. Congress erected an imposing monument to his memory a few years ago. It is placed over his grave two miles east of Little Falls, New York, and may be seen on the south side of the New York Central Railroad, near a large red brick house, his home. Nancy Harris was also near kin to the Van Rensselaers, as was his first wife, and also, by marriage, grandniece of General Philip Schuyler. Thomas Putnam had six sons and one daughter; Dr. Putnam, the subject of this sketch, was the youngest son of the second wife. During the troublous times incident to the Canadian rebellion of 1837-38 Mr. Putnam sympathized with the supporters of responsible government, and thus became an object of suspicion to the Tory party then in power, so much so, in fact, that he was obliged to remain in concealment many weeks to save himself from imprisonment and probably a worse fate. He had previously, in anticipation of trouble, constructed a secret chamber in his house which could be entered only through a concealed sliding panel. He remained in this room six weeks, during which time British soldiers searched the house more than once. This chamber was still to be seen in the old mansion a few years ago, and may be there still. He greatly aided the rebel cause with both money and influence. Mr. Putnam was appointed a magistrate by the governor and held the office for forty-two years; this is a life appointment in Canada. He refused all other public offices which were frequently tendered him. Mr. Putnam, always known in his county as the "Squire," met with business reverses late in life which left him only a very moderate competence after honorably satisfying the honest demands of every creditor in full, although not compelled to do so by law at the time, his losses having been due to the dishonesty of a partner whom he trusted. Thomas Putnam's eldest brother, General William Putnam, whom the historian Thellier, in his "History of the Canadian Rebellion," speaks of as "the brave and chivalrous, although too daring Putnam," commanded the rebel troops at the battle of Windsor, where he fell at the head of his men, shot through the brain. His career for the last two years of his life, to quote the words of a prominent writer, was one of "the most romantic" in the annals of the country. He served as an aide de camp to

General Sir Isaac Brock at Lundy's Lane, and was with that gallant soldier when he fell mortally wounded at Queenstown Heights, holding his head upon his knee until Brock breathed his last. He was afterwards commissioned captain of the London Guards, which position he held ten years previous to the Canadian rebellion of 1837-38.

It is from this long line of distinguished ancestors that Dr. Putnam has come, and he was born to the last named parents in Putnam, Canada, May 6, 1857. He acquired his preliminary education in the village schools, and afterward graduated from the Brantford Collegiate Institute in Canada. He studied medicine in the Cleveland (Ohio) Homeopathic Medical College, from which he was graduated with honors, and he subsequently took post-graduate courses, attending lectures and clinics in St. Thomas Hospital, London, England, hospitals in Paris, France, and later in Chicago. After his return from abroad he practiced his profession for twelve years at Hoosick, New York. In 1893 he moved to Bennington, Vermont, where he has built up a large and lucrative practice. His high professional standing is attested by his connection with leading medical societies, among which are the Vermont state Homeopathic Medical Society, the Vermont State Sanitary Association, the Peekskill (New York) Medical Society, the Medical Society of Northern New York, the Cleveland Homeopathic Alumni Association and the American Institute of Homeopathy. In 1896 Governor Grout appointed him to the position of surgeon general of the state of Vermont, with the rank of brigadier general, a splendid testimonial to his professional ability and personal worth; he did not serve, however, as he was not a member of the National Guard. He is loyally devoted to the interests of his town, and an active participant in all movements having for their end the advancement of the community. He is an influential member of the executive committee of the Bennington board of trade. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, but he has had little ambition to hold office; he has been village trustee and in March, 1902, was elected by a large majority to the office of president of Bennington. He is also president of the Bennington board of health. Through his distinguished ancestry he holds membership in a number of patriotic organizations: the Bennington Battle Monument and Historical Association, Vermont Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Vermont Society of Colonial Wars. He is also an honorary member of Custer Post, G. A. R., of Bennington. He delights in literature and kindred avocations, and is the possessor of a valuable collection of curios, among them many rare and ancient coins which he gathered while traveling in Syria, Asia Minor and Africa.

On October 7, 1887, Dr. Putnam was married to Miss Anna Sherwood Hawks, a member of one of the most highly respected families of Brooklyn, New York. Her father, who died in that city at the age of fifty-four, was a member of the firm of Knowlson & Company, bankers and brokers in Wall Street; her mother, who was Miss Annie Sherwood, is widely known as a writer of much ability, being the author of the hymn "I Need Thee Every Hour," and of many others; she now makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Putnam. The members of the Putnam family are highly regarded for their excellent traits of character and their usefulness in the community, and their home is the center of many pleasant gatherings.

GEORGE SAMUEL RUSSELL.

For many years George S. Russell has been identified with the agricultural interests of Addison county, and he now makes his home in Middlebury. His birth occurred in Shelburne, this state, on the 21st of February, 1846, being a son of Harry Russell, also a native of that place, his birth there occurring in September, 1812. The paternal grandfather, Thomas Russell, claimed Hinesburg as the place of his nativity, and his father, Charles Russell, came to the Green Mountain state from Connecticut, being one of the first settlers of Hinesburg. In compensation for the service which he rendered in surveying the town, he was given a tract of land, and he finally became the owner of six hundred acres. Thomas Russell also followed the tilling of the soil as a life occupation, and in Sheburne, this state, he owned one hundred acres, which he continued to cultivate until his

life's labors were ended in death in 1816. His wife bore the maiden name of Azuba Rogers, and was a native of Connecticut. She bore her husband four children, and her death occurred in Malone, New York, at the age of eighty years, passing away in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which she was long a faithful member.

Harry Russell spent his entire life in the place of his nativity, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and his death, which occurred at the age of eighty-three years, was occasioned by his being thrown from a wagon. He held many of the town offices and was a man of much influence in his community. He married Maroa Reed, who left two children at her death, Joshua C., the elder, born in 1836, died in Shelburne in 1878, and Imogene Maroa married Egbert B. Wilmot and died in May, 1898, in Orange, New Jersey. For his second wife, Mr. Russell chose Sarah Miner, a native of Shelburne where her father, Samuel Miner, was numbered among the early settlers, the latter's father, Roswell Miner, having come to this state from Connecticut in 1794. The Miner family was planted in America by Thomas Miner, who came from England in 1630 with Governor John Winthrop. Landing at Salem, he settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts, removing later to Stonington, Connecticut, where he died in 1690, at the age of eighty-three years. Roswell Miner, who settled in Shelburne was his grandson. The line has been traced to Sir Henry Miner, of Mendippi Hills, Somersetshire, England, who died there in 1359.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Miner became the parents of a number of children, but only one is now living, Mrs. Ira Russell, of Burlington, Vermont. Samuel Miner's widow drew a pension for his services in the war of 1812. Of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Russell, four are now living, George S., of this review; Henry W., of Hinesburg; Noble M., a resident of Red Rock, California; and Edmond A., on the old home farm in Shelburne. The mother departed this life at the age of fifty-two years, in January, 1869.

George S. Russell was reared and received his elementary education in the schools of Shelburne, afterward pursuing his studies at Essex Center, and subsequently entered Shelburne Academy. At the age of twenty-three years he located on the farm which he still owns, in the town of New Haven, which consists of two hundred and eighty acres of rich and fertile land, and in addition, he also owns another tract of one hundred and forty-seven acres. Until 1901 he engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and is recognized as one of the leading agriculturists of this part of the county. At the present time he makes his home in Middlebury, a part of the time, but retains a place of abode on the farm, which is located on the main road from Vergennes to Middlebury, being distant six miles from the latter place. In 1869 Mr. Russell was united in marriage to Amanda C. Carter, who was born in Monkton, Vermont, in which place her father, Harry W. Carter, was also born. He was a son of Solomon Carter, a native of Connecticut, born in October, 1785. The last named was a son of Solomon Carter, with whom he came from Connecticut to Vermont before 1800. Solomon Carter, Jr., was called to his final rest at the age of eighty-two years, July 10, 1868. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Laura Peck, was born in New Haven, Vermont, and was a daughter of William Peck, whose history will be found in that of Warren Peck, in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Carter became the parents of six children, four of whom grew to maturity, but all are now deceased and the mother's death occurred at the age of forty years. Harry W. Carter, the father of Mrs. Russell, was reared on a farm in New Haven, and after reaching his twenty-first year, returned to Monkton, where he continued to reside for the succeeding twenty-five years. His last days were spent in his home in New Haven, where he died March 23, 1888, at the age of seventy-five years. He was married to Eliza Beers, a native of Ferrisburg, where her father, Elnathan Beers, was a prominent farmer, he having come to this state from Connecticut, and his death occurred at the age of eighty-seven years. Her mother, who was in her maidenhood, Sally Capron, was a native of Rhode Island, and she became the mother of five children, but of this number Mrs. Caroline Collins is the only survivor, and she resides in Monkton, having reached the age of ninety-six years. Her mother

passed away at the age of eighty-seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Carter had one child, Mrs. Russell, and the mother was called to her final rest March 8, 1888, at the age of sixty-eight years. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Russell has been blessed with one son, Leroy C., who was born May 23, 1874. He is a graduate of the Middlebury College, taught school three years in New York towns, pursued the study of law in Burlington, and is now engaged in practice at Middlebury. He married May Rockwell, of Ashtabula, Ohio, and they have one child, George L. Mr. George S. Russell gives his political support to the Republican party, and he has served as chairman of the board of selectmen, as a justice of the peace and in 1894 was called upon to represent his town in the legislature. His religious preference is indicated by his membership in the Congregational church, of which his wife and son are also members.

LEON H. GILLETTE, M. D.

Dr. Leon H. Gillette, a skilfull and prosperous physician of Wilmington, Vermont, is a native of the state, born in Whitingham, March 15, 1869. He comes of honored pioneer stock, being a direct descendant of one of the early settlers of the town of Wilmington, in the following direct line.

Timothy Gillette (1), with his sister Milly, moved from Connecticut and settled in Wilmington in the year 1784, taking up land in the northwest part of the town and clearing the same for a farm. Of his marriage with Lydia Waters five children were born: Oliver, who lived to old age and died unmarried; Deborah, who also lived to old age and died unmarried; Timothy, Jr., who married Beulah Fitch; Sylvia, who died unmarried; and Lydia, who married Samuel Negus, Jr.

Timothy, Jr. (2), and his wife were the parents of four children, Fitch, Waters, Calista, Elliott. Fitch married Melinda Yeaw, who lived but a short time; later he married Sarepta Yeaw, a sister of the first wife; one child was born of this union, who died in infancy, the wife passing to her rest a few years later, while Fitch lived to the ripe old age of eighty years and died March 4, 1880. Calista died at eighteen years of age, unmarried. Elliott died in early manhood, unmarried.

Waters Gillette (3) was born and reared in Wilmington. After securing all the education furnished by public schools of the time and having decided upon a professional career, he read medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Pulsifer, and completed his professional education at the old State Medical College at Castleton, from which he was graduated in 1831, and he located in Wilmington as a first field of labor. June 28, 1832, he was united in marriage to Miss Brittania Whitney, of Marlboro, Vermont. They removed to Readsboro, Vermont, in 1834, where



LEON H. GILLETTE, M. D.

Dr. Gillette continued in his professional work until 1840, being prominent in public affairs, and representing the town in the legislature of 1838. In 1840 he removed to Whitingham, where he labored as an active practitioner until his retirement from active pursuits in 1881, completing a full half century of active practice. He was a

very successful physician, caring for an extensive patronage and having a remarkably large territory to cover, making his visits on horseback. He was held in high esteem throughout the county, served them three times in the state legislature from Whitingham, and held various town offices of honor and trust. He died July 7, 1892, at the advanced age of ninety-one years, and his wife died September 8, 1885, at the age of seventy-two years. She was a woman greatly respected by a large circle of friends.

Dr. Waters and Brittania (Whitney) Gillette were the parents of nine children: Calista D., born June 16, 1833; she was married October 17, 1855, to John W. Sawyer, of Whitingham, who survives her, and she died in 1876. Barnicia, born January 13, 1835, died August 30, 1854, aged nineteen years, unmarried. Henry O., born December 18, 1836; he was married to Miss Sophronia Reed October 29, 1863, and died December 19, 1877, aged forty-one years. Sabrina A., born May 28, 1839, died November 29, 1862, aged twenty-three years, unmarried. Elliott F., born June 12, 1841; he was married October 16, 1867, to Miss Luana Newell, and they are the parents of two children, Edith and Charlie, living at Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts. Winslow W., born October 22, 1843, died September 28, 1845, aged two years. Abigail M., born September 2, 1845; married, October 16, 1867, the late Chester B. Newell, of Whitingham; she is still living at Wollaston, Massachusetts; they were parents of four children, Baxter, Myrtie, Infant and Cherry. Ransom W., born November 27, 1847; he was married to Eliza Read, of Heath, Massachusetts, who died in 1893, and they were the parents of four children, Edgar, Grace, wife of Arthur Summer, of Heath, Blanche, and Nellie, who died April 19, 1901. Cora B., born January 18, 1850; she was married January 1, 1873, to the late John T. Gould, of North Adams. They were the parents of two children, Ethel and Spurr, both of whom are deceased.

Henry O. Gillette (4), third child and eldest son of Dr. Waters and Brittania (Whitney) Gillette, was born and reared and acquired his academical education in Whitingham and at the Gillette homestead in that town. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death at the age of forty-one years, December 19, 1877. He served in the Civil war as lieutenant of Company F, Sixteenth Regiment, Vermont Volunteers, and fought gallantly at the battle of Gettysburg. He was a staunch Republican in politics, served in various town offices, and represented the town in the legislature in 1876. He was a member of Jacksonville Lodge, F. & A. M., and was identified with the Universalist church and was one of its generous supporters. He married Sophronia Read, October 29, 1863. She was born in Heath, Massachusetts, a daughter of John and Jane (Burrington) Read, who reared the following named children: Sophronia; Lizzie, deceased; Benjamin, of Northampton, Massachusetts; Frederic; Eliza, wife of R. W. Gillette, deceased; Nellie, wife of Edwin B. Hale, of Bernardston, Massachusetts. John Read, who was a farmer, died at the age of seventy-six years, in 1893; his widow is now living (1903). Both were identified with the Universalist church.

Henry O. Gillette and Sophronia (Read) Gillette were the parents of six children, five of whom came to years of maturity and four of whom are still living: Wallace L., of Turner's Falls; Leon H.; John R., of Whitingham, who married Miss Blanche Goodnow, of Whitingham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Goodnow, and they have one daughter, Leah, aged ten months; Henry O., Jr., also of Turner's Falls, Massachusetts; and Herbert, who was reared on the home farm, subsequently engaged in real estate business in the west, later became assistant secretary of state of South Dakota, and died at the age of thirty-six years. The widowed mother of this family makes her home at Turner's Falls.

Leon H. Gillette (5), third son in the family last named, received the rudiments of his education in Whitingham and was fitted for college at Powers' Institute, Bernardston, Massachusetts. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Vermont in the class of 1891. The following four years Dr. Gillette was located in Whitingham, and then removed to Wilmington, where he has built up a lucrative practice. He is identified with the more prominent medical and fraternal organizations of the vicinity, being a member of the State Medical Society; the Windham County Medical Society, of whose board of censors he is a member; and the Ameri-



MYRON A. READ

can Medical Association. He is a member of Ridgley Lodge, No. 16, I. O. O. F., of Jacksonville, Vermont.

Dr. Gillette was married to Miss Fannie Persens, October 30, 1890. She was born in Bernardston, Massachusetts, a daughter of Edgar and Ellen (Clough) Persens, now residents of Leominster, Massachusetts, both of whom were identified with the Unitarian church. Mrs. Gillette was one of a family of seven children, of whom six are living: Oler Persens, of West Fitchburg, Massachusetts, who married Miss Carrie Ingram; Charles, of Maynard, Massachusetts, who married Fannie Bardwell; Addie, who married J. W. Litch, of Lowell, Massachusetts; Nellie, who married Frederic Strong, of South Hadley Falls, Massachusetts; and Cora, who married Ernest Rumery, of Winchendon, Massachusetts. Dr. and Mrs. Gillette are the parents of six children, Waters, Corrinne, Gertrude, Margaret, Cleon and Linwood. The parents are supporters of the Universalist church.

RUTH READ.

On what was once known as the Hawley farm, a large and valuable tract of land near the village of Shelburne, resides a lady who has long been conspicuously identified with the agricultural interests of her community. She is now the most prominent representative of a widely known and influential family who came originally from Lincolnshire, England, and who have for generations been active in the industrial, social and political life of Vermont. Some of them rose to positions of great prominence and influence, while others in a less conspicuous way were factors in the development of their respective communities. Miss Ruth herself has constituted one of the strongest links in this genealogical line and is widely known for her strength of character, business ability and interesting personal traits. She manages with marked skill the extensive estate inherited from her late lamented father and shows that she has inherited the strong qualities for which that honored gentleman was noted during his lifetime. With a certainty that any details concerning an old family like this will prove entertaining, an effort will now be made to present in outline the salient features of the history of Miss Read's more immediate ancestors.

Joshua Read, grandfather of Miss Ruth, was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, February 28, 1762, a son of Amasa Read. Joshua Read came from Mansfield, Connecticut, as far back as 1785, and was one of the earliest pioneers of this part of Vermont. He located on a tract of two hundred acres of land adjoining that now occupied by his granddaughter and erected one of the first farm houses in the town. Miss Read cherishes and preserves the original deed given by Ethan Allen to Joshua Read, bearing date June 30, 1785. Most of this land is still held by Miss Ruth Read. He spent most of his life on this place and died April 30, 1846, at the residence of one of his sons, after reaching the ripe old age of eighty-four years. He held the office of justice of the peace for a good many years and was a good business man. He married Orphena Hurlburt, a native of Connecticut, born November 5, 1766, and by her had ten children, of whom six grew to maturity, but all are long since dead, the mother herself passing away December 28, 1812. Her sister was the wife of Remember Baker, distinguished in the early history of Vermont. The Hulburts were of Welsh origin. Joshua Read was married a second time, to Ruth Steward, who is now also numbered with the dead. He was a man of enterprise and industry, accumulated valuable real estate and for many years was a leading citizen of the town, where he filled offices of trust. He was a member and deacon in the Congregational church.

Myron Alanson Read, son of Joshua and father of Miss Ruth, was born on his father's farm in Shelburne and received his principal education in the academy at Burlington. In 1830 he purchased the farm now owned by his daughter and began that business career which is so remarkable for what he did and the methods pursued in its accomplishment. His beginning was quite modest, as he was only able at first to buy about twenty-five acres of land, but this was steadily increased from time to time by that industry and persistence so characteristic of the typical New Englander until at length he found himself possessed of a fine estate of three hundred acres. He devoted his place to general farming, but raised a great deal of stock of different kinds

and managed his affairs with such skill that all the departments were made to show profit in the long run. He was a member of the Republican party in Vermont, and advocated its principles with great earnestness during the formation of that great organization. He held various town offices at different times, such as lister and selectman, filling the latter office far many years with the good judgment which always characterized the management of his own affairs. He joined the Masonic fraternity early in life and during all the subsequent years was devoted to the principles and active in the interests of that ancient and honorable order. He was also much interested in whatever might benefit agriculture, that noble calling to which he had devoted his own life, and his zeal made him a very useful member of the Grange, of which he was a charter member, as well as other farmers' associations. He had three brothers and two sisters, all older than himself, and each of them filled their parts in the various walks of life in such a way as to reflect credit upon the family. The most distinguished was Almon H. Read, who studied law and practiced his profession with marked success in Montrose, Pennsylvania. He became quite conspicuous in politics, was a member of the legislature and at the time of his death was a member of Congress from his district. Joshua, a younger brother, was a farmer and died in Shelburne at the comparatively early age of thirty-five years. Orphena, eldest of the sisters, became the wife of Jonathan Lyon, and ended her earthly pilgrimage as long ago as 1828. Ralph, third of the brothers, was a farmer in Shelburne all his adult life, filled the office of justice of the peace many years, and died in the '70s when seventy-five years old. He was the father of seven children, two of whom, Dr. Henry Hurlburt and Miss Cornelia, are now living in Shelburne, on the paternal estate. Clarissa, the youngest daughter, married Samuel Whitney and died some years ago in Lebanon, Illinois. Myron A. Read married Julia, daughter of Elhanan W. Spear, one of the early settlers of Shelburne. The last named was prominent in business as a farmer and owner of a shoe shop and tannery, and represented the town in the legislature. He married Louisa Saxton, who died at the early age of nineteen years, after giving birth to an only daughter, who became the wife of Myron A. Read. Of the latter's five children, the four now living are Cassius, of New York city; Giles, of Rincon, New Mexico; Clayton, of Burlington, Vermont; and Miss Ruth, the immediate subject of this sketch. Orpha L., the fourth child, died September 11, 1896, at the age of fifty-eight years. She was a person of intelligence and refinement, and a fine musician. Naturally of a retiring disposition, she was prevented by ill health from taking a very active part in the management of affairs. Both parents are now dead, the mother having passed away January 13, 1843, at the age of thirty-five, and the father on September 25, 1891, when eighty-five years old. They were pious members of the Episcopal church and exemplary Christians, who taught morality and religion both by precept and example.

Ruth Anna Julia Read, youngest of the children, was born on her father's farm in Shelburne and there spent the happy days of her girlhood amid the delightful home surroundings and under the care of the most affectionate of parents. She was given an excellent education in the common schools and the Female Seminary at Burlington, after which she taught school for some years with flattering success at different places. Eventually she deemed it her duty to return home and take care of her father in his old age and by her filial attentions well repaid this venerable parent for the care bestowed upon herself in the days of her youth. Since his death she has been managing her patrimonial estate with an energy and business ability that would have delighted him who instilled into her mind those lessons of economy and thrift that ever accompanied his own operations. Besides general farming, Miss Read devotes much attention to dairying, that department of agriculture so suitable for women, and has one of the neatest establishments of the kind in all the country around. In fact, her products enjoy an enviable local fame, and there is no greater treat for her friends than to partake of the milk and butter of this well conducted manufactory of those indispensible table necessities. She keeps about eighteen cows of the best grades for dairying purposes, employing two men in the summer season to look after outdoor work, and it is safe to say that no other farm of similar size in Vermont is better managed than

that presided over by this worthy daughter of an honored ancestry. Miss Read is chairman of the board of trustees of the Shelburne Free Library, and is otherwise interested in the progress of the community.

DOUGLASS HENRY DYER.

The Dyer family of Vermont, honored in all its generations by its members, who have lived lives of the most exemplary personal conduct and of great usefulness to their fellows, owes its foundation to William and Mary Dyre (the original spelling), who were residents of Boston, Massachusetts, but fifteen years after the coming of the "Mayflower." This couple were presumably cousins, whose parents came in that famous vessel. They became obnoxious on account of their religious sentiments, and William Dyre was driven out of the Massachusetts colony to the new settlement formed by Roger Williams, and was one of those who purchased Rhode Island. His wife, a minister in the Society of Friends, was arrested in Boston and sent to prison and condemned to death by hanging, but was reprieved after the noose had been put about her neck. In 1660 she was again summoned to court in Boston, charged with being a Quaker, and was executed upon the gallows. Her husband, who had not embraced her religious faith, occupied various public positions.

Among the descendants of this pair were many of the best families of Delaware and Maryland. Their eldest son, Samuel, a man of public importance in Rhode Island, married Anne, daughter of Captain Edward Hutchinson, a granddaughter of the famous Anne Hutchinson, and a grandniece of the great poet, John Dryden. Their son Edward, born in 1670, was father of his namesake, Edward, who was father of another Edward, born in 1725. Henry, son of Edward last named, was born in 1759, in North Kingston. He and all of his brothers were Revolutionary war soldiers. He married Sarah Coy, and they removed to Shaftsbury, Vermont, where they reared a family.

Heman Dyer, son of Henry and Sarah Dyer (to which form the family name had been changed), was born in Shaftsbury, Vermont, September 10, 1810. When six years of age his parents removed to Manchester, and here his early youth was passed. He was a diligent student, and when fifteen years of age began the study of Latin. He taught school and pursued his studies during the same time. He subsequently went to Ohio, where he became a student in Kenyon College, and took his literary degree. Having studied for the Protestant Episcopal ministry, he was ordained by Bishop McIlvaine. In



DOUGLASS HENRY DYER.

1840 he established a classical school in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, which he conducted for three years, when he was called to a professorship in the Western University of Pennsylvania, and subsequently became its chancellor. About this time, when thirty-four years of age, he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Trinity College, Hartford. In 1849 he left the university, and until 1854 was connected with the American Sunday School Union in Philadelphia. In the latter year he was elected manager of the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge. In 1861 and subsequently he was editor of the publications of the society and corresponding secretary of the American Church Missionary Society. In 1862 he declined election as the first bishop of Kansas. During the Civil war he was industrious in Christian Commission work, and aided in founding the Philadelphia Divinity School. In 1869 he was the victim of a railroad accident, his train going into the Hoosick river during a flood, and he was badly bruised, while his nervous system received permanent injury. Yet in the succeeding years he was prominent in church affairs, in directing missions and as a member of various conventional bodies and committees, and was for some years engaged in ministerial work in various important parishes in New York city and vicinity. In 1832 he was married to Miss Almira Douglass, of Gambier, Ohio, a daughter of Archibald Douglass, who was in charge of business affairs about Kenyon College while he was a student there. Dr. Dyer has written his autobiography in a remarkably interesting volume of more than four hundred pages, entitled, "Records of an Active Life," 1886.

Douglass H. Dyer, son of Dr. Heman and Almira (Douglass) Dyer, was born August 26, 1842, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. When a boy of twelve he came to Manchester, where he attended Burr and Burton's Seminary, while a member of the family of his father's brother, David Dyer. On his nineteenth birthday, August 26, 1861, his patriotic fervor led him to enlist in Company E, Fifth Vermont Infantry, which was attached to the Sixth Corps. He participated in the battles of Young's Mills, April 5; Lee's Mills, April 16; Williamsburg, May 5, all in 1862, and in August following he was discharged for disability. Having recovered in April, 1864, he re-enlisted in the Seventeenth Regiment of Vermont Infantry, and, with the rank of sergeant, took part in the battles of Cold Harbor and the Wilderness. On September 16, 1864, he was commissioned captain and quartermaster, and was assigned to duty in New York city to take charge of the transportation of the Department of the East. He was honorably mustered out of service January 8, 1866.

On leaving the army Captain Dyer returned to Manchester, Vermont, where he followed farming until 1901, when he bought an elegant residence on upper Main street, retaining the ownership of a one-hundred-and-fifty-acre farm, which was bought by his grandfather more than a century ago. A man of broad intelligence and high moral principle, he is held in great esteem in the community. With his family he attends the Protestant Episcopal church. He is a Republican in politics, and has served as lister and as grand-juryman, and, by the election of 1902, became justice of the peace. Commendable pride in his own honorable military record and in that of his comrades has moved him to zealous interest in Grand Army affairs. He is a member of Spencer Post No. 24, and has served as commander, and he was among the organizers of the Association of Survivors of Company E, Fifth Vermont Regiment. He is secretary of the body and has compiled a voluminous record, containing the names of all who were ever members of the regiment, together with the story of the forty engagements in which it bore a part, and much other valuable historical matter. He is also a leading spirit in the annual association reunion, which is one of the most important affairs of the community. He is also a member of Adoniram Lodge No. 42, F. & A. M.

Captain Dyer was married February 22, 1869, to Miss Inez Hill, daugter of Jerome and Laura (Lathrop) Hill. Mr. Hill was a farmer and a man of high character; his death occurred in 1868, and his widow is yet living in Sunderland. Mr. and Mrs. Hill were the parents of four children, of whom Mrs. Dyer was the eldest; the others were Laura, living in Manchester; Julius, living in Sunderland; and Harriet, living in South Dakota. Five children were born to Captain and Mrs. Dyer, of whom Harry D., Lena A. and



SIDNEY E. RUSSELL.

an infant are deceased. Those living are Heman J., who married Miss Nellie M. Felt, and Frank Dyer.

SIDNEY ELIHU RUSSELL.

For many years one of the prominent factors in connection with the industrial activities of the town of Charlotte, Chittenden county, and one who held prestige as an able, honorable and progressive business man was Mr. Russell, who for twenty years was successfully engaged in mercantile pursuits in the village of Charlotte and who was one of the representative citizens of this locality.

Sidney E. Russell claimed the old Empire state as the place of his nativity, having been born in Massena, New York, on the 29th of January, 1845. His father, Abraham Russell, was born at White Creek, that state, being a son of Henry Russell, who was likewise born in White Creek, where he was reared on a farm and where he was identified with agricultural pursuits for a number of years after attaining maturity. He eventually removed to Fort Covington, New York, where he continued farming operations until his death, at the age of fifty years. In the locality last mentioned, Abraham Russell grew up under the invigorating discipline of the farm, receiving a common school education. He continued farming for a number of years and his life was cut short in its prime, since he died at the age of forty-nine years, at Potsdam, New York, where he had been engaged in agriculture. His wife, whose maiden name was Lutheria Russell, (no relative), was born in Shelburne, Chittenden county, Vermont, a daughter of Elihu Russell, one of the early settlers of this section. She survived her husband, entering into eternal rest in 1889, at the age of seventy-three years and having passed the evening of life in Charlotte. Both she and her husband were consistent and zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They became the parents of five children, of whom three are living, namely: Ira, who is a resident of Burlington, and who is individually mentioned elsewhere in this work; George, a prominent physician of Massena, New York, and Clara, the wife of Charles T. Holmes, of Charlotte.

The youthful days of Sidney E. Russell were passed in his native town, to whose public schools he was indebted for his early educational training. He there continued his residence until he had attained the age of nineteen years, when, in 1864, he came to Burlington, Vermont, where he was employed as a clerk in a mercantile establishment until 1877, when he came to Charlotte, where he effected the purchase of his store and business, and here, through his enterprise, energy, discrimination and liberal dealing, he built up an excellent business, gaining the confidence and esteem of the community and being known as a progressive and public-spirited citizen. His store was well arranged and equipped and the stock of general merchandise very select and comprehensive, so that he was able to successfully cater to a large and representative patronage, controlling a trade which extended throughout the territory normally tributary to the town and giving employment to a corps of four clerks. In politics he gave his allegiance to the Republican party, and though never an aspirant for official preferment, he at all times showed a loyal and active interest in public affairs of a local nature. Fraternally he was identified with Burtington Lodge, No. 100, F. and A. M., and he was one of the leading members of the Congregational church of Charlotte, being president of its board of trustees.

In 1868 Mr. Russell was united in marriage to Miss Mary D. Blethen, who was born July 30, 1850, in Burlington, and they became the parents of three children, namely: Stella, who is the wife of George H. Root, of Burlington, and has two children, Marjorie and June; Maude, wife of Stanton Williams, successor of Mr. Russell in business; and Mary, wife of Frank R. Falby, of Charlotte. Both the latter were educated in the high school at Burlington. For over twenty years, Mr. Russell was connected with the business interests of this town, and was always ready to lend his aid, both personally and financially, to the people's good. Chosen by the people to represent them at the coming legislature, he had given intelligent study to the important questions that would have come before him for action, and it is safe to say that he would have been an influential member of the house of representatives had he survived to fill his du-

ties. He was quiet and retiring in his intercourse with the people, but was a man of decided opinions and tenacity of purpose, and in his death, which occurred on the 21st of September, 1902, the town of Charlotte lost an excellent citizen.

MARTIN S. VILAS.

This gentleman, a prominent member of the Chittenden county bar, is a representative of an old and honored Vermont family. His paternal grandfather, Moses Vilas, was a native of Grafton, Massachusetts, born there March 19, 1771, from which place he removed to Randolph, Vermont, and about 1800 came to Sterling, now a part of the town of Johnson. He was thus one of the early settlers of Lamoille county, and his journey thither was made through dense forests, the pathway marked by blazed trees, and his young wife, with her babe in her arms, rode the horse, while he walked and led the animal. He located in the heart of the wilderness and there cleared a spot for cultivation and built a rude house. His industry was rewarded, and he eventually acquired a property of eight hundred acres. He was a man of unblemished character and almost unerring judgment, and was regarded with utmost confidence throughout the community. He was the first town clerk in Sterling, and was also a trial justice of the peace, and in this capacity his striking personality, his shrewd judgment and ready wit found expression in quaint and forceful phraseology, and to this day utterances of "Squire" Vilas are often repeated in the neighborhood where was his home. His wife was Mercy Flint, daughter of Samuel Flint and a sister of General Martin Flint, of Randolph, and her birth occurred on March 25, 1777, in either Randolph, Vermont, or Connecticut, from which state her parents came. She bore her husband ten children, and died in Colchester March 9, 1861, at the age of eighty-four, while her husband died in Johnson March 7, 1849, aged seventy-eight.

Those of the children of these parents who came to maturity were endowed with the same strong mental characteristics which marked their father, and they played useful and honorable parts in life. William R. was an early settler in Burlington, where he became prominent in public and business affairs. The firm of W. R. and F. C. Vilas, later Vilas, Loomis & Company, was established by him, did an extensive business for many years and was always synonymous with business integrity and progress. At the time of his death he was the president of the Burlington Savings Bank.

Samuel F. Vilas entered upon a mercantile career and conducted a large business in tinware, employed a number of traveling salesmen; he was the founder of the Vilas National Bank at Plattsburg, New York, where he removed in 1836, became a millionaire, and at his death in 1886 had been for forty-five years one of the leading business men of northern New York.

Levi B. Vilas was born February 25, 1811, was admitted to the bar at St. Albans in 1833, appointed the first postmaster of Morrisville in 1834, and from this town was elected a member of the constitutional convention in 1835, represented Johnson in the state legislature in 1836 and 1837, removed to Chelsea in 1838, which town he represented in 1840-41-42-43, and was the Democratic candidate for speaker during these years, was the Democratic candidate for Congress in 1844, was state senator from Orange county in 1845-46 and president pro tem. of the senate during these years, was judge of probate in Orange county for three years, was Democratic candidate for United States senator in 1848 against Hon. William Upham and was a member of the constitutional convention of Vermont in 1850. In 1851 he removed to Madison, Wisconsin, represented the Madison district in the assembly in 1855, 1868 and 1873, was mayor of Madison in 1861, was Democratic candidate for secretary of the state in 1865, speaker of the assembly in 1873, was regent of the state university for twelve years, and several times the Democratic candidate for United States senator in the Wisconsin legislature; his son, William F., made a splendid record during the Civil war, was postmaster general and secretary of the interior under President Cleveland, and in 1891 had the honor of being the only Democratic United States senator ever elected from Wisconsin.

The only living child of Moses and Mercy Vilas is Harrison M. Vilas, who is a native of Sterling, Vermont. He completed his education



Martin S. Vilas

in Johnson Academy and was then a school teacher for a short time. In 1834 he went to Burlington, where he was clerk for his brother and in the general store of Sion E. Howard. He subsequently engaged in mercantile business in Plattsburg, New York, whence he returned to Johnson, where for a number of years he was located as a merchant, and in December, 1854, came to Colchester, where he purchased a farm and some years later added another farm to his property, which from that time till 1895 he continued to supervise, and was known as one of the most extensive farmers in the town. He is now living retired at the venerable age of eighty-five, with mental and physical faculties unimpaired. In his younger life he served in various offices in Lamoille county, and in 1845 was elected major of the Thirteenth Regiment of Vermont Infantry, which office he held till the organization was discontinued, at which time he was in command of the regiment. He was closely associated in a personal and political way with Judge Russell S. Page, father of Ex-Governor Carroll S. Page (Sketch elsewhere in this volume.) and was prominent in politics before his removal to Colchester.

Major Vilas married Mary J. Hathaway, daughter of Samuel and Harriet (Barker) Hathaway. Her father was a native of Savoy, near North Adams, Massachusetts, where he was born of good old Puritan stock on March 4, 1801, came as a pioneer to Fairfax, Vermont, where he was a prominent farmer, and died at the age of eighty-three in Fairfax, October 2, 1884. His wife was the daughter of Pitman Barker, one of the early settlers of Tinmouth, Vermont, and a descendant of an early English emigrant to the new world. Harriet Barker was married to Samuel Hathaway at Tinmouth, December 3, 1821. She was born in Tinmouth, Vermont, March 22, 1806, and died in Fairfax, Vermont, February 11, 1886, within less than a month of eighty years of age. The children of Samuel and Harriet Hathaway were Eliza B. Fairbanks, of Georgia; P. V. Hathaway, of Middlebury, Vermont, a consistent member of the Episcopal church; and Mary J. To the union of the last named and Major Vilas were born eight children, of whom four are now living: Homer E., ticket agent for the New York Central Railroad at Albany, New York; Walter F., engaged in the real estate business at Seattle, Washington; Martin S.; and Frank H., who is with his brother in Seattle. The mother of these children died at the age of sixty-five years; she was a most exemplary woman and an attendant at the Congregational church.

This brings us to the consideration of the life of the third living child of the last named parents, Martin S. Vilas. He passed his boyhood in Colchester, Vermont, and early was earnestly devoted to study, obtaining his preliminary education in Winooski and in the Burlington high school. Entering the University of Vermont in 1890, he was graduated from there in 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Having taught for a while as principal of the Williston Academy to defray the expenses of his college course, he was appointed, immediately after graduation, to the principalship of the Lamoille Central Academy in Hyde Park, Vermont, where he served most acceptably for two years. He also gave his services as a tutor to private pupils, and later was principal of the high school in Montpelier, Vermont, and principal and superintendent of the schools in Randolph. He then took a post graduate course in political science at Harvard College, at the same time assisting as a teacher, and in 1899 received the degree of Master of Arts from the University of Vermont for post-graduate work done in English and Greek.

He was thus admirably equipped for the higher departments of educational work, but his ambition led him into a different field. Returning to Burlington, he entered the law office of Judge J. W. Russell, where he read law and also conducted a real estate business. On the death of Judge Russell he completed his studies with Hon. Henry Ballard, and was admitted to the bar in 1901. He at once began practice, opening an office at the corner of Main and Church streets, and also expanding the scope of his real estate transactions.

Mr. Vilas is a believer and an exponent of hard, systematic work, and he attributes whatever of success has come to him largely to such work. A reader of books and a life-long student, he retains a deep interest in education and its advancement, and endeavors to carry into business and

professional life the attention to detail and analytical research which are essential to the pure student striving to get the truth.

But he is an examiner of practice as well as of precept, of values and prices as well as of theories, capable of managing a farm or a business, a schoolroom or a law office.

An advocate of the strenuous and the strong, Mr. Vilas is fond of athletics and given to abundant exercise and a vigorous form of life.

In the legal profession, while his experience has not been of great length, it has been wide enough to indicate a decided preference and aptitude for the work of the courtroom and particularly for criminal practice. He earns his success, and will earn, by the devotion to duty and to the public which has marked his past, all that shall come to him in the future.

GEORGE ALEXANDER FOOTE.

The subject of this sketch is of the third generation of his family in Chittenden county, Vermont, where he holds marked prestige as a successful farmer and merchant of the town of Charlotte, which is the place of his birth, the date of his nativity being July 24, 1839. His father, Johnson H. Foote, was likewise a native of Charlotte, having been born on the old parental homestead, in the year 1802, a son of Simeon Foote, who located here in the pioneer days, having come hither from Connecticut, where he was born and where the family had been established for several generations. He continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits during the entire course of his active business career and retained his home here until within a few years prior to his death, when he removed to Sandusky, Ohio, where he died at the age of nearly seventy years. His wife, whose maiden name was Phebe Beach, was born in Charlotte, and she lived to attain the patriarchal age of ninety years, her death occurring at Freeport, Illinois. Both she and her husband were consistent and zealous members of the Congregational church. They became the parents of seven children, all of whom are now deceased, the father of our subject having been the eldest in order of birth.

Johnson H. Foote was reared on the old homestead farm, where he was born, and received a common school education. He continued his identification with agricultural enterprise throughout the entire course of his long and signally useful and honorable life, passing away May 30, 1875.

In politics he accorded an uncompromising support to the Republican party, having identified himself with the same at the time of its organization, and he served in various offices of local trust and responsibility, ever ordering his course in such a way as to retain the respect and good will of his fellow men. In early manhood he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Alexander, who likewise was a native of Charlotte, where she was born on the 17th of May, 1803, a daughter of Elisha Alexander, who also was numbered among the honored pioneers of this county. Johnson H. and Sarah (Alexander) Foote became the parents of two sons and three daughters, and of the number our subject is now the only survivor. His mother, who was a birthright member of the Society of Friends, remained stanch in that simple and noble faith until the silver cord of life was loosed and she was called to her eternal rest, April 13, 1875, at the age of seventy-three years.

George Alexander Foote, whose name initiates this sketch, grew up under the invigorating discipline of the old homestead farm and his educational advantages were such as were afforded in the public schools maintained in the vicinity of his home. He continued to be associated with his father in his farming enterprise, and in 1867 they purchased a tract of two hundred acres, located in the eastern part of the town, and here they established themselves in a very successful dairying business, being progressive in their methods and carrying forward operations with marked discrimination and ability. They continued to be actively concerned in the management of this fine farm estate, of which he became sole owner at the time of his father's death, up to the year of 1889, when his son assumed the supervision and management of the place and Mr. Foote then engaged in the mercantile business at Alexander's Corners, where he conducted a general store and built up an excellent business, continuing operations in the line until 1896, when he leased his house and store and removed to

the village of Charlotte. In 1898 he took up his abode on his present attractive little farm, known as the Strong place, the same being eligibly located and comprising three acres, devoted principally to the raising of fruits and vegetables, so Mr. Foote finds ample scope for his efforts while he is still relieved of the heavier work and responsibilities which have devolved upon him for so many years. He is thus living in ideal semi-retirement, retaining a general supervision of his extensive and varied interests in the county and enjoying the esteem and friendship of a wide circle of acquaintances in his native locality where he has lived and labored to goodly ends and where he has ever maintained a high reputation as a sincere and upright citizen and as one deeply interested in all that goes to conserve the general welfare and advance the material prosperity of the community. In politics Mr. Foote gives an unequivocal support to the Republican party, though he has never been unduly partisan in local affairs, where no issue is involved. For three years he served as a member of the board of selectmen, having been chairman of the same for one year, while for the long period of fourteen years he has been incumbent of the office of lister of the township, of which he is in tenure at the time of this writing and in which he has the distinction of having served for the longest consecutive period of any man ever elected to the office in the town, while he was chairman of the board of listers for several years. In 1898 Mr. Foote was elected to represent Charlotte in the state legislature, in which connection he rendered effective service and amply justified the suffrage of the constituency who had honored him with the preferment. He has taken an active part in the work of his party, having been a delegate to the county, district and state conventions and having been one of the influential members of the town committee. In 1902 he was appointed a justice of the peace, to fill a vacancy and was elected for the full term in 1903. Fraternally Mr. Foote is identified with the time-horored order of Freemasonry, being identified with Friendship Lodge, No. 24, Free and Accepted Masons, in Charlotte, of which he has been a member for fifteen years and in which he held the office of treasurer for four years. He is one of the leading members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Charlotte, being a member of its board of trustees and also its treasurer, while both he and his wife take an active part in forwarding the spiritual and temporal work of the church.

On the 15th of January, 1862, Mr. Foote was united in marriage to Miss Martha A. Clark, who was born in this township, being a daughter of Homer Clark and a representative of one of the prominent pioneer families of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Foote have one son, Darwin, who was born on the 20th of May, 1863, and who now has charge of the homestead farm, as has already been noted. He married Miss Florence Gove, a daughter of Franklin F. Gove, of Lincoln, Addison county, and they have three children,—Stella, Floyd and Ruth.

JOSIAH COWLES.

The bard of Avon has most truly said: "The purest treasure mortal times afford is spotless reputation; that away, men are but gilded loam or painted clay." The life and career of the honored subject of this sketch have been such as to gain to him a justly merited reputation for integrity and honor in all the relations of life, and as a native son of Addison county, Vermont, where he has consecutively maintained his home for a period of nearly four score of years, he is well entitled to consideration in this compilation, being one of the venerable citizens and prominent agriculturists of the township of New Haven, where he has passed his entire life, ever maintaining the prestige of an honored name.

Josiah Cowles was born on a farm about three miles to the south of his present homestead, the date of his nativity being June 6, 1823. His father, John Cowles, was born in Amherst, Massachusetts, December 20, 1779, and was there reared to maturity. From his native state he came to Vermont in 1802, settling in the town of New Haven as one of its pioneers, and here becoming the owner of a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, which he developed and improved and upon which he continued to reside until his death, July 27, 1839, in his sixtieth year, our subject having been a lad of but sixteen years when thus deprived of the father's solicitous care and guidance. The original representative of the

Cowles family in America emigrated hither from England in the early colonial epoch, and his descendants are now to be found in the most diverse sections of our great national domain, while the name has continued to be consecutively identified with the annals of New England, the original progenitor having settled in Massachusetts in the early or middle part of the seventeenth century. Our subject's mother, whose maiden name was Deborah Warner, was likewise born in Amherst, Massachusetts, May 11, 1782, as was also her father, Josiah, who there passed his entire life, he also being a representative of an early colonial family. Deborah (Warner) Cowles was a woman of noble character, devoted to her children and her home, and exemplifying in her daily life her deep Christian faith, having been a member of the Congregational church, as was also her husband, whom she survived by many years, having attained the venerable age of eighty-six and having entered into eternal rest August 12, 1863. Of her seven children the subject of this sketch is the youngest and the only one now living, the names of the others, in order of birth, having been as follows: Mary, Martin, Martha, Oliver, Polly, Elvira and Parthenia.

Josiah Cowles was reared on the old homestead farm where his birth occurred, and his early educational discipline was such as was afforded in the common schools of the locality and period. He continued to remain at the parental home until the death of his father, shortly after which, when sixteen years of age, he entered the home of his brother-in-law, Julius Eldridge, a successful farmer of this town, and there remained until he had attained his legal majority, having assisted in the work of the farm and continued his educational discipline as opportunity presented. At the age of twenty-one years Mr. Cowles inaugurated his independent career by purchasing a farm of sixty acres, lying contiguous to the old homestead where he was born, and there he put forth his best energies in carrying on general farming until 1853, when he disposed of his place and effected the purchase of his present fine homestead farm, which comprises one hundred and twenty acres of exceptionally fertile land and upon which he has made the best of improvements Diligence, good judgment and well directed effort brought to Mr. Cowles a due measure of success in connection with his operations as a farmer, and he gained prestige as one of the substantial and progressive agriculturists of this county and his course has ever been such as to commend him to the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He has been a witness of and aided materially in the development and progress of this section, ever showing a lively interest in all that touches the general welfare and standing ready to lend his aid and influence in the promotion of worthy objects. The years rest lightly upon him and he is enjoying that repose and comfort which constitute the just reward for years of assiduous toil and endeavor.

In politics Mr. Cowles has given an unfaltering allegiance to the Republican party from the time of its formation, and he took an active part in local affairs of a public nature in former days, while distinctive evidence of popular confidence and esteem were accorded him in his election to offices of trust and responsibility. He was incumbent of the office of selectman for four years, and during most of this period was honored with the position of chairman of the board. He served as lister of the town for three years,—1852-4, —and in all the relations of life he has ever shown himself to be animated by a spirit of sincerity, justice and impregnable integrity. For the last fifteen years he has held the office of poormaster, and in this capacity he did most effective and faithful work in caring for the unfortunate poor who required the aid of the town. Mr. Cowles is a man who has read extensively and with good judgment, and he has thus most effectively supplemented the somewhat limited educational training of his youth, while he has been deeply appreciative of the value of educational advantages and has taken marked interest in the cause. He is one of the original trustees of Beeman Academy, at New Haven, and one of only two surviving members of the board appointed when the institution was established, while it should be a matter of record in this connection that from the time of the first meeting of the original board down to the present,—a period of more than thirty-five years,—he has never yet failed to be in attendance at a meeting of the trustees. He was one of those prominently concerned in the

organization of the Addison County Agricultural Society, and for many years was actively identified with its affairs, and he was also identified, as an original member, with the New England Agricultural Society. He has been a member of the Congregational church from his early manhood and, in addition to contributing liberally to the support of the local organization, he also took an active part in the various departments of church work, having been a teacher in the Sunday-school and having also served for a time as superintendent of the same. His wife also was a devoted and zealous worker in the church. That Mr. Cowles is honored as one of the pioneers of New Haven town needs scarcely be said, but it may consistently be mentioned that there are living in the town at the present time only three persons older than himself.

On the 8th of April, 1845, Mr. Cowles was united in marriage to Miss Betsy Champlin, who was born in this town on the 14th of May, 1821, being one of a large family of children. Her father, Thomas Champlin, was born on the 11th of December, 1776, and died on the 26th of December, 1828. Thomas Champlin was twice married, and Mrs. Cowles was one of the two children of the second union. Her mother was Sophia Henman, born September 16, 1785. Mrs. Cowles proved a devoted wife and mother, and the loving companionship continued for nearly half a century, her death occurring on the 14th of September, 1888. Her life was one of signal gentleness and beauty and her memory is enshrined in the hearts of all who came within the sphere of her gracious influence. Mr. and Mrs. Cowles became the parents of four children, concerning whom the following brief record is made: Julius E., who was born June 16, 1846, and who now has charge of the old homestead farm of his father, married Miss Emma Thompson, and they have two daughters, Belle and Helen. Silas B., who was born February 13, 1849, and who is a successful merchant in the city of Tacoma, Washington, married Miss Fannie Applegarth, and they had one son, Leland. She died February 4, 1891, and he subsequently married Mary Hopper, who bore him a son, Silas Hopper. Deborah S., born in 1853, is the wife of Benjamin J. Fisher, a prominent farmer of New Haven. Alma B., who was born in 1855, is the wife of Almer B. Bull, of Ferrisburg, this county, having one child, Allie.

JUDGE WARREN PECK.

Back to the old Charter Oak state must we turn for the ancestors of the Peck family, for its members were long identified with the interests of Connecticut, and in its progress and development they ever bore their part. The line of descent is traced to Paul Peck, the great-great-great-grandfather of our subject, who was a resident of Hartford, Connecticut, and later his sons, one of whom was Ebenezer, settled in Milford, that state. The latter's son, William, was born in Kent, Connecticut, in 1759. About 1785 he came with his brother Abel to the town of New Haven, Vermont, and there they spent the remainder of their lives. Both were brave and intrepid soldiers in the war for independence. William Peck married Rebecca Spooner, who was born on the 25th of January, 1761, and died in the year 1839. Her father, Ebenezer Spooner, was born on the 29th of May, 1724, and died in 1800. He was a son of William and Alice (Blackwell) Spooner, the former of whom was born May 11, 1680, and the latter on the 8th of May, 1681. Alice (Blackwell) Spooner was a daughter of John S. and Sarah (Warren) Blackwell, and the latter was a daughter of Nathaniel Warren, whose father, Richard Warren, was a member of the heroic little band that came to this country on the Mayflower.

The paternal grandfather of our subject was Warren Peck, and he was born in New Haven, Vermont, on the 19th of October, 1789. He was killed by an accidental fall at the early age of thirty-three years, on the 11th of February, 1822. His wife, Fannie Carter, was born in Warren, Connecticut, a granddaughter of Captain Joseph Carter, a Revolutionary soldier. His son, Erastus C. Peck, was born March 20, 1810, in Monkton, Vermont, and was reared near the old farm which for six generations had been the family home, his death there occurring May 1, 1887, when he had reached the seventy-seventh milestone on the journey of life. For his wife he chose Nancy Middlebrook, whose father, Theo-

philus Middlebrook, was born in Trumbull, Connecticut, in 1703, and his death occurred in 1854, in Ferrisburg, Vermont. He was a son of Stephen Middlebrook, who was born June 30, 1731, was captain of a company from Fairfield in the Revolutionary war and died in 1795. The latter was a son of John, a grandson of Joseph and a great-grandson of Joseph Middlebrook, the latter being one of the first settlers in this country. Mrs. Peck made her home with her daughter, Mrs. A. D. Hayward in Weybridge, Vermont, where she died April 23, 1903. She was born August 16, 1812, in Ferrisburg.

Judge Warren Peck, the immediate subject of this review, was reared on the old home farm and received his education in Ben Allen school at Vergennes. He chose farming as his life occupation, and in his agricultural labors he has met with a high and well merited degree of success. He formerly owned and operated a tract of one hundred acres, but his landed possessions now consist of one hundred and eighty acres, which is divided into two farms. By his ballot he supports the men and measures of the Republican party, and his fellow townsmen have elected him to many positions of honor and trust. For four years he held the position of selectman; was a lister for many years, being for a part of the time chairman of the board; in 1892 he represented his district in the legislature, during which time he was a member of the committee on agriculture; and in 1898 he was elected to the important office of assistant judge of Addison county, in which he served for two years; and for the past twenty years he has served as justice of the peace. He was at one time a director of the Vergennes Agricultural Society, is now a member of the Addison County Agricultural Association and is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

The marriage of Mr. Peck was celebrated in 1867, when Miss Susan E. Lattin became his wife. She was born March 15, 1837, in Newtown, Connecticut, and is a daughter of Granville Lattin, who was born in 1810, and died in 1880. He was a son of Nathan, who was born in September, 1773, and died in 1845. The latter's father Benjamin, was born in 1736, and died in 1802. The first Lattin in America was Richard, who came from England in 1638, landing at Boston. He went to Long Island in 1654, and died at Hempstead in 1672 or 1673. The union of our subject and wife has been blessed with two children, Mark C., who married Rena C. Partch, by whom he has one son, George W., and resides in New Haven; and Lewis C., a farmer of this locality. The latter married Clara Bisbee, and lives on the original Peck homestead. The family are held in the highest regard by all who have the pleasure of their acquaintance.

PHEBE HOLMES ROGERS.

The Rogers family is one of the oldest in this part of the Green Mountain state, and was founded on American soil as early as 1635, when the first of the name, John Rogers, crossed the Atlantic from England. The paternal grandfather of our subject, Joseph Rogers, was born in North Adams, Massachusetts, April 2, 1773, a son of Stephen Rogers, of Marshfield, Massachusetts, born June 25, 1748. Joseph Rogers subsequently came to Addison county, Vermont, where he followed agricultural pursuits, and in 1811 erected the present Rogers homestead. His death occurred September 30, 1866, when he had reached the good old age of ninety-three years. His wife, who was born in Dutchess county, New York, May 10, 1772, bore the maiden name of Jemima Holmes. By her marriage, she became the mother of four children, and her death occurred at the age of seventy-seven years. She attended the Friends' meetings.

Henry Rogers, son of Joseph, was born in Granville, New York, on the 14th of February, 1804, and in the primitive schools of those times he received his early educational training. He was early inured to the work of the farm, which continued to be his vocation for a number of years, and for a short time thereafter he devoted his attention to mercantile pursuits. Later, however, he returned to the old home farm, and on an extensive scale, engaged in the purchase and sale of butter and cheese, having in 1835 purchased as high as fifty thousand dollars' worth of that commodity. This continued to be his occupation for a number of years, and at one time he owned six hundred acres of land, on which he kept about sixty cows. His life's labors were ended in death, September 16, 1875, in his



Henry Rogers

seventy-second year. He was a public-spirited and progressive man, and it was owing to his untiring efforts that the depot and postoffice at Ferrisburg were established. He held all the local offices within the gift of his fellow townsmen, and his influence was far-reaching and effective. March 31, 1834, Mr. Rogers was united in marriage to Susan Martin, who was born April 22, 1814, and was a daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Chase) Martin, who settled in Ferrisburg, Vermont, in 1794. Edward Martin was the proprietor of the first hotel established in this town, and his father was also a well known hotel man, owning and conducting a hostelry at Danby, Vermont. Elizabeth Chase was an own cousin of the celebrated Ethan Allen. Her death occurred at the age of eighty-four years. Mrs. Rogers was the youngest of her parents' thirteen children, and she reached the age of eighty-three years ere she was summoned to her final rest. She attended the Congregational church, and throughout the locality in which she made her home, she was loved and esteemed for her many noble characteristics.

Miss Phebe Holmes Rogers is now the only survivor of the family. She received her education in the Burlington Seminary and in the Packer Institute in New York, and since her father's death, she has given her supervision to the farm of one hundred and eighteen acres, which is devoted to general farming. This is one of the old ancestral homes of Addison county.

EUGENE SIDNEY WESTON, M. D.

Greater than that of almost any other field of endeavor to which a man may devote his attention is the responsibility which rests upon the physician and surgeon, since the very issues of life and death are in his hands and upon his discrimination and nicety of judgment frequently depends the retention of that which is prized above all else,—the boon of life. Thus none should enter this noble profession lightly or without a thorough technical preparation and a full comprehension of the self-abnegation and the responsibilities involved. The attractive little town of New Haven, Addison county, Vermont, has in Dr. Weston an able and honored representative of the medical profession, and his prestige in the same offers the most conclusive evidence of his discernment and discretion in the diagnosing and treatment of disease and in the handling of delicate surgical cases, while his broad human sympathy and unvarying kindliness have gained to him the high regard of those to whom he has so ably ministered during the long years of his active professional work.

Dr. Weston is a native son of the old Green Mountain state, having been born in the town of Cavendish, Windsor county, on the 14th of August, 1847, being a son of Freeman F. Weston, who was born at Sandy Hill, New York, in February, 1822, a son of Jacob Weston, who was likewise a native of the state and a representative of a family established in America in the early colonial epoch. Jacob Weston chose as a companion and helpmeet on the journey of life Miss Polly Russell, who was born in Cavendish, Vermont, where her father, Noadiah Russell, had the distinction of being the second settler, developing a farm in the midst of the sylvan wilds, planting the first apple orchard and becoming a man of prominence and distinctive influence in the pioneer community. He rendered yeoman service in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution, having been a clerk in the company commanded by Daniel Comstock and having served from the initiation of the grent conflict until the 30th of June, 1781. He died in Cavendish at a good old age. The great-grandmother of Dr. Weston in the agnatic line bore the name of Weston prior to her marriage and was a daughter of Dr. Weston, who was the original settler in the town of Springfield, Vermont, and one of the first physicians in that section of the state. Jacob Weston died in New York and his wife lived in Vermont until her death, at the age of seventy-five years. Of their children is entered the following brief record: Freeman is mentioned below; Adeline died unmarried; Daniel and Morris each died at the age of twenty-one years; Hiram, who was one of the California argonauts of 1849, having made the voyage by way of Cape Horn, was murdered in that state about the beginning of the Civil war; and Lenora died in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, having been the wife of Judge George Weeden, who occupied a position on the probate bench there.

Freeman Weston was reared in Cavendish

and his early mental discipline was secured in the somewhat primitive district schools of the place and period. As a young man he was employed for several years in a woolen mill, but later turned his attention once more to the great basic industry to which he had been reared, becoming one of the successful and representative farmers of Chester, Windsor county, where he continued his agricultural operations until his advanced age led to his retirement, the closing years of his life being passed in the home of his daughter, Mrs. Sawyer, in Andover, where he died on the 10th of January, 1897, at the age of almost seventy-five years. In May, 1846, Freeman Weston was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Evans, who was born in Rockingham, Vermont, a daughter of Jesse Evans, a prominent farmer and cattle drover of that section, where he died at a great age. He married Dolly Bixby, who was born in Rockingham and who died at the age of sixty-five years. They became the parents of two children, both of whom are now deceased. Freeman and Sarah J. Weston were the parents of six children, of whom four are living at the present time, namely: Flora E., who is the wife of James O. Sawyer, a farmer of Andover; Edgar W., a farmer in the vicinity of Charles City, Iowa; Adeline M., the wife of John E. Hancock, a farmer of East Hardwick, Vermont; and Eugene S., who is the eldest of the surviving children and who figures as the immediate subject of this sketch. Their mother died at the age of forty-seven years, having been a devoted member of the Congregational church, as was also her honored husband, who survived her many years.

Dr. Eugene S. Weston was reared to the age of twelve years in Cavendish, where he attended the district schools, and at the age noted he accompanied his parents on their removal to Chester, where he continued his studies in the local academy until his intrinsic loyalty and patriotism led him to respond to the call of a higher duty and to go forth in defense of his country, whose integrity was now menaced by armed rebellion. At the outbreak of the war, when he was but fourteen years of age, he ran away from home for the purpose of enlisting, but was unable to accomplish his design, on account of insufficient age, and was summarily taken back to his home, where he recalls the fact that he received parental discipline of that strenuous sort which is prone to leave certain anatomical traces. His patriotic ardor, however, was not dampened by either chastisement or delay, and on the 27th of August, 1864, when seventeen years of age, he enlisted as a member of Company C, Seventh Vermont Volunteer Infantry, with which he remained in active service as a private for one year, or until the close of the war. His regiment was attached to the Thirteenth Army Corps, under General Canby, and for thirteen days was under fire in and about the city of Mobile, Alabama, a number of his regiment having been killed in these various skermishes. At the close of the war he was mustered out as a youthful veteran who had faithfully performed his assigned duties, and he received his honorable discharge on the 14th of July, 1865. He then returned to his home and resumed his studies in the Chester Academy, so thoroughly improving his opportunities in the line as to become eligible for pedagogic honors, engaging in teaching at intervals and thus earning the funds with which to defray his academic expenses. After completing his prescribed course in the academy Dr. Weston began the work of specific preparations for that profession to which he had determined to devote his life and in which he was destined to attain so marked success. He began reading medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Z. G. Harrington, of Chester, devoting himself to his study with marked energy and ready assimilation. In 1870 he attended a course of lectures in the medical department of the University of Vermont and later at Dartmouth, and in 1871 was graduated in the medical department of the university, receiving his coveted degree of Doctor of Medicine and being thoroughly well equipped for the work of his profession. He entered upon the practice of medicine at Heath, Massachusetts, later removing to Colrain, Massachusetts, where he remained until 1875, then going in to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he was engaged in professional work until 1877, passing the ensuing year at Jamaica, Vermont, and then locating at Newfane, where he built up a large and representative practice and where he continued to maintain his home until 1896, when he came to New Haven. Here he controls a large and important general prac-

tice and has the highest esteem and confidence of the community, while his fine professional ability and careful observance of the ethics of the unwritten professional code have gained to him the regard of his medical confreres, among whom he is well known, being one of the honored members of the Vermont State Medical Society and also that of the state of Massachusetts. He has made valuable contributions to various medical publications and has also presented able papers before the medical societies with which he is identified. For the past six years the Doctor has been a member of the board of pension examiners of Addison county, in which capacity he has rendered most efficient service.

Dr. Weston is recognized as one of the leaders of the Republican party in this section of the state and he has taken an active part in public affairs for a number of years past. While a resident of the Newfane he was the candidate of his party for representative in the state legislature in 1892, being elected by a gratifying majority and proving a valuable working member of that body, in which he was assigned to membership on the military and other important committees. The popular appreciation of his services was manifested in his being chosen as his own successor at the next regular election, and thus he served as a member of the session of 1894 also, and at this time he was made a member of the joint committee (house and senate) on public health, in which connection his services were of distinctive value, and was also chairman of the military committee. In the time honored fraternity of Freemasonry Dr. Weston occupies a most conspicuous position in the state, having been an enthusiastic and appreciative worker in the same for the past thirty years and having been called to offices of high distinction in the connection. He affiliates with Blazing Star Lodge, No. 23, Free and Accepted Masons, at Townsend, in which he has passed the various official chairs, having been elected to the office of worshipful master for four terms. In the capitular branch of the order he holds membership in Fort Dummer Chapter, No. 12, at Brattleboro, being past high priest of the same, while he is also prominently connected with the grand lodge and grand chapter of the state, being in 1893 and 1894 grand lecturer of the former and is past grand high priest of the latter, while he is also a member of the general grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States and of the Masonic Veterans' Association. As grand lecturer of the grand lodge the Doctor has traveled extensively throughout the state, having made an unequaled record in this connection, in that each year since incumbent of the office he has visited each of the thirteen districts into which the state jurisdiction is divided and also attended fourteen annual conventions. The Doctor retains a vital interest in his old comrades of the Rebellion and is a valued member of Dunton Post, No. 110, Grand Army of the Republic, at Bristol, having formerly affiliated with Birchard Post, No. 65, at Newfane, of which he served as commander. The religious faith of the Doctor is indicated in his holding membership in the Congregational church, as does also his wife.

In conclusion we offer a brief resume of the domestic chapter in the life of Dr. Weston. On the 6th of June, 1871, he was married to Miss Eva S. Hall, who was born in Athens, Vermont, being a daughter of Richard H. Hall, who was one of the substantial and influential farmers of Windham county, and who died at the age of eighty-four years. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary E. Crowley, was born at Mount Holly, Vermont, and she died at the age of seventy-six years, being survived by three children,—Mrs. Weston; Alfred A., who is a prominent member of the Vermont bar, residing in St. Albans; and Ella M., widow of Fred Wood, of Cambridgeport, Vermont. Dr. and Mrs. Weston have four children, namely: Lena M., who completed her education in Brattleboro, is now the wife of Bert L. Gates, a railroad engineer, residing in Londonderry, Vermont; Alfred F., who likewise completed his education in Brattleboro, is a successful contractor and builder of New Haven: he married Miss Nettie L. Hinman and they have two children, Mildred B. and Eva May; Bertha E., a graduate of the Beeman Academy, is at the parental home, both she and her elder sister having been successful teachers; and Grace F., the youngest of the children, is a student in the public schools.

WILLIAM RILEY WORTHINGTON.

In the mighty procession of earnest, faithful workers who with steadfast devotion to the duties before them go perseveringly on their way, and who by honest and business-like methods win a substantial degree of success, is to be named William R. Worthington, of North Bennington, Vermont, a descendant of an old and honorable family of New England. There is much in his career that is worthy of honor. He furnished an example of devotion to country, having risked life and limb in its service, cheerfully and not counting the cost; of fidelity to home and family; of industry in the performance of certain tasks committed to him, and of consideration of subordinates. And these are among the qualities which have secured for him a widespread esteem.

He was born November 3, 1837, in Newfane, Vermont, son of William C. and Princess A. (Winchell) Worthington. William C. Worthington was born in Feeding Hills, Massachusetts, where he was reared and became a cabinet-maker by trade. Later in life he took up pattern-making, and did general repair work in the mills at Chicopee. He removed to Newfane, Vermont, and later to Westfield, Massachusetts, where he was engaged in an organ factory. He returned to Chicopee, and thence removed to North Bennington, Vermont, where in 1865 he took a position as general repairer in the mills, and was so engaged until his death in 1875, at the age of sixty-four years. His wife was a native of Springfield, Massachusetts. She was a devoted wife and mother, and an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal church; she died at the age of sixty-four years. Her father was a soldier in the war with Great Britain in 1812, and died in the service of his country; her mother, who was a Woolcott, was married three times, and her first husband became the grandfather of William R. Worthington through her only child; she died at the age of sixty-six.

William R. Worthington was one of seven children, of whom six came to maturity, but of whom he is now the only one living. His early years were passed at home, in North Adams, Massachusetts, where he received his education. Before fairly entering upon young manhood he bent his efforts towards contributing to the family support, by working in a cotton mill. Later he took employment in a machine shop in Holyoke and made his residence in that city, where he afterwards entered the Whiting shops, in which he worked steadily for three years. The outbreak of the Civil war aroused his partiotism, and he volunteered for military service. He was a member of the garrison at the important Springfield (Massachusetts) Armory until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company I, Tenth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, in which he performed the full duty of a soldier for the term of two years.



WILLIAM RILEY WORTHINGTON.

With the Sixth Army Corps he participated in the momentous campaign beginning with the battle of Antietam, and ending with the desperate engagements in the Wilderness, and was twice wounded.

Honorably discharged from the army, he returned to Holyoke, Massachusetts, where he worked for three years in the Hampden Mills. He then removed to North Bennington, Vermont, and took charge of a room in the carding and spinning department of the Vermont mills. After three years thus engaged, he removed to Stafford county and purchased a farm, which he cultivated for eighteen months. Returning to North Bennington, he was employed in a machine shops for two years, when he again took charge of a carding and spinning room. He abandoned this work on account of a throat ailment and removed to New London, Connecticut, where he followed locomotive work for a time. He then finally returned to North Bennington, where during the years succeeding he was variously occupied, in a machine shop and as proprietor of a livery stable which he purchased. Upon the death of his brother, he took charge of two mills in the capacity of superintendent, conducting one for five years, until it was closed, and the other for more than twenty years, having charge of as many as two hundred and fifty employes. Meantime he had disposed of his stable and in 1882 he opened the present store in Bennington for his son. Upon retiring from the mills in 1897, he came to the present store in North Bennington. He had begun the latter business in 1890. in a building twenty-six by forty-six feet, which he stocked with a full supply of clothing, boots and shoes, men's furnishing goods, etc. In all his long and varied business career, he displayed all the characteristics of a well equipped man of affairs, and maintained an unsullied reputation for integrity.

Mr. Worthington has always borne a useful part in public affairs, and has rendered material aid in the promotion of all interests of the community. He was repeatedly elected village trustee, and has also filled the office of selectman with much credit. In 1902 he was elected a trustee of the graded school at North Bennington, and is regarded as one of the most useful members of the board. In politics he is a Republican, and with his family he attends the Congregational church.

Mr. Worthington has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Martha Hewes, born in Williamstown, Massachusetts, to whom he was united in 1856, and who died in 1858. His second wife was Miss Charity Alden, of a prominent family in Ludlow, Massachusetts. Four children were born of this marriage, of whom one, Lizzie E., is deceased. Those living are Nettie E., who married Edward D. Whipple, of Cleveland, Ohio, and to whom were born two children, Jesse and Gladys; Edwin H., of Troy, New York, who married Mamie Allsaver and to whom were born two children, Helen and Josephine, and Martha, who married Benning Hall, and to whom were born two children, Leland and Ruth.

ALFRED PAINTER ROSCOE.

Throughout his entire business career Alfred P. Roscoe has been an active factor in the public affairs of Addison county, and is widely recognized as a political leader who is laboring earnestly for the success of his party. Close study has given him a keen insight into the important political problems, and he is ever actively interested in the issues of the day that affect the national weal or woe. A native son of the town of New Haven, he has here spent his entire life, and his birth occurred on the 26th of October, 1861. His paternal grandfather, Alfred P. Roscoe, came from New York to the Green Mountain state, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits until his life's labors ended in death in November, 1873, at the age of sixty-six years. He served as town clerk, as justice of the peace, as auditor, and three times represented his town in the legislature. He married Miss Elvira Ladd, of Monkton, and they became the parents of two sons and one daughter,—Mary, who married J. G. Wellington, cashier of the Bank of Middlebury for many years; Alfred M., mentioned below; and Henry C., a merchant of New Haven. The mother of these children died at the early age of thirty-three years, passing away in the faith of the Congregational church, of which she was long a valued member.

Alfred M. Roscoe was born October 7, 1836, in Monkton, this state, and received his education

in the schools of Manchester, Vermont, and Fort Edward, New York. After completing his education he entered his father's store as clerk and later was admitted to a partnership in the business, thus continuing for a number of years, their business being conducted under the name of A. P. Roscoe & Son. Later A. M. Roscoe carried on the business with his brother, the firm name then being Roscoe Brothers, and they were extensively engaged in the general trade of country merchants. This partnership was subsequently dissolved, after which Mr. Roscoe engaged in farming. Subsequently he re-purchased the business, in partnership with E. S. Leavenworth, and in the spring of 1881 he bought Mr. Leavenworth's interest, thereafter continuing business alone until his death, which occurred February 8, 1885, at the age of forty-eight years. He was married in January, 1859, to Orra Bingham, who was born September 7, 1833, in Granville, Vermont, a daughter of Lucius and Lovina (Riford) Bingham, the former a native of Cornwall, and the latter of Braintree, Vermont, born July 21, 1801. Mr. and Mrs. Bingham had the following children: Mary J., now the widow of Joseph Bowdish, residing in Middlebury; Orra, the wife of Alfred M. Roscoe; Christina L., widow of Daniel C. Steele, of Lebanon, New Hampshire; Ellen L., the widow of O. M. Chapin and a resident of Bristol, Vermont; Adeline, the wife of E. W. Bird, of Middlebury; and Chauncey J., also of that town. The mother of these children was called to her final rest January 31, 1874, at the age of seventy-two years. The father, who was engaged in farming in Cornwall and Warren during the greater part of his life, died March 11, 1851, at the age of forty-seven years. He was born April 3, 1804, and was long a valued member of the Congregational church. Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Roscoe became the parents of five children, four of whom are still living, Mary E., of New Haven, Vermont; Alfred P., of this review; Kate R., the wife of William W. Warren, of Springfield, Massachusetts; and Edward M., principal of the high school at Waterbury, this state. One son, Henry, died at the age of seven years, and the mother passed away February 25, 1902, at the age of sixty-eight years. Mr. Roscoe held the office of town clerk for a number of years, was a member and for a time chairman of the board of listers, was a delegate to county conventions, represented his town in the legislature in 1876 and was a very prominent man in his locality. He died February 8, 1885.

Alfred P. Roscoe became a student in the Beeman Academy, at New Haven, but on account of ill health was obliged to leave the institution at the age of sixteen years, and he then entered the local post office in the capacity of clerk. From the 1st of March, 1885, until June 15, 1886, he was the postmaster at New Haven and in 1887 was made town clerk, being since re-elected to that position each year to the present time, the first year by ballot and afterward by acclamation. On the 16th of December, 1893, he succeeded H. P. Palmer, deceased, as town treasurer, to which office he has also been continuously re-elected, his term of service now covering ten years. In 1889 he was again called to the office of post master of New Haven, serving four years, and again on the 1st of July, 1897, and in 1901. Mr. Roscoe has also been called upon to represent his town in the legislature, being elected to that important office in 1896, when not a single ballot was cast against him. He has served as a delegate to county and state conventions, was chairman of the delegation to the state convention in 1898, and again in 1902 at the convention which nominated McCullough for the office of governor. For a number of years he filled the position of justice of the peace, and at the present time is serving as chairman of the town committee. As a public official his course has been worthy of commendation, and he ever strives to promote the welfare of his fellow men.

The marriage of Mr. Roscoe was celebrated in 1897, when Miss Mary A. Hathaway became his wife. She was born in Adams, Massachusetts, where her father, Rufus B. Hathaway, is engaged in agricultural pursuits. She was one of thirteen children and of these nine are now living, as follows: Harriett, a teacher in North Adams, Vermont; Annie M.; Ida B., wife of H. Clarence Parsons, of Fairfield, Massachusetts; Mary A., the wife of our subject; Edward; Ella F.; Arthur; Elizabeth; and Daniel. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hathaway are still living. The latter was born in Stamford, Vermont, May 28, 1833, her maiden name being Annie Bratton. Mr. Hathaway was

born July 3, 1832, on the farm where he now resides. Of the two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe one survives,—Alfred Mortimer, born April 24, 1901. Mr. Roscoe is a member of the Addison Agricultural Association, of which he served as assistant secretary many years, and from 1897 to January, 1903, was its efficient treasurer. His religious views connect him with the Congregational church, in which he is also holding the office of treasurer, and he has always been interested in the promotion of education and religion and the welfare of the community at large.

JAMES O. WALKER.

James Otis Walker, one of the well known citizens of Addison county, who is devoting his energies to farming and the buying and selling of hay and whose efforts in that direction result in making him one of the substantial citizens of the community, was born on the farm on which he now resides, on the 28th of January, 1840. This farm was also the birthplace of his father, Zuriel Walker, and it was purchased by his grandfather, Obadiah Walker, in early pioneer days. The latter was born in Connecticut, but in an early day he came to Addison county, Vermont, where he spent the remainder of his life. He became very prominent in the public affairs of his locality, and was at one time called upon by his fellow citizens to represent his town in the legislature, while throughout his life he enjoyed the unbounded confidence and esteem of all with whom he had business or social relations. He married Elizabeth Tupper, and they became the parents of five children. After his death his widow was again married, and her death occurred at the age of eighty years.

Zuriel Walker was reared on the old Walker homestead in Addison county, and in early life he was apprenticed to a clothier, but as that occupation did not prove congenial to his taste he soon abandoned it and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, owning and operating two hundred acres of well improved and fertile land. He, too, became very prominent in the public life of his locality, and during the years of 1832-33-34 he represented the town in the legislature, while for two years, in 1848 and 1849, he was a member of the state senate. For the long period of twenty-five years he was a justice of the peace, was the town clerk for thirteen years and also held many other offices, ever discharging his public duties to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. As a companion on the journey of life Mr. Walker chose Miss Mary Johnson, whose father Philo Johnson, came to Vergennes from Connecticut in pioneer days. Mr. and Mrs. Walker reared a family of ten children, seven sons and three daughters, and five of the number are still living, namely: Henry H., a resident of Burlington, Vermont; Solomon, also of that city; James O., of this review; and Mary M. and Maria A., both of Burlington, this state. The mother of this family was called to her final rest at the age of seventy years, dying in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which she and her husband were worthy and consistent members, and in which the latter long held the office of class leader.

James O. Walker has spent his entire life on the farm on which he now resides, and to the school system of Vergennes and Addison county he is indebted for the educational privileges which he enjoyed in his youth. When the time came for him to choose a life occupation he selected the vocation which his father and grandfather had followed and has ever since been engaged in the tilling of the soil. For a number of years he was associated with his father, or until the latter's death, and for the past eighteen years, in connection with his agricultural pursuits, he has dealt in hay, being for a time in partnership with Henry T. Booth. In both branches of his business he is meeting with a well merited degree of success, and has long been numbered among the foremost business men of Addison county.

The marriage of Mr. Walker was celebrated in 1865, when Miss Margaretta M. Brady became his wife. She was born in Charlotte, Vermont, and by her marriage has become the mother of four children, three of whom died when young, and the surviving daughter, Jane, is the wife of Frederick H. Walker, president of the Walker Grocery Company, of Burlington, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Walker, of this review, casts his ballot in favor of Republicanism, staunchly advocating the

principles set forth by the party. His fellow townsmen have recognized his worth and ability and have called him to the office of selectman. He is a member of Dorchester Lodge, No. 1, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Vergennes, and attends the Congregational church.

LEVI H. NICHOLS, M. D.

Levi H. Nichols, M. D., a skillful and highly successful physician of Stanford, Vermont, was born in Halifax, Windham county, Vermont, August 29, 1843, a son of Greene C. Nichols. His grandfather, Deacon Arad Nichols, a life-long resident of Halifax, Vermont, was a farmer by occupation, and by dint of unceasing toil, wrested a farm from the wilderness, making it yield a good living for himself and family. He was born November 11, 1782, and lived to a ripe old age. His wife was born February 9, 1785. Both were members of the Baptist church, in which he served as deacon for a long period. They were the parents of eight children, as follows: John, born July 4, 1808; Sally, born May 30, 1810; Arad, born January 5, 1812; Greene, born January 24, 1814; Samuel, born September 11, 1815; William, born January 14, 1817; Matilda, born December 1, 1823, and Gilbert, who was born in 1824, died March 26, 1843.

Greene C. Nichols, born on the the ancestral homestead at Halifax, Vermont, January 24, 1814, began his independent career as a farmer in the place of his nativity, there meeting with eminent success in his labors. Removing to Stamford, he enlarged his operations by establishing a sawmill, which he managed in conjunction with general farming and lumbering until his death, at the age of seventy-six years. He was a public-spirited man, prominent in the ranks of the old-line Whigs and Republicans, and served his fellow townsmen in numerous positions of trust, including that of selectman and justice of the peace. He was a Baptist in religion, and for many years a deacon in the church. On May 10, 1837, he married Keziah Fairbanks, who was born September 22, 1818, and they became the parents of five children, as follows: Daniel G., born February 24, 1838, died in infancy; Daniel G., the second, born February 19, 1841, died August 18, 1864; Levi H., the immediate subject of these memoirs; Keziah A., born March 28, 1850, and Ruth, born August 27, 1853.

Levi H. Nichols was but four years of age when his parents located at Stamford, their first home being in a log house, which the father subsequently replaced by a substantial frame structure. Remaining with his parents until twenty-one years old, he assisted in the home work, a part of the time running the mill. During this time, however, he was preparing himself for a professional career by the reading and study of the best medical works. After attaining his majority, he studied medicine with Dr.Homer Bushnell and attended three terms at the Albany Medical College. Returning to Stamford, Dr. Nichols established himself as a physician, and in the quarter of a century that has since elapsed, has won an extensive and lucrative practice in this locality, his professional knowledge and ability being widely appreciated and known. He has ben especially successful in the treatment of typhoid fever, and as a health officer has greatly improved the sanitary condition of the town, particularly by instructing the people of his community in regard to the care of the water supplies. Politically, the Doctor is a Republican, and fraternally, is a member of Social Lodge, No. 28, F. and A. M., of Wilmington, Vermont. He also belongs to the State Medical and the Northern Berkshire Medical societies. He attends the Baptist church, of which his wife is a member, and gave material assistance toward the erection of the new church building by helping to raise money for its construction, and by serving as one of the building committee.

Dr. Nichols married, first, in 1868, Cynthia Jilson, the daughter of a well known farmer of Stamford. She died at the age of twenty-two years, having borne two children, of whom but one is living, Hattie M., who married Miner Wright, of Sadawga, by whom she has one child, Walter M. Wright. Dr. Nichols married, second, Jennie M. Prentice, who was born in Middlefield, Massachusetts, a daughter of Joseph Prentice. Mr. Prentice was born in Worthington, Massachusetts, where he learned the trade of a scythe maker, which he followed in connection with farming in the towns of Worthington, Cummington, and North Adams, living in Massachusetts until shortly before his



L. H. Nichols.

decease at Stamford, Vermont, January 20, 1884, at the age of sixty-eight years. Of the union of Joseph Prentice and Elvira J. Ayers, of Cummington, four children were born, of whom three survive, namely: Joseph Monroe Prentice, of North Adams, Massachusetts, Sarah Sebia, wife of Charles N. Brown, of Stamford, Vermont, and Jennie M., wife of Dr. Nichols. The deceased child was Emma C. Prentice, who died August 22, 1847. Mrs. Prentice died in 1874, aged fifty-six years. She and her husband were devoted and consistent members of the First Congregational church. Jonathan Prentice, father of Joseph Prentice, rendered valuable service in connection with militia organization in preparing for the war of the Revolution. Mrs. Dr. Nichols is a member of the Baptist church, and has served as president of the Ladies' Aid Society.

ELISHA SMITH.

Representing as he does one of the oldest families of Addison county, the subject of this review is well entitled to an honored place in the records of this section of the Green Mountain state. The family has borne an active part in the development of this section and the line of descent is traced to Samuel Smith, who came from his native town of Parsippany, New Jersey, to Vermont in 1770. He was born in 1720, became a prominent factor in the early history of the state, and here he spent the remainder of his life, dying November 11, 1798, at the age of seventy-eight years. His wife, Hannah Allen, was born in 1726, and died December 22, 1800. They were the parents of nine children. Nathan Smith, his son and the grandfather of our subject, was born April 16, 1752, in Parsippany, New Jersey, but in 1770 came with his father to Bridport, Addison county, Vermont, where he followed agricultural pursuits. He was a valiant soldier during the memorable war for independence, in which he served as a "minute man," and was present at the taking of Ticonderoga. He was captured during the service and was taken as a prisoner to Canada, where he was held for nineteen months, but on the expiration of that period made his escape and started to return to Vermont. On the way, however, he was recaptured, but ultimately escaped and returned to his home, where his death occurred February 19, 1835, near the close of his eighty-third year. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Wait Allen, was a cousin of the famous Ethan Allen, and was a native of Tinmouth, Vermont. She became the mother of four children, all of whom are now deceased, and her death occurred December 13, 1830, at the age of sixty-six years.

Hiram Smith, a son of Nathan, was a native of Bridport, born March 17, 1793, and his entire life was spent on the old home place in Addison county, where he passed away in death May 10, 1867, at the age of seventy-four years. He took an active part in the public affairs of his county and was called upon to serve in many public positions, ever discharging his duties to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. As a companion on the journey of life he chose Anna Starkweather, a native also of Vermont, her birth occurring March 3, 1796, in Stowe, this state, and her father, Elisha Starkweather, was a prominent minister of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Smith reared three children, but Elisha is now the only survivor of the family. The mother was called to her final rest June 13, 1855, at the age of fifty-nine years, dying in the faith of the Baptist church, of which she was a worthy and consistent member, while her husband was identified with the Universalist denomination.

Elisha Smith was born December 1, 1828, in Bridport, and spent the early years of his life in a number of different localities, residing in Bridport, and attending school at Williston, Bakersfield and Shoreham. After putting aside his text books to engage in the active duties of life he embarked in agricultural pursuits with his father, thus continuing until his twenty-third year, at which time he became the owner of a farm in West Addison. Continuing the cultivation of that tract for the succeeding twelve years, he then came to his present place, which is located on the town line of Addison and Bridport, and he is now the owner of two hundred and seventy-five acres of fertile and well improved land. His farming operations have been carried on in late years in partnership with his son. At one time our subject was the owner of about nine hundred acres of land, being for many years one of the most extensive farmers in this part of Addison

county, and in addition to general farming he was also largely engaged in the raising of horses and a fine grade of sheep. In every sense he is a progressive and up-to-date farmer, pursuing his methods in a thoroughly business like way and he reaps a substantial and satisfactory reward.

When twenty-three years of age, on December 18, 1851, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Ellen Whitford, a native daughter of Addison, where her father Peleg Whitford was also born, and he was long one of the prominent farmers of the town, but is now deceased. His wife bore the maiden name of Caroline Trask. Four children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, namely: Anna T., now Mrs. Edward Goff, whose husband is a farmer of this county, and they have four children, George, John, Evelyn and Ellen; Cyrus, also a farmer of Addison county, married Alma Hamilton, of Bridport, and they have four children, Mary H., Carrol C., Mabel E. and Herman E.; Benjamin W. is at home; and Cora Ellen is also with her parents. She is a graduate of Wellesley College and has been a teacher in Middlebury for a number of years. Mrs. Smith received her education in Vergennes and Burlington, Vermont, and she also followed the profession of teaching for a time. Mr. Smith gives his political support to the Republican party, but he has never cared to accept public preferment, although he has been called upon to serve as selectman for a number of years, also as lister for one year, and twice he represented his town in the legislature. In religious faith, he is a Universalist. He has had a wide acquaintance among the leading business men of the county, and, while quiet and unassuming, is influential in public matters and helpful to all worthy local interests.

NELSON THAYER.

Through the greater part of the nineteenth century Nelson Thayer was an honored resident of Bennington, and many still remember him pleasantly on account of qualities which made him popular with his associates and won him the respect of all with whom business or social relations brought him in connection. At the time of his demise, he was one of the oldest citizens of Bennington. His birth occurred on a farm just at the eastern limits of the village, March 29, 1798, and with the exception of a few years which he passed at Wardsboro, Vermont, he spent his entire life in this city and county. He was a descendant in direct line of one of the oldest and most honored Pilgrim families of New England, and his own career added luster to an untarnished family name.

In Rupert, Vermont, on the 18th of March, 1824, Mr. Thayer was united in marriage to Miss Lucretia Elwell, and they began their domestic life in Wardsboro, Vermont, where for three years Mr. Thayer conducted a general mercantile store, and then returned with his family to Bennington in 1827, soon afterward occupying the old family homestead of Simeon Thayer. In the same year, with his wife and a child of ten months, he went by way of the Erie canal to Lodi, beyond Buffalo, to visit a sister. That was a long journey in those days, and it seemed quite an undertaking to make the trip. When they were living in Wardsboro, Mr. Thayer purchased the first cooking stove ever taken to that village, and people came for miles to see it. His wife had been accustomed to using a stove before her marriage and found it a severe test on her patience to cook at a fireplace. After removing to the farm near Bennington, Mr. Thayer conducted a large brickyard, manufacturing the brick used in the construction of many of the best buildings of this place, including the Free Library building. He also purchased a large tract of mountain land, and speculated in lumber on a large scale. After the death of his son, when Mr. Thayer was sixty-five years of age, he sold the farm and built a fine house in the village, in which he made his home until his death. He was fond of travel and in his later years spent much of his time in visiting his children, several of whom lived in Buffalo, New York, and in Erie, Pennsylvania. In his business affairs he was enterprising and progressive, and carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook, brooking no obstacles that could be overcome by persistent and honorable effort. He met with gratifying success and secured a competence for the evening of life.

To Mr. and Mrs. Thayer were born eight children who are yet living, while four have departed this life. Those who still survive are Mrs.



JAMES B. MEACHAM.

L. D. Hamlen, of Bennington; Mrs. W. C. Riddell, of Buffalo; Mrs. R. K. Hughes, of Erie; Mrs. J. B. Meacham; Mrs. Enos Gould, of Buffalo; O. C. Thayer, of Erie, Pennsylvania; R. H. Thayer, of Buffalo, New York; and D. J. Thayer, of Pittsburg. One son, Edward, laid down his life for the Union at the time of the Civil war. Very strong were the family ties in the Thayer household, great and enduring affection existing between the parents and children. Mr. Thayer was a man of unquestioned probity, of strong purpose and upright, honorable manhood. In public office he was faithful to the trust reposed in him and in business life was straightforward and reliable. To his friends—and they were many,—he was kindly and considerate, but his highest and most noble qualities were manifest at his own fireside in the midst of the family circle. He passed away at the age of seventy-six years, and his loss was mourned throughout the entire community.

Mr. Thayer was survived for some time by his wife, who had been his able assistant as well as faithful companion for so many years through the journey of life, but death reunited them. Mrs. Thayer was born in Rupert, Vermont, June 3, 1801, and passed away in her ninetieth year. She survived her husband seventeen years and spent her last days with her children, dying at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Enos Gould, in Buffalo. She reared a family of children who are certainly a credit and honor to her, and her three surviving sons and one of her grandsons acted as pall bearers at the funeral. A local paper said of her:

"Mrs. Thayer's numerous household apparently limited her sphere of activity. She was at home most of her days, and it was here that her wisdom and efficiency were displayed. The problem which often seems a vexatious one, of adequately caring for each member of a large family, found in her a complete solution. No house was ever kept better than hers, no family of children more comfortably provided for. It was at home that her force of character produced its admirable results, and who shall say that its scope was circumscribed? Her influence over her children was destined to be widely felt. Through them she found an extended sphere, and who shall say that her strong life of unusual quickness of perception, of rare decision and of practical faith found not its great opportunity? Mrs. Thayer's ambition for her children was a prominent characteristic. They were at school, invariably and promptly. They were at the church services, and represented their mother in an enlarging area of social duties. They were whereever they could reasonably hope to receive or bestow a benefit; and the motive of their usefulness in its beginning was to be found at home in the mother's heart. It is not to be wondered at that these sons and daughters have risen up to call her blessed. The strong tie binding them to their mother is unbroken. Her last words were for her children. With a perfectly clear mind she entreated them without exception to meet her in Heaven. And the love with which these children bear their mother in memory fails of expression. Perhaps no lines can have better answered to their feeling than these read at the burial service:

"Sleep, mother, sleep, with your hands on your breast,
Poor weary hands, they needed their rest;
Well have we loved you, but God loved you best,
'Tis thy God giveth rest!"

JAMES B. MEACHAM.

For many years a distinguished member of the bar, James Bartlett Meacham was honored and respected by all by reason of his sterling personal worth as well as his professional ability. A native of Massachusetts, he was born in Williamson, November 27, 1828. His ancestry could be traced back through several generations to James Meacham, who was born March 19, 1733, and on the 22d of June, 1756, married Lucy Rugg. His death occurred July 28, 1812, and his wife passed away June 22, 1803. Among their children was James Hawkins Meacham, the grandfather of our subject. He was born December 25, 1769, and was married September 30, 1795, to Nabby Warner, a sister of Seth Warner. He died March 26, 1837, and her death occurred April 16, 1862. They had six children, Eliza; Lucy, who died in infancy; James, Abigail, Emeline and Lucy. Of this family James Meacham was the father of our subject. He was born in Williamstown, Massachusetts, February 3, 1805,

and on the 20th of November, 1827, married Almira Bartlett. His death occurred May 20, 1883. His sister Emeline reached the eighty-second year of her age. She was born in Williamstown in 1812, in the house in which she died and was a member of the fourth generation of Meachams to occupy that place. She was greatly attached to her home, and it is said that she was never away from it for more than six weeks at a time. From the age of twelve years she held membership in the Congregational church, and her life was that of a sincere and devoted Christian.

James Bartlett Meacham spent the days of his childhood and youth in the place of his nativity, and his early education was supplemented by a course in Williams College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1852. In 1854 he became a resident of Bennington, and until his death remained one of the valued and respected citizens of the community. He studied law in the office of James L. Stark, then one of the leading attorneys of this part of the state, and was subsequently associated in practice with J. Halsey Cushman. Mr. Meacham was a counselor, not an advocate. His unwavering loyalty to his clients was well known, and he had a good clientage, connecting him with many of the most important law matters of his district. His knowledge of jurisprudence was comprehensive and accurate, and he was therefore well qualified to give advice on knotty legal problems. For many years Mr. Meacham was collector of taxes in Bennington, and his fidelity to the public interests was well known. He frequently served as administrator of estates and his honesty was proverbial. He also held the office of village attorney and was town agent for several years, while other offices of trust and responsibility he filled with loyalty and skill.

On October 29, 1862, Mr. Meacham was united in marriage to Miss Corinna Thayer, a daughter of Nelson and Lucretia Thayer, of Bennington, in which city she was born, April 6, 1841, and here she still makes her home. Three children were born of this union, but Edward, who was born on the 16th of March, 1865, died on the 13th of October, 1885. The second son, William, born in Bennington, December 30, 1867, is married and is now engaged in business in Baker City, Oregon. James Bartlett, Jr., was born in Bennington, March 29, 1875, and is now located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. A nephew, Dr. Franklin Meacham, was a major and surgeon of the United States Volunteers in the Philippines, being chosen from a large number to take charge of the hospital there during the recent war. He now makes his home in Salt Lake City, Utah, where he has a large practice. He married and has twin daughters, Frances and Helen.

Mr. Meacham continued an active and honored member of the bar of Bennington until about a year prior to his death, when he was taken ill and never rallied, passing away on the 17th of July, 1893. Thus a useful and noble life was ended; a career in which diligence, enterprise, close application and honesty won a just reward, and gained for him the respect and confidence of all with whom he was associated. A meeting of the Bennington bar was called to take action upon the death of Mr. Meacham and passed the following resolutions:

"*Resolved,* that in the death of James Bartlett Meacham, Esquire, we are called upon to mourn the death of one long associated with the bar. That he has by his uniform rectitude, firmness of character, faithfulness to principle, unswerving integrity and courtesy, in the continuous practice of his profession, since December, 1857, left a memory which it will be forever pleasant for his large circle of professional and public friends to recall.

"As a lawyer, faithful to the interests entrusted to him; as a counselor, conservative and conscientious; as a citizen, kind of heart and generous in his impulses, against whom no word of calumny has ever been justly spoken, in his death we recognize a public and professional loss.

"*Resolved,* that to his family, we, the professional associates of the deceased, offer this sincere token of sorrow and respect, conveying to them our regret and sympathy in their deep bereavement."

Honorable in business, loyal in citizenship, charitable in thought, kindly in action, true to every trust confided to his care, the life of James Bartlett Meacham was of a high type of manhood. He was one of the lawyers of the Vermont bar who lives in the memories of his contemporaries encircled with the halo of a gracious

presence, charming personality, profound legal wisdom, purity of public and private life and the quiet dignity of an ideal follower of his calling. He was for many years in active business at the Bennington bar, and comparatively few may endear themselves to so great an extent to their professional associates and to those with whom they come in contact in the discharge of public duties.

ELI TIFFANY.

The business success of Eli Tiffany has been so distinctive that his methods are of interest to the commercial world. He has based his business principles and actions upon strict adherence to the rules which govern industry, economy and strict, unswerving integrity. His enterprise and progressive spirit have made him a typical American in every sense of the word, and he well deserves mention in this history. What he is today he has made himself, for he began in the world with nothing but his own energy and willing hands, to aid him. By constant exertion, associated with good judgment, he has raised himself to the prominent position which he now holds, having the friendship of many and the respect of all who know him.

Mr. Tiffany is a son of John and Elizabeth (Marsden) Tiffany, and was born in Horbury, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, September 9, 1830. His father and grandfather were also natives of the same land. The latter, Abraham Tiffany, was an engineer, and followed that vocation throughout his entire life. His wife, also a native of Yorkshire, became the mother of a large family, but all have now passed away. Both grandparents died in Yorkshire. It was in the family home there that the father of our subject was reared. He became a carder in a woolen mill and was always identified with manufacturing interests. He married Elizabeth Marsden, who was born in England, as were her parents. Mrs. Tiffany was one of a large family, and by her marriage she had nine children, four of whom are still living: Frank, who is associated in business with Eli; Sarah Ann, a widow residing in England; and Jenny, who is also a widow. The father of this family died in England at the age of seventy-six years, and his wife passed away at the age of ninety-two. They were both members of the Episcopal church and were consistent Christian people.

In the land of his nativity Eli Tiffany spent the days of his boyhood and youth. His educational privileges were limited, for at an early age he began to earn his own living by working in a woolen mill, where he was employed until nineteen years of age. On March 4, 1851, he landed



ELI TIFFANY.

in America, whither he came because of the favorable reports of the business opportunities af-

forded in the new world, and resolved to take advantage of these. Coming to Waterbury, Connecticut, he was employed to take charge of the new machinery for the Waterbury Knitting Company. In 1857 he removed to Meriden, Connecticut, where he was employed in a similar capacity by the firm of Powell & Parker for two years, and then went to Glastonbury, Connecticut. While there he invented an automatic ribbed knitting machine, on which he received a patent, May 1, 1860. In 1858 he had removed to Thompsonville, Connecticut, and subsequently connected himself with George Cooper in the manufacture of the knitting machine which he had evolved from his fertile brain. The year 1866 witnessed his removal to Cohoes, New York, where he formed a partnership under the firm name of William Wood & Company, for the purpose of producing knit cuffs and drawer bottoms for underwear-knitting mills throughout the country.

In 1870 Mr. Tiffany came to Bennington, where the firm of Tiffany & Cooper was formed for the purpose of constructing ribbed knitting machinery, and soon an extensive business in this line was built up. In 1874 the original patents were extended, and in 1880 Mr. Tiffany established a new industry in connection with his brothers, independent of the firm of Tiffany & Cooper. The new house engaged in the manufacture of knit underwear, and the excellence of the quality and the reliability of the firm soon secured a flourishing business and made the concern a profitable one. During the early part of 1886 the firm of Tiffany & Cooper was dissolved, our subject purchasing the interest of his partner and admitting his son Frank M. Tiffany, and the business was carried on under the firm of E. Tiffany & Son. In 1890 another son, Louis L., became a partner, and in 1896 Mr. Eli Tiffany bought the business of Tiffany & Sons, and subsequently there was a consolidation of the business established by the sons with the parent house, and the present firm, Tiffany Brothers, is accounted one of the most modern industrial interests of Bennington, furnishing employment to a large number of workmen. They have a large patronage, construct ribbed knitting machinery, and their machines have not only been introduced widely in the United States and Canada, but are also used to a considerable extent throughout the world. Within the past year (1902) they have sent a number of machines to South America. Mr. Tiffany possesses exceptional inventive genius, especially along the lines of knitting machines. He has secured no less than fifteen patents for different devices, and these have proved of great practical benefit to the world of trade, as well as being a source of income to himself. In 1888 he purchased an interest in the Colombia Navigation & Commercial Company, of which he was the vice-president, this concern doing a very successful business in trading and in carrying freight and passengers along the coast and up the rivers of the United States of Colombia in South America.

In August, 1863, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Tiffany and Miss Phoebe E. Cooper, of Thompsonville, Connecticut, a daughter of James and Ann (Glover) Cooper. After thirty years of happy married life she was called to her final rest on the 29th of April, 1893, leaving three children, Frank M., Louis L. and Wiliam J. One child died in infancy.

Although a Republican in politics and a firm advocate of the principals of his party, Mr. Tiffany has never sought political prominence. He has, however, for the past ten years served as a trustee of the Bennington graded schools, and the cause of education finds in him a warm friend, who does all in his power to raise the standard of the schools and make education a means of practical benefit to the young. Socially he is identified with the Improved Order of Red Men, and he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. Public-spirited and progressive, he is a liberal contributor to any worthy cause or movement that tends to advance the welfare of men, or promote the progress and upbuilding of his city. About twenty years ago he revisited his old home in England, spending some months in roaming about among his childhood haunts and renewing the acquaintances of his earlier years. He has traveled quite extensively, gaining that culture and broad knowledge which only travel can bring. In 1893 he went to the West Indies and visited Carthagena in the United States of Colombia, but his deepest affections is for the land of his adoption, and America has no more loyal son than Eli Tiffany. Few men are more prominent or more widely known in the enter-

prising city of Bennington. He has been an important factor in business circles, and his popularity is well deserved, as in him are embraced the characteristics of an unbending integrity, unabating energy and industry that never flags. He is public spirited and thoroughly interested in whatever tends to promote the moral, intellectual and material welfare of Bennington.

SEWARD P. SMITH.

Few residents of Addison county are better known or more highly esteemed than Seward P. Smith, the popular proprietor of the Mountain View Inn, located in Addison, about ten miles from the city of Vergennes and not far distant from Middlebury. The Smith family is one of the oldest and most honored ones in the Green Mountain state, and they trace their line of descent to Samuel Smith, the great-great-grandfather of our subject. With his wife, Hannah, he came to this state from New Jersey, casting in their lot with the early settlers of Bridport, and in that town their son Luther was born. The latter's son, Selwyn, followed the tilling of the soil as a life occupation. Jonas Smith, the son of Selwyn, was born in Bridport, Vermont, but he was reared and received his education in the town of Addison. He, too, chose the work of the farm as his occupation through life. On the 7th of December, 1876, he was united in marriage to Mary E. Pond, who was born in Addison, where her father, Alvin D. Pond, resided for a number of years. Her paternal grandfather, David Pond, was one of the early settlers of that place and was one the most prominent farmers of the county. His wife was born near Lake Champlain, and her father was captured by the Indians. She died at the age of sixty years. Alvin D. Pond, the father of Mrs. Smith, also followed agricultural pursuits on an extensive scale, and his last days were spent in Addison, being called to his final rest at the age of eighty-three years. He was a fine musician, and for forty years was the leader of a choir. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Rhoda Gage, was born in Addison in 1819, being a daughter of George A. Gage, one of the early pioneers of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Smith became the parents of two sons, Seward P. and George. The mother passed away in 1901, and both she and her husband were members of the Baptist church.

Seward P. Smith was born in New York, on the 26th of May, 1878, and in addition to the education which he received in the common schools he was also a student for a time in the Burlington Business College. After completing his education he was employed as clerk in the Sillick House, thus continuing until he came to his present place, in 1897. The Mountain View Inn, which furnishes accommodations for sixteen people, is located on Grand View Mountain, overlooking Lake Champlain valley and the Adirondacks. The view from this charming inn is magnificent, encircling as it does twenty-five different towns and cities and the principal peaks of the Adirondacks and the Green Mountains, and during the year 1901 it was visited by five thousand people. Mr. Smith is a charming host, and the guests at the Mountain View Inn receive the most courteous treatment. He is married and has one son.

RUSSEL TITUS BRISTOL.

For many years Russel T. Bristol occupied a conspicuous place among the leading business men of Addison county. His career was that of an honorable, enterprising and progressive business man, whose well rounded character also enabled him to take an active interest in educational, social and moral affairs, and in all life's relations he commanded the respect and confidence of those with whom he came in contact.

Mr. Bristol was born May 29, 1822, and was a grandson of Aaron and Sybil Bristol, natives of Harwinton, Litchfield county, Connecticut. In 1785 they came to the Green Mountain state, permanently taking up their abode in Panton. Aaron Bristol, who was born in 1742, was called to his final rest in 1823. To this worthy couple were born eight children, Sybil, Chauncey, Levi, Rhoda, Philemon, Olive, Moses and Noah. The last named was born in Panton, Vermont, September 26, 1789. With his brother Moses he inherited the old farm their father had purchased on coming to this state, which they continued to operate in partnership until the death of Moses, in 1826. The latter was born in 1786, and was a soldier during the war of 1812. In 1827 Noah

Bristol erected the residence in which his son's family still resides, and in this dwelling he closed his eyes in death, May 12, 1838, at the age of forty-nine years. For his wife he chose Anna Stafford, who was born in Essex, Essex county, New York, July 13, 1794, and died in Panton, Vermont, October, 1865. They became the parents of nine children, none of whom are now living. They were Philo, Lydia (died at age of three years), Philemon L., Abigail, Russel T., Sybil, Stafford, Abel and Lydia. The eldest daughter became the wife of Rufus Eno. Sybil married Watson Morgan, and Lydia married Charles Haywood.

Russel T. Bristol, whose name introduces this review, was reared on the old Bristol farm which his grandfather purchased in pioneer days, receiving his primary education in the district schools of the neighborhood, which was supplemented by attendance at the schools of Vergennes and the academy at Ferrisburg. After completing his education he was employed as an instructor in different educational institutions for a time, and later turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, owning and operating over one hundred and twenty acres of fertile and well improved land. He was enterprising and progressive, and his diligence won for him a comfortable competence. In addition to his agricultural labors he was also for twenty years a director in the Bank of Vergennes, and in many other enterprises he was equally prominent and well known. For years he operated a cash butter market at Vergennes, being, with his brother, a pioneer in that line. Although his attention was largely given to his business interests, he found time to devote to the public welfare, and he was called upon to serve in many local offices, being for a time the lister of his township and he also occupied the position of selectman.

On the 28th of September, 1847, Mr. Bristol was united in marriage to Martha Jane Thompson, who was born in New Haven, Vermont, January 27, 1828, and in that town her father, James Thompson, was born December 23, 1799, and spent his entire life, being summoned into eternal rest December 6, 1884, when he had reached the age of eighty-five years. His wife, Abigail Eldred, was born in Rhode Island, and they became the parents of nine children, all of whom grew to years of maturity and seven are still living. Seven children came to brighten and bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bristol, as follows: Willard R., who was married in 1876 to Mary A. Richards, of Cornwall, and resides in Vergennes, Vermont; Edwin S., who resides near the old home farm; Ernest J., who was married in 1878 to S. Imogene Harris, and resides in Panton; Carlton D., who was married in 1876 to Anna M. Elitharp, of Bridport, Vermont, and subsequently to Carrie Stone, and lives in Waltham; Alice J., who was married in 1881 to Sidney M. Harris, of Panton; Arthur H., a resident of Middlebury; and Wallis H., who was married in 1886 to Cornelia L. Sibley, and resides in Vergennes. Mr. and Mrs. Bristol had forty grandchildren, but seven are now deceased. The members of the family occupy a prominent place in the social circles of Addison county, and are mostly connected with the Congregational church, in which Mr. Bristol served as trustee for a number of years and in its faith he passed away in death at the old home in Panton on the 20th of November, 1900. A prominent representative of commercial interests, a popular factor in social life, a faithful friend, a kind husband and father and a consistent Christian, he left behind him an untarnished record, and in his death Addison county mourned the loss of one of its truest and best citizens.

ALBERT ORLANDO HUMPHREY.

The strength of character, unfaltering perseverance and competent business methods which have brought to Albert O. Humphrey success in his entire business career were early manifest. He was born in Jericho, Vermont, February 12, 1829, the son of Ede and Phebe (Lee) Humphrey. Ede Humphrey was a son of James Humphrey, who came to this country from England in 1775, accompanied by his older brother John; they landed in Rhode Island, where they made their home for many years. In 1776 James Humphrey, then only sixten years of age, enlisted, and served throughout the entire Revolutionary war. He then returned to Rhode Island, and in Providence met and married Amy Harding, and nine children were born of this union. They resided for a short period of time

at Warren, Rhode Island, then removed to Surrey, New Hampshire, later changed their residence to Brookfield, Vermont, and in 1801 finally settled in Richmond, Vermont. Ede Humphrey was born in Surrey, New Hampshire, May 19, 1790; after attaining young manhood he removed to Jericho, Vermont, where he successfully followed the vocation of farming. On February 20, 1818, he married Phebe Lee, who was born in Jericho, Vermont, July 31, 1797, and four children were born to them, three of whom are living at the present time (1903): James L., a retired citizen of New Bedford, Massachusetts; George W., a resident of Rochester, Massachusetts, and Albert Orlando. The father of these children died in Jericho, Vermont, February 28, 1860, survived by his widow, who passed away in the same town, August 12, 1878.

Mrs. Phebe Humphrey was the first child born to Solomon and Louisa (Lane) Lee. Solomon Lee was born September 14, 1774, and died August 26, 1846, in Jericho, Vermont. He was a son of Azariah Lee and his wife Eunice Lee, the former named having died July 25, 1821, aged eighty-one years, and the latter died August 29, 1811, at the age of sixty-eight years. Azariah Lee, with his brother John Lee, were among the early settlers of Jericho, Vermont, moving there probably from Saybrook, Connecticut. John Lee was the first person buried in the old cemetery at Jericho Center, Vermont. Louisa Lane, wife of Solomon Lee, was born at Salisbury, Connecticut, March 23, 1777, was united in marriage to Solomon Lee at Jericho, Vermont, May 1, 1794, and her death occurred in the same town, December 18, 1871. She was the sixth child in order of birth born to Jedediah and Phebe (Stevens) Lane.

Jedediah Lane was born at Killingworth, Connecticut, July 20, 1741, and about the year 1785 moved to Jericho, Vermont, from Salisbury, Connecticut. He was a man of considerable means and was the owner of large tracts of land in the vicinity of Jericho Corners, having settled on what is now known as the R. M. Galusha farm just west of Jericho Corners. He was the first representative from the town of Jericho to the general assembly of 1786, and his youngest son, Stevens Lane, was the first male white child born in that town, from which their descendants have scattered in all directions. Jedediah Lane married Phebe Stevens and they reared a family of ten children, all of whom, with the exception of Sevens, were born in the town of Jericho, moved to that village with their parents.

The father of Jedediah Lane was Captain John Lane, a lieutenant of the Twelfth Company in the Seventh Regiment of Connecticut, who was accidentally shot while drilling his company on the square in Killingworth, Connecticut, about 1755. He was a son of Deacon John Lane, a substantial citizen of Killingworth, Connecticut, who was born in Stratford, Connecticut, a son of Robert and Sarah (Pickett) Lane, the former named being the first representative of this branch of the Lane family in America. He is understood to have emigrated from England about the year 1650.

Albert O. Humphrey obtained his educational advantages in the common schools of Jericho, and later devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits and the buying of produce. When he attained the age of twenty-two years he removed to Richmond, Vermont, remained there a few years and then took up his residence in Underhill, Vermont, where he engaged in the same line of trade.

In his political affiliations he is a Republican, and for two and one-half years after the Civil war was United States assistant assessor; represented the town of Underhill in the Vermont legislature 1867-8 and was a member of the Vermont senate from Chittenden county, in 1872, the first of its biennial sessions. He served in the capacity of selectman for a number of years; has been delegate to numerous conventions, and filled all the offices in the gift of the people.

In 1874 he located in Burlington, Vermont, and in company with E. O. Safford engaged in the wholesale notion business under the firm name of Safford & Humphrey. Later he was associated with F. C. Kennedy at Winooski, Vermont, in a general store, the largest of its kind in this section of the state, doing an immense business in meat, provisions, groceries, dry-goods and clothing. Mr. Humphrey was connected with this business nineteen years, and at the same time continued his interest in the Burlington store until the death of Mr. Safford, when he

closed up that branch of business. During this period he was the largest and most prominent merchant in Chittenden county and northern Vermont. For the past few years Mr. Humphrey has devoted his energies and capital to various real estate and railroad enterprises, being a stockholder and director in the Burlington Traction Company, the Military Post Railroad, of which he is vice president, the Barre and Montpelier Power & Traction Company, of which he is treasurer, and is interested and holds office in other railroad enterprises. In his business activities he is alert and enterprising, systematic, and, above all, thoroughly reliable, genial and kindly in his intercourse with his fellow men, and a champion of all that tends to promote the material, social, intellectual and moral welfare of the community in which he resides.

On October 29, 1851, Mr. Humphrey married Cleora Martha Church, who was born in Underhill, Vermont, August 10, 1834, and died November 13, 1884. It was her prudence and energy that laid the foundations of their great prosperity and cheerful home life. She was a daughter of Ziba Woodard Church, who was born in Vershire, Vermont, June 11, 1807, died in Underhill, Vermont, April 13, 1885, and of Adeline Florilla Rogers, born in Whiting, Vermont, April 10, 1808, died April 31, 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey had two children.

Hattie Grace, born in Richmond, Vermont, October 10, 1857, married, October 7, 1885, Eugene Marshall Styles, who was born in Burlington, Vermont, September 8, 1850, a son of George Washington Styles, born in Kingston, New York, May 24, 1825, and Augusta Caroline Melissa Aubery, born in Burlington, Vermont, September 16, 1827 (married in Burlington, Vermont, June 16, 1847, both living in 1903). Mr. Styles is a druggist in Burlington, Vermont. Their one child is Humphrey Aubery, born in Burlington, Vermont, October 15, 1891.

Henry Clay Humphrey, born in Richmond, Vermont, February 28, 1859, married, in Waltham, Massachusetts, September 9, 1891, Mary Everett Peirce, who was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, November 2, 1857, a daughter of William Jackson Peirce, born in Craftsbury, Vermont, in 1828, and Harriet Emma Seavy, born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1832 (both living in Waltham, Massachusetts, 1893). Henry C. Humphrey is a clothing merchant at Burlington, Vermont. Their child is William Jerome, born in Waltham, Massachusetts, June 2, 1892.

WILLIAM H. H. VARNEY, M. D.

Devoted to the noble and humane work which his profession implies, Dr. Varney has proved faithful and has not only earned the due rewards of his efforts in a temporal way but has also proved himself worthy to exercise the important and responsible functions of his calling, there being readily accessible the most tangible evi-



WILLIAM H. H. VARNEY, M. D.

dences of his ability, his abiding sympathy and his earnest zeal in behalf of his fellow men. His understanding of the science of medicine is broad, comprehensive and accurate, and the profession and the public accord him an honorable and distinguished place among the medical practitioners

of Chittenden county, which has been the scene of his earnest and discriminating endeavors for over forty years, so that he holds prestige and precedence as one of the oldest representatives of his profession in consecutive practice here, while all these long years of ministration to suffering humanity have not failed to gain to him the high regard and deep affection of the people of the community in which he lived and labored to so goodly ends. The Doctor's home is located at East Charlotte, and of this town he is a native son, having passed practically his entire life within its borders and being a member of a family highly honored in this favored section of the old Green Mountain state.

Dr. William Henry Harrison Varney was born in the town of Charlotte, on the 21st of August, 1839. His father, Alpheus Varney, was born in Berwick, Maine, a son of Nathaniel Varney, who likewise claimed Berwick as the place of his nativity, the name having been long and prominently identified with the annals of the Pine Tree state and with that of older settled sections of New England. In the opening year of the nineteenth century Nathaniel Varney removed from Maine to Starksboro, Addison county, Vermont, later taking up his abode in Ferrisburg, and finally coming to Charlotte, where he passed the residue of his long and useful life, passing away at the age of eighty-two years. He was a blacksmith by trade and vocation, and was recognized as a superior workman. In Charlotte he was for many years engaged in blacksmithing in company with his son Alpheus, and they manufactured many of the farming and carpenter tools and implements used in this vicinity in the earlier days. Nathaniel Varney continued in the active work of his trade until the infirmities of advancing age compelled his retirement, and no man in the community had a more tenacious hold on the confidence and good will of the people of this community, which was his home for so long a term of years. He was a birthright member of the Society of Friends, with which the family became identified in the early days of its organization and as representatives of which the original American ancestors came hither from England. The maiden name of the wife of Nathaniel Varney was Morrill, she being born in New Hampshire, and they became the parents of five children, all of whom are now deceased, their names, in order of birth, being as follows: William, Alpheus, David, John and Asenath. The last mentioned became the wife of Tyler Palmer, a great-uncle of Dr. Varney in the maternal line. The mother of these children died in middle life, being long survived by her honored husband.

Alpheus Varney was born February, 1798, and was a mere boy at the time of his father's removal from Maine to Vermont, his early educational discipline being secured in the common schools of Ferrisburg and the other towns in which the family resided, while he early began a practical apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade under the able and discriminating direction of his father, with whom he finally became actively associated in business in Charlotte, as has already been noted. He became an expert artisan, having marked mechanical talent, and was endowed with those receptive and assimilative powers which enabled him to gain a wide fund of knowledge and to develop his naturally vigorous intellect. He was a man of distinct individuality and firm convictions and his influence in the community was ever exercised in the right direction, since he demanded the approval of both judgment and conscience for every thought, word and deed, his integrity being absolutely an impregnable fortress. He continued to follow his trade for a long term of years and also became successfully identified with agriculture in Charlotte, which was his home from the age of ten years until his death, which occurred when he was seventy-five years of age. At the time he was known and honored as one of the oldest residents of the town and as one upon whose life record there had never rested a shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil.

Alpheus Varney married Miss Phila Palmer, who was born in Ferrisburg, Vermont, the daughter of Joseph Palmer, who was one of the prominent and successful farmers of this county and who died in the state of Ohio at the patriarchal age of ninety-four years. He married Electa Waite, who died at the age of fifty years, while all of their children are now deceased. Joseph Palmer eventually consummated a second marriage, and of the children of this union two are living at the present time. Alpheus and Phila

(Palmer) Varney became the parents of six children, of whom three lived to attain years of maturity, namely: Electa P., who is the widow of Michael Harney and now resides in Monkton, Vermont; George W., who is a resident of Lincoln; and Dr. William H. H. The father held to the faith of the Universalist church, while his devoted wife, who was a member of the Society of Friends, continued her affiliation with that simple and noble sect until her death, at the age of four-score years. The following tribute to the memory of Mr. Varney is from the pen of one who grew up and passed his active life in Charlotte. "He was one of the remarkable men, who, though living in a very humble relation, will leave a vacancy not easily filled. He inherited from his father an unusual share of mechanical skill, which he kept in constant exercise during his active life. He had a shrewd and practical sagacity which qualified him eminently to seize and appropriate new and useful ideas, and made him, according to the testimony of one of his life-long neighbors, not only unequalled as a mechanic, but excelled by few or perhaps none in his town as a successful farmer. He was a staunch supporter of the political principles which resulted in the overthrow of slavery and the growth of the Republican party, and was in sympathy with the Society of Friends, of which his wife was a member, and in which he was educated. He had been for forty years clerk of his school district."

Dr. William H. H. Varney was reared in Charlotte, securing his preliminary education in the public schools and later becoming a student in Barre Academy under Benjamin Allen, the noted teacher of Vergennes, where he fully availed himself of the excellent opportunities afforded. In the meanwhile, as was to be expected of a youth of such marked self-reliance and distinctive mentality, he had formulated his plans for a future life work, having determined to prepare himself for the practice of the beneficent profession to which he has devoted so many years of his life and in which he has attained so gratifying success. He began his work of technical preparation by taking up the study of medicine in his native town, later going to Burlington with Dr. J. C. Greene, where he continued his studies through two courses of lectures at the medical department of the University of Vermont and matriculated in the Berkshire Medical College, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he completed the prescribed course, being graduated as a member of the class of 1862, and coming forth fully fortified for the active duties of his chosen profession. He established an office in his native town in 1863, shortly after his graduation and the receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine, and here he has ever since continued his work, with marked self-abnegation and unwavering fidelity, while during all these long years, within which such notable advancement has been made in the science of medicine and surgery, in the use of therapeutic agents, in methods and systems of treatment, the Doctor has kept fully abreast of the march of progress, being a close student of the best standard and periodical literature of his profession and also gaining a most valuable fund of exact information through his own investigation and the duties of his professional work. His practice has been of representative order and he holds prestige as one of the ablest and most honored members of his profession in Chittenden county, while he has otherwise attained marked precedence as a representative citizen, having been prominently concerned in public affairs and having been honored with offices of distictive trust and responsibility. Dr. Varney is one of the acknowledged leaders in the Chittenden county contingent of the Republican party, of whose principles and policies he has been an uncompromising advocate from the time of attaining his legal majority, and he has for many years served as delegate to the various town, district, county and state conventions of the party. In 1872 he was elected superintendent of schools in Charlotte, and that his administration of the affairs of the same met with strongest popular endorsement is evident when we recur to the fact that he continued as the consecutive incumbent of this position from that date until 1899, with the exception of an interim of five years. In 1888 he was elected as a representative of Charlotte in the state legislature, proving a valuable working member of the house and being assigned to the committee on insane. Further recognition of his eligibility and of his hold upon popular esteem and confidence was given in the fall election of 1900,



L Barthrop

when he was elected to the senate, serving two years, and was chairman of the committee on insane and a member of those on education, public health and libraries, and also holding membership on a number of other important committees. He has rendered in his home town signal and valuable service as health officer and school director, and has always manifested a lively and helpful interest in all that has conserved the general welfare of the community with whose varied interests he has been so long and intimately identified. The Doctor is a prominent member of the Chittenden County Medical Society and the Chittenden County and Burlington Clinical Clubs. In 1865 Dr. Varney became an entered apprentice in Friendship Lodge, No. 24, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Charlotte, and he has continued one of the appreciative and active members of this time-honored organization up to the present time, having passed the various official chairs in his lodge, of which he served as worshipful master for a period of four years. He is also a member of Burlington Chapter, No. 3, Royal Arch Masons.

On the 3d of March, 1863, Dr. Varney was married to Miss Augusta C. Ball, who was born July 3, 1840, in Ferrisburg, the daughter of David Ball, who was likewise a native of that town, where he passed nearly his entire life, having been one of the prominent and successful farmers of the county. He died in 1865, at the age of fifty-six years, and his wife, whose maiden name was Eliza Smith, passed away near the close of her eighty-sixth year. They became the parents of six children, and of this number Mrs. Varney is the only survivor. Dr. and Mrs. Varney became the parents of four children, namely: Minetta A., who became the wife of Simeon N. Putnam, and who died on the 28th of December, 1901, leaving one son, Henry N., now living with Dr. Varney; Charles A., who died before reaching his second year; Anna E., who is the wife of Dr. Frank A. Rich, a prominent veterinary surgeon of Burlington, and they have three children, Ethel I., Robert and Lucy A.; and May P. is now a student in the Clarkson School of Technology, at Potsdam, New York, where she is completing a course in domestic science, being a member of the class of 1903. Carrie L. and Benjamin Grover Cleveland, orphans, have had a home with Dr. and Mrs. Varney during the past seven years. The family home is one of the attractive places of the county and is a center of gracious and refined hospitality, being a favorite rendezvous of the wide circle of friends whom the Doctor and his family have gathered about them, ever taking an active part in the social affairs of the community.

LEWIS BARTLETT CROSS.

Lewis Bartlett Cross, of Montpelier, is actively identified with its manufacturing and mercantile interests as proprietor of one of the largest and best known cracker and confectionery establishments in Vermont. A son of Charles Harrison Cross, he was born in Montpelier August 9, 1839. He is of English ancestors, being a descendant in the fifth generation from Thomas Cross (1), who emigrated from Ipswich, England, in colonial times, and settled in Salisbury, Massachusetts. His son, Stephen Cross (2), married Peggy Bowen, and settled permanently in Salisbury, Massachusetts, where their twelve children were born. Of this large family, all were living when the youngest child was forty years old.

Stephen Cross (3), the grandfather of Lewis Bartlett, was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1783. Having had the misfortune to break his leg when about seventeen years old, incapacitating him for active labor, he learned the tailor's trade, which he followed first with Winthrop Durgin, then in Canterbury, New Hampshire, where he remained until 1811. Removing then to Sanbornton, now Tilton, New Hampshire, he continued at his trade in that locality until his death, April 30, 1841. On June 23, 1799, he married Sally Durgin, daughter of Winthrop Durgin, with whom he was associated for several years. She survived him, dying August 20, 1867, in the eighty-fifth year of her age. Of their children, Charles Harrison was the next in line of descent.

Charles Harrison Cross (4) was born in Tilton, New Hampshire, February 12, 1812, and was reared and educated in New Hampshire, living there until eighteen years old. Coming to Montpelier, Vermont, he served an apprenticeship of three years at the baker's trade, then located in Concord, New Hampshire, where he embarked in business with a Mr. Hoyt, but was unfortunate in

his venture, losing his entire capital. He subsequently followed his trade for awhile in Burlington, Vermont, then returned to Montpelier, and joined a surveying party that was going west. In 1837 he settled in Montpelier, purchasing the business established in 1828, becoming junior member of the firm of Timothy Cross & Company, bakers. He subsequently bought out his partner and conducted the business alone until January, 1863, when he took his son Lewis Bartlett Cross into partnership, and under the firm name of C. H. Cross & Son continued in the bakery until his retirement from active business, in 1897. He always took a keen interest in the welfare of the town in which he resided, serving in the various town and village offices in Montpelier, and was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a trustee of the Montpelier Seminary.

On March 15, 1835, he married Caroline Webster Houston, who was born in Enfield, New Hampshire, February 12, 1812, and died in Montpelier, May 22, 1893. She was a daughter of John Houston, Jr., and granddaughter of John Houston, Sr., who had two brothers, James and Samuel Houston, the latter of whom was father of Samuel Houston, who was the first governor of Texas and otherwise prominent in the early history of that state. John Houston, Jr., married Polly Webster, daughter of Thomas and Polly (Goodhue) Webster, and niece of Ebenezer Webster, the father of Daniel Webster. Thomas Webster settled in New Hampshire in 1736. He was a soldier in the Revolution, enlisting as a private, June 29, 1775, and serving one month and five days. He re-enlisted in Captain Joseph Norris's company, Fourth Regiment, with which he served until mustered out, February 13, 1777. Of the union of Charles H. and Caroline W. (Houston) Cross five children were born, as follows: George Henry, born February 6, 1836, married, December 24, 1862, Ellen M. Matthews, of Fort Covington, New York, and they had three children, Charles, born in 1864, who died in infancy; Jennie Parthenia, born July 5, 1870; and Harry M., born November 26, 1880. Mary Parthenia, born June 2, 1838, died in 1844. Lewis Bartlett is further mentioned below. Oscar Newell, born January 10, 1841, married Isabelle Richardson, of Montpelier, who died May 10, 1903, by whom he has one child, Harriet Julia, born in 1877. Harriet Maria, born June 14, 1844, died in July, 1845.

Lewis Bartlett Cross acquired his early education in the public schools of Montpelier, subsequently continuing his studies for one term each at Fort Edward Institute and Newbury Seminary. In 1858 he began to learn the baker's trade with his father, remaining until 1861, when he promptly responded to President Lincoln's first call for troops, being the second to place his name on the roll of Colonel Randall's recruiting papers, who received his commission from Governor Fairbanks, and recruited a full company in Montpelier in one day, the Colonel's name being the first on the roll of enlistment. Sickness, however, prevented Mr. Cross from being mustered in, but he was afterwards appointed sutler of the Third Vermont Volunteer Infantry, by Colonel B. N. Hyde, and served for one year. In January, 1863, as mentioned above, he became associated in business with his father under the firm name of C. H. Cross & Son, with whom he was connected for thirty-five years, carrying on in the meantime one of the largest and most successful bakery and confectionery establishments in the state, manufacturing a superior line of candies and a large variety of crackers, the "Montpelier Cracker" becoming especially noted. Since the retirement of the senior member of the firm, Mr. Cross has conducted the business alone, meeting with the same eminent success as before.

Politically Mr. Cross is one of the foremost members of the Republican party, which he has ably served in many capacities, being a member of the district committee of the first district for twenty-four years, serving the second district in the same office after the redistricting of the state. He has attended every state convention of his party since 1864, being a delegate to many of them, and was a delegate to the national convention in Chicago in 1880 that nominated General Garfield for the presidency, to the National League convention at Baltimore in 1889, and to the one held in Milwaukee in 1896. In the latter year he was presidential elector at large, and the messenger that carried the electoral vote to Washington in January, 1897. He has filled many village, municipal, town and state offices; in 1890

being a representative to the state legislature, in which he served on the ways and means committee, and on the committee on banks. He is one of the trustees of the Montpelier Savings Bank and Trust Company, of which he is also vice president; a trustee and the treasurer of the Heaton Hospital; a trustee and vice-president of the Wood Art Gallery; a commissioner of Green Mount cemetery; and a member of the Apollo Club, and Country Club of Montpelier. Fraternally Mr. Cross is a member of Aurora Lodge, F. & A. M.; of King Solomon Chapter, R. A. M.; of Mount Zion Commandery, K. T.; and of Mount Sinai Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Vermont Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

On December 25, 1862, Mr. Cross married Lucia A. Chaplin, of Wells River, Vermont, a daughter of Matthew and Lorinda (Howe) Chaplin. Two children have been born to them: Carrie, who lives at home; and Charles H. Cross.

Charles H. Cross began his business in Boston, Massachusetts, being for seven years connected with the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company. In September, 1893, he, with two others, organized the Regal Shoe Company, one of the best known organizations of the kind in New England, having its factory in Whitman, Massachusetts, with fifty-three stores in different cities of the Union. He married, November 11, 1895, Miss Florence Clark, of North Cambridge, Massachusetts.

HORACE HOXIE DYER.

Horace Hoxie Dyer is considered by many to be the most affluent and influential farmer in Rutland county, Vermont, and is certainly one of its most worthy citizens. He comes from a long line of distinguished ancestors, and, although he is now almost an octogenarian and has led a remarkably busy life, is far from being worn out, but is still vigorous in mind and body, and is actively engaged in looking after his numerous investments and domestic affairs.

The founder of the Dyer family in America was William Dyer, who was born in London, England, and emigrated to America, locating in Boston, Massachusetts. He subsequently removed to Newport, Rhode Island, where he died in 1677. His wife Mary, a Quakeress, was hanged for "conscience sake" on Boston Common, January 1, 1660, choosing to die rather than abandon her faith. On March 15, 1637, he, with other residents of Boston, signed a remonstrance affirming the innocence of Mr. Wheelwright and that the court had condemned the truth of Christ, for which, November 17, 1637, he was disfranchised. April 28, 1637, William Dyer, with eight others, signed a compact preparatory to the settlement of Newport, he being the town clerk. In company with eighteen others, he, as clerk, signed the compact to incorporate themselves into a "Bodie Politick," in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, March 7, 1638; and, June 5, 1639, he and three others apportioned the lands, having recorded to his name, March 10, 1640, eighty-seven acres.

William Dyer was secretary of the town of Portsmouth from 1640 to 1647; in 1648 he was general recorder; from 1650 to 1653 he was attorney general of Rhode Island. On the eighteenth day of May, 1653, he received a commission from the assembly to act against the Dutch, he being at that time commander in chief of the seas. He was also commissioner from 1661 to 1662; a deputy from 1664 to 1666; a general solicitor from 1665 to 1668; and secretary of council in 1669. Dyer's Island, which he owned, was named for him by Governor Coddington and others. William Dyer was sent to England on important missions by the colonies, and many times was a conferee of Roger Williams. His son Samuel Dyer was the next in line of descent.

Samuel Dyer was born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 20, 1635, and died in Kingston, Rhode Island, in 1678. His wife was, before marriage, Ann Hutchinson, who was born November 17, 1643, and died January 10, 1717. Their son Edward Dyer was the next in line and was the great-great-grandfather of Horace Hoxie Dyer.

Edward Dyer was born in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1670, but subsequently settled in Kingston, Rhode Island, where his son Samuel was born in 1702. Samuel Dyer moved to West Greenwich, Rhode Island, where he died; on February 24, 1725, he married Tabitha Niles, of East Greenwich, Rhode Island, and their son George was next in line of descent.

George Dyer, the grandfather of Horace Hoxie Dyer, was born in West Greenwich, Rhode Island, December 26, 1736, and died in Rutland, Vermont, January 8, 1817, past eighty-one years of age; he wedded Ann Nichols, a daughter of Hon. Joseph Nichols, and Abigail Spinck, his wife, of East Greenwich, Rhode Island, Mr. Nichols being a prominent man in public affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Dyer were married on Christmas day, 1760, and their union was prolific of ten children, seven sons and three daughters, of whom Edward, Horace H. Dyer's father, was the sixth son. The beloved mother died with her eleventh infant in 1780, at the age of forty years. Some years after her death George Dyer married for his second wife Amey Wait, who died in 1812.

Edward Dyer was born in West Greenwich, Rhode Island, June 23, 1774. He was twice married. His first wife was Sally Bowman, of Clarendon, Vermont. Their marriage was celebrated November 1, 1798. Mrs. Dyer left her earthly home August 1, 1816, leaving nine of her ten children to mourn her demise. Her tenth child, an infant, was buried with her. Of her children only one is now living, Mrs. Mason Hulett, residing in Salisbury, Vermont, a most sprightly and well preserved lady for her years, both physically and mentally. Edward Dyer was again married, January 7, 1818, to Hannah Hoxie, of Milton, who was born April 10, 1788, a daughter of Gideon Hoxie, who was the town clerk of Milton for over forty years. Gideon Hoxie, who was one of the pioneer settlers of Milton, Vermont, and had the distinction of taking the first wagon to that village, was a son of Stephen Hoxie, of Charlestown, Rhode Island, who belonged to an old Quaker family.

Mrs. Dyer still has her diaries, written in 1812, when she was but a young lady, and they contain many interesting reminiscences. She was a woman of strong individuality and character, and possessed a remarkably good memory, coupled with plenty of good common sense. She bore her husband four children, of whom two lived to maturity, namely: Horace Hoxie, the subject of this sketch; and Sarah Bowman, wife of Zenas C. Ellis. Mrs. Ellis was born in 1821 and died July 7, 1876, leaving four sons, namely: George W., an able lawyer of New York city; Edward, M. D., a prominent physician of Poultney, Vermont, who has a family; Horace B., of Castleton, Vermont, a prominent hotel-keeper; and Zenas H., who is a farmer on the old homestead and is also a prominent banker and business man, is a fine scholar and has been a life-long student, and is a noted linguist. Edward Dyer, father of Horace Hoxie Dyer, owned at one time some eight hundred acres of land in Rutland county, which he acquired by small purchases. His first purchase was made in 1794, when he bought one hundred and forty acres. He did not inherit wealth, but earned and made his fine property. He died May 12, 1854; the mother died February 17, 1869.

Nathaniel Dyer, a great-uncle of Horace Hoxie Dyer, rendered valuable service to our country during the Revolutionary war, and his father's large estate and home was a place of rendezvous throughout the war. Reunions often occurred there. General Nathaniel Greene was a cousin of Nathaniel Dyer.

Horace Hoxie Dyer was born on the same farm and in the same house in which he now resides, two miles south of the city of Rutland, April 2, 1820. He received his primary education in the district schools. At the age of ten years he went to a private school taught by Rev. Hadley Proctor and later attended the Brandon school, when Rev. Proctor was principal. At the age of sixteen years he returned home, where he has since resided, with the exception of four months during the winter of his eighteenth year, when he taught in Fairhaven. His father needing him, he discontinued teaching, for there was much to do at home, business demanding the attention of his father elsewhere.

On the 15th of February, 1866, Horace Hoxie Dyer wedded Abigail Jane Hitchcock, of Clarendon, Vermont. She is a daughter of Henry and Hannah Lucy (Hulett) Hitchcock. Mr. and Mrs. Dyer have only one child, a son, Horace Edward, who with his wife and two daughters resides in Rutland. He was a captain of Company A, First Vermont Volunteer Infantry, in the late Spanish-American war, and upon being mustered out of United States service was commissioned major of the First Infantry, Vermont National Guards. He graduated from the University of Vermont in 1893.

Mr. and Mrs. Dyer have spent their wedded

life at the pleasant home made sacred by its associations, having been built by his father in 1810. Mr. Dyer is a Republican and has served the people of Rutland as selectman for seven years, and in other town offices. In 1878 he was elected to the Vermont senate without any solicitation on his part and without spending either his time or his money. He was president of the Rutland County Agricultural Society for three consecutive years; justice of the peace from 1843 to 1870, or later, when Henry Hayward was chosen as his successor at Mr. Dyer's urgent request; he was in the state militia from the time he attained the age of eighteen years, and was captain of the Rutland company for many years. He is vice-president of the Killington National Bank, of which he was one of the organizers, and is a trustee of the Rutland Trust Company, of which he was vice-president for several years.

Henry Hitchcock, father-in-law of Mr. Dyer, was for many years a merchant in Rutland, later engaged in the village of Clarendon, Vermont, and still later turned his attention to farming and the manufacture of marble, owning a quarry and also a mill. He was born August 22, 1805, in Pittsford, Vermont, and died August 27, 1871, in Rutland. His wife was born July 4, 1817, and died January 28, 1893. They reared only two of their five children, viz: Mrs. Dyer; and her maiden sister, Louise Amelia Hitchcock.

Rev. Palmer Dyer, brother of Horace Hixie Dyer, was educated in Union College at Schenectady, New York. His first charge was Granville, New York, about 1823; his next charge was at Syracuse, and in 1824 he went on a missionary trip to Illinois. After a long and tedious journey, he reached Chicago, Illinois, then a swamp hole. While an Episcopalian missionary in Chicago, he administered the first Episcopalian communion service in that city, in a Congregational church upon the invitation of the pastor, who also partook of the sacrament. In Chicago he purchased an Indian pony which he rode to Peoria, where he established a mission, also establishing missions in different parts of Illinois and Michigan. He was the editor of the *Episcopal Watchman,* published in Hartford, Connecticut. He was drowned at Ausable Chasm, near Lake Champlain in August, 1844. Rev. Mr. Dyer was a gifted writer and seemed to be inspired of God—the following poem from his pen seeming prophetic of his early and tragic death.

LIFE'S VOYAGE.

"It is I, be not afraid."—Mat. XIV,27.

As towards yon bright and blissful shore,
Floats my frail, trembling barque along,
Let tempests rage, let billows roar,
They cannot drown my joyous song,
They cannot hush my voice of prayer,
Nor fill my trusting heart with dread;
For God is with me everywhere,
To cover my defenseless head.

As once He bade the waves be still,
When loved ones sailed on Galilee,
With gentle gales their canvas filled,
And sped them safely o'er the sea;
So now amid the angry waves,
Behold! He comes to rescue me;
I fear not that in Ocean's caves
My lonely sepulchre may be.

I see Him when the lightning's flash
In awful grandeur round me flies,
I hear Him when the thunder's crash
Rolls deep athwart the darkened skies;
O then His smile, and then His voice,
As in the mildest breeze of even,
Both bid my fearless heart rejoice,
While wafted on my course to Heaven.

MRS. JULIA E. S. ALLEN.

Many years have passed since the Smith family became identified with Addison county, and its various members have shown intelligence and worth. Julia E. S. Allen was born in the house in which she still resides, and is a daughter of David Smith, who was born in Leicester, Vermont, July 26, 1813, and a granddaughter of Abiel and Lydit (Hendee) Smith. The grandfather was born on the 27th of February, 1773, and for many years was a farmer of Leicester, this state, where his death occurred June 30, 1838. His wife was a daughter of Caleb and Caroline (Ellsworth) Hendee and a sister of the late

General Hendee, of Pittsford, Vermont, whose writings are well known. Lydia (Hendee) Smith was called to her final rest on the 7th of February, 1862, at the good old age of eighty-four years, her birth having occurred on the 5th of April, 1778. On the 17th of November, 1799, in Pittsford, this state, she gave her hand in marriage to Abiel Smith, and for many years they traveled the journey of life together.

David Smith was reared and received his education in Leicester and Pittsford, Vermont, and after leaving the school room as a pupil he again entered it as an instructor, following that occupation in both his native town and in Brandon. Subsequently he entered the watch and clock business, in which interest he traveled through Canada. After returning to the Green Mountain state he married Miss Sarah Barnum, and they lived with her parents in the residence now occupied by his daughter in Ferrisburg. He then turned his attention to farming, operating three hundred acres of land, and in addition to his agricultural labors he also served as a director in the Bank of Vergennes, of which he was vice-president for a number of years, and was also connected with the Vermont Granite Company. He embraced the faith of the Methodist church, which he liberally supported, and was a staunch Republican in political principle. Straightforward in all his business dealings, loyal to his duties of citizenship, he commanded the respect and confidence of his fellow men, and by his death the community lost one of its valued citizens. He passed away May 10, 1889.

On the 30th of May, 1850, David Smith was united in marriage to Sarah Barnum, a native daughter of Ferrisburg. When but a child she was taken to the home where Mrs. Allen was born. Her father, Heman Barnum, came to this state from Connecticut. A public-spirited and useful citizen, he was always anxious to promote the general welfare, and was prosperous in his private undertakings. He was a farmer and brick-mason by occupation, and manufactured the brick used in the present Ferrisburg town house. His wife bore the maiden name of Lydia Rogers, and was born in Danby, Vermont, of Quaker parents. Her death occurred at the age of ninety-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Smith became the parents of two children: Julia Ella, whose name heads this review; and Josepha Barnum, the wife of Charles A. Chapman, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. The mother of these children died at the age of seventy-two years, passing away January 22, 1900.

On the 2d of April, 1901, our subject gave her hand in marriage to Henry E. Allen, who was born in New Haven, Vermont. He is a son of Ephron Allen, of Ferrisburg.

GEORGE CARPENTER AVERILL.

George C. Averill, of Brattleboro, Vermont, president of the Vermont National Bank, has for the past seventeen years been one of the leading citizens and most able financiers of this city. As a representative of two old and highly respected English families, the Carpenters and the Averills, his mental qualities and administrative capacity are undoubtedly to a large degree inherent. The Averills at an early date came to Boston, and later settled in New Hartford, Connecticut, where many of the name still reside. The Carpenters are of Mayflower fame, and were among the founders of the Massachusetts colony. David N. Carpenter, the maternal grandfather of George C., was a notable citizen of Greenfield, Massachusetts. While in Greenfield he served very acceptably as postmaster for several terms, and ran on the Democratic ticket for lieutenant governor. Mr. Carpenter left a large family of children. A son of his, who was an uncle of George C., was the distinguished Admiral C. C. Carpenter of the navy.

James Averill, father of George C., was an able Congregationalist minister, born and reared in Connecticut. He secured his early education in the excellent schools of that state, supplementing this by a course in Amherst College and finishing at Yale. After graduating from the divinity school of the last named institution he began preaching in the Congregational church at Thomaston, Connecticut, where, giving excellent satisfaction, he remained some time. Having made an admirable record for himself, when the Civil war broke out he was appointed chaplain of the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. In this capacity he served



Geo. D. Alexander

his country well, and died in the service. In his young manhood he married Sylvira A. Carpenter, and they had two children, George C., who is mentioned below, and Mary A., who never married and is now a teacher in the high school at Springfield, Massachusetts.

George C. Averill was born in Thomaston, Connecticut, October 28, 1857. Later he removed to Greenfield, Massachusetts, and in the schools of that place secured a good education. At the age of sixteen he was prepared to leave school and take a position which was offered him in the First National Bank at Greenfield. Discharging his duties with marked credit, he remained here until he was twenty-five years old. Then, in 1880, he was made teller of the First National Bank of Northampton. Five years later, in 1885, he came to Brattleboro to fill the position of teller in the Vermont National Bank, where, winning the confidence of the stockholders and depositors, he has since remained, and from time to time has received merited promotion. In 1886 he was made cashier, and served in that capacity until 1897, when, upon the death of George S. Dowley, he was elected president. Though Mr. Averill has never neglected his main line of business, he has, nevertheless, other large interests, being a director in the Brattleboro Gas and Electric Light Company and incorporator of both local savings banks.

Mr. Averill married Nellie E. Chubbuck, of Boston, and they have two children, Margaret C., at Holyoke College, and Richard C., a student in the high school. Besides attending to his various lines of business Mr. Averill has always found time for the performance of public and social duties. He is now treasurer both of his school district and of Windham county. Fraternally he is a member of Brattleboro Lodge, No. 102, F. & A. M., and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Keenly interested in religious and charitable work, he is an active member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and treasurer for the Home for the Aged and Disabled, also of the Thompson Hospital, besides having charge of several estates and trust funds. In politics he has always been a Republican. Mr. Averill is a member of the Congregational church, of which he served for a time as treasurer and as a member of its board of trustees.

DANIEL O. GILL.

Daniel O. Gill, deceased, of Springfield, Vermont, who for many years was prominently identified with the business interests of that city, being repeatedly called to positions of honor and trust, was the descendant of that Daniel Gill who was the founder of the family of that name in that neighborhood. The pioneer Daniel Gill came to Springfield from Rhode Island about the year 1770. In a prior year the original proprietors of the Springfield tract, at a meeting held in 1763, by their vote agreed to convey twenty acres of land to such person or persons as should establish a mill and maintain it in good repair for fifteen years, also agreeing to provide "a set of irons" for said mill. This right had been secured by Simon Stevens and Page Harriman, who, by deed dated February 8, 1771, transferred it to Daniel Gill. The mill tract was located at the lower falls on Black river, near the present site of W. H. H. Slack & Brother's electric light plant.

Mr. Gill expended considerable labor and means in rock-blasting and excavating, but his enterprise was finally defeated. The mill tract was claimed by Richard Morris, who asserted a grant to the same as made to him from the province of New York, and who rejected all overtures made by Mr. Gill for a settlement of the difficulty. He gave himself to agricultural pursuits, and accumulated considerable property, and he was also called into prominence in public affairs. He was elected to the legislature in 1784, and again in 1792. In the latter year one hundred and ninety-five inhabitants of Springfield memorialized himself and Captain Abner Bisbee, by petition dated October 19, to act as their agents, selecting homestead lands for them in Upper Canada, in response to a proclamation issued by John G. Simcoe, governor of that province. The mission was accepted and was faithfully fulfilled, but Mr. Gill was taken ill while returning home, and died at Sing Sing, New York, December 7, 1793. He married Mercy Whitford, a native of Exeter, Rhode Island. Their grandson Charles was a farmer by occupation, in Hartland, Vermont, where he died at the venerable age of ninety years, and his wife, who was Sophia Healey, lived to the age of nearly eighty years.

They were the parents of three sons, of whom two are now living, Frank and Henry, who are dentists by profession and reside in Rockford, Illinois.

Daniel Oscar Gill, son of Charles and Sophia (Healey) Gill, was born in Hartland, Vermont, August 15, 1837. When he was three years old he was adopted by his uncle, Daniel A. Gill, and received his education in the public schools and in Kimball Union Academy, at Meriden, New Hampshire. He was a farmer throughout his life, and accumulated a large amount of valuable agricultural property, and was the largest land owner in the town. He also transacted a large business in sheep and wool, in association with John R. Gill, and made numerous marketing trips to the west. In 1888 he took up his residence in Springfield, still maintaining supervision of his three fine farms and other interests, including that in the Jones & Lamson Machine Company, in which he was a stockholder and director. He was a man of excellent judgment and business sagacity, and was frequently called upon to settle estates and to act in the capacity of guardian and conservator. Held in the highest confidence by the people, he was called to occupy responsible public positions during nearly all his mature life. For a quarter of a century he served as a justice of the peace. He was also school director for several years; was a member of the board of selectmen from 1876 to 1878, and was its chairman in 1889, 1891, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, and during this period he had the town hall repaired and modernized. In 1886-87 he represented the town in the legislature, and performed efficient service as a member of the committee on railroads. His political affiliations were with the Republican party, and he was a member of the Springfield Grange, Patrons of Husbanry.

Mr. Gill was married January 27, 1864, to Miss Helen C., daughter of Captain John and Elizabeth (Clough) Westgate, of Plainfield, New Hampshire, and who died within two years after their marriage. He contracted a second marriage, December 14, 1868, with Miss Jennie L., daughter of the Rev. George D. and Fanny (White) Butterfield. She was born in Randolph, Vermont, and was educated in Iowa, graduating from the high school in Monticello. She was a teacher for one year, and she married at the age of eighteen years. Her father was born in Westmoreland, New Hampshire, was educated in the public schools, and graduated from the Theological School in Middlebury, Vermont. He was ordained in the Congregational church, and was pastor in Randolph and elsewhere in Vermont, and afterwards in Monticello, Iowa, where he died at the age of sixty-three years. His wife was born in the same village as was her husband, and was a daughter of the Rev. Broughton White, who was a Congregational minister. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Butterfield, of whom five are now living: Mrs. George A. Gill, of Monticello, Iowa; George, a dealer in agricultural implements in Humboldt, Nebraska, Albert, a farmer, at York, Nebraska; Jennie L., who became the wife of D. O. Gill; and William F., who resides in California. The mother of these children died at the age of sixty-three years.

Two children were born to Daniel O. and Jennie L. (Butterfield) Gill, Frank D. and Fred Butterfield Gill. Frank, born September 30, 1873, has been engaged in the clothing business in Springfield, Vermont, and resides on the Gill homestead on the Connecticut river; he was married October 2, 1894, to Miss Lutie Merritt, daughter of George and Mary (Rice) (Damon) Merritt, of Springfield, and of this marriage one son was born, Daniel Merritt, who died at the age of three years. Fred B. Gill, born April 2, 1881, is now studying law.

Mr. Gill passed away May 7, 1901. His active mentality was preserved to the last, and he prepared for death with the same serenity of spirit that marked him throughout his career. After giving minute direction as to business concerns, he remarked to a friend: "I have but a few more days to stay. I hate to leave my friends, but I cannot think of a man I ever intentionally wronged. I cannot think of a man who ever came to me in trouble, that I did not help if I could. So I am not fearful of the future." As was expressed by a local newspaper in commenting upon his life and death, he possessed those qualities that made him one of the gentlest and most generous of men. Those who knew him as a husband and father, those in want who had never known him to withstay his hand, all deeply felt that in the life of this large-hearted, generous

man, he, as was beautifully said of another, "added to the sum of human joy, and if each one to whom he did some loving service were to bring a blossom to his grave, he would sleep beneath a wilderness of flowers.'

Mr. Gill is survived by his widow, a lady of excellent education and fine intellectual qualities, and who has endeared herself to the community by her many benefactions, performed so modestly that they go unheralded except by the recipients of her bounty.

JOSEPH LOUIS ST. PETERS.

The honored subject of this memoir has for a long period been closly identified with the business interests of Addison county, being one of its most prominent and influential merchants. He was born in Charlotte, Vermont, on the 12th of May, 1850. His father, Mathew D. St. Peters, is a native of Quebec, and in 1833 he took up his abode in Charlotte, Vermont, where he has since engaged in agricultural pursuits, being the owner of a tract of seventy acres. He has reached the venerable age of eighty-six years, and is the oldest man in Charlotte. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Margaret Laramy, and was born in Chazy, New York. This worthy couple became the parents of five children, three of whom still survive—John M., of Charlotte; Victoria F., the wife of John Welcome; and Joseph L., the subject of this review. The mother of this family was called to her final rest in 1876, at the age of fifty-six years.

Joseph L. St. Peters received his early education in the public schools of Charlotte, and later became a student in Williston Academy. After completing his studies he entered the store of C. W. Wicker, at North Ferrisburg, where for eight years he served in the capacity of a clerk, and during that long period he was only absent from duty eight weeks. In 1877 he became the owner of the business, conducting the same until 1892, and during that time, in 1889, he erected his present store building. Failing health, however, compelled him to put aside the active cares of a business life, and in 1892 he returned to the farm, where he lived in quiet retirement for the succeeding nine years. At the end of that period he entered into business relations with John J. Sequin, and they are now the owners of the leading mercantile establishment in Addison county, acting under the title of J. L. St. Peters & Company. They occupy a commodious store building twenty-five by sixty-one feet in dimensions, in which the carry a complete line of dry goods, groceries, feeds and grains, and the honorable business methods which they have followed have secured for them an excellent patronage.

In 1885 Mr. St. Peters was united in marriage to Mrs. Sarah A. Newell, who was born in North Ferrisburg, and is the daughter of Theodore D. Lyman, who was for many years well known as a woolen-mill operator, but is now deceased. He was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, and was a son of Jonathan Lyman, also a native of the old Bay state. As early as 1812 the latter came to Vermont, making his way hither by marked trees, and his occupation was that of a clothier. The son of Theodore was reared in Ferrisburg, where he became a prominent woolen manufaturer, and the excellent quality of goods which he placed upon the market made his name a familiar one in this section of the state. He subsequently retired from active business pursuits and went to the west, his death occurring in South Troy, Minnesota, at the age of seventy-three years. He was ever a loyal and patriotic citizen, and on one occasion, while firing a salute on the fourth of July, he suffered the loss of a hand. For his wife Mr. Lyman chose Betsy Fuller, who was born in Connecticut, being a daughter of Frederick Fuller, also a native of that commonwealth, where he was engaged at the blacksmith's trade. He subsequently came to Charlotte, Vermont, and later located in Keeseville, New York, where he died at the age of eighty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Lyman became the parents of eight children—Charles H., Elias A., Ellen M., Frederick F., Sarah A., Maryette, Theodore D. and Jonathan C. The second son Elias A., served as a member of the Minnesota troops in the Civil war. The mother of this family was called to her final rest at the age of seventy years.

Mr. St. Peters is a stalwart supporter of Republican principles, but the honors or emoluments of office have had little attraction for him, preferring rather to give his entire time to his business interests. He is, however, at all times a

loyal and progressive citizen, and all who know him have the highest admiration for his good qualities of heart and mind.

ROBERT JAMES BOWLES.

Among those who have demonstrated the maximum possibilities of the great basic art of agriculture as a field of legitimate business enterprise and who have shown that the employment of discrimination, executive ability and scientific methods will yield returns of no uncertain character, is the subject of this sketch, who is one of the progressive and influential farmers of Weybridge, Addison county, Vermont, and one who commands unequivocal confidence and regard in the community.



ROBERT JAMES BOWLES AND FAMILY.

Mr. Bowles is a native of the old Empire state, having been born in Keeseville, Essex county, New York, on the 24th of August, 1847. His father, James Bowles, was born in the city of London, England, and came of staunch old English lineage. He was reared in the great metropolis of the world, and became an expert and scientic gardner through the effective training and discipline he received in his native land. In 1830, in company with his wife, he emigrated to America, first locating in the province of Quebec, Canada, where he remained for a short time, after which he removed to Keeseville, New York, where he was engaged in the work of his profession as a gardener for a number of years, attaining a high reputation in the line. His declining days were passed in the home of his son, the subject of this sketch, and he died at the venerable age of eighty-seven years, his life having been one of signal honor and usefulness. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Johnston, was born in the city of Belfast, Ireland, the daughter of Robert Johnston, of Scotch ancestry, who was a muslin weaver by vocation, following this line of work throughout his entire active business life, and passing away at the age of sixty years, in Belfast. His wife, whose maiden name was Eleanor Strickland, was likewise born in the Emerald Isle, and she died at the age of eighty-nine years. Their three children have also passed away. James and Sarah (Johnston) Bowles became the parents of seven children, of whom four are living at the present time, namely: Mary, the wife of Alexander Dickey, of Middlebury, this county; Eliza, also a resident of that town; Robert J., our subject; and Helen H., who also resides in Middlebury. The mother passed away at the age of eighty-nine years, having been a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, as was also her husband, who became a member of a Masonic lodge in London and who later took an active part in the affairs of the fraternity after his removal to America.

Our subject was reared and educated in his native town, there remaining until he had attained the age of seventeen years, when he removed to Cornwall, Vermont, but one year later, in 1864, came to Weybridge, where he became associated with Charles Tier in the purchase of a farm, in whose operation they continued to be associated for four years, after which Mr. Bowles disposed of his interest in the property and was thereafter engaged in farming on rented land until 1887. He then effected the purchase of his present fine farm, which comprises fifty-six acres and which is devoted to diversified agriculture. He has made the best of improvements on the property and by his judicious methods and indefatigable industry he has attained a high degree of success in his enterprise. He also operates a farm of sixty-seven acres which is the property of his son.

In 1870 Mr. Bowles was united in marriage to Narcissa Ketch, who was born in Chazy, New York, and who died at the age of thirty-five years,

leaving two children, Dora, who resides in Amherst, Massachusetts; and Samuel, who married Cora Kingsland, of Bridport, and who is a successful farmer of Weybridge. In 1891 our subject married Harriet Bowdish, who was born in Weybridge, the daughter of Joseph Bowdish, who likewise was born here, a son of Columbus Bowdish, one of the early settlers of the town, where both he and his sons were successful farmers. Joseph Bowdish died at the age of sixty-seven years and his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Bingham, and who was born in Cornwall, is now living at the age of seventy-three years. Five of her seven children are now living. Of Mr. Bowles second marriage four children have been born, of whom three are living,—Ruth, Mary and William Paul Dillingham.

In politics Mr. Bowles is a staunch Republican, and he served three years as selectman, having been chairman of the board for one year, while he was lister for an equal period, a member of the school board for three years, and chairman of that board for one year; and he was a member of the school committee for six years and served one year as a member of the grand jury. In 1900-1 he served with ability and honor as a member of the state legislature, while he has been a member of the township committee of his party for a number of years and has been a delegate to the various county, district and state conventions. He is a member of the order of Good Templars and is one of the prominent members of the Congregational church, of which he is deacon at the present time, while he has also been prominent and active in the work of the Sunday-school, of which he was superintendent for several years. His wife and children are also members of the church, and his son was also superintendent of the Sunday-school for a number of years. The family are prominent in the best social life of the community and have the friendship and esteem of all who know them.

FREDERIC GRISWOLD FIELD.

Frederic G. Field, prominently identified with the political and commercial interests of North Springfield, Vermont, traces his ancestry back to Thomas Field, a pioneer settler of Providence, Rhode Island, who swore allegiance there in the year 1667. Pardon Field, grandfather of Frederic G. Field, was born at Cranston, Rhode Island, April 13, 1761, and died in Chester, Vermont, October 28, 1842. Pardon Field married Elizabeth Williams, who was a daughter of Joseph and Lydia Williams, and the great-great-granddaughter of Roger Williams, who was born in Wales in 1599, became the founder of the state of Rhode Island, and died in 1683. Abner Field, father of Frederic G. Field, was born in Chester, Vermont, November 28, 1793, and married Louisa Griswold, who was born in Springfield, Vermont, December 5, 1807, the daughter of Daniel and Annah Lenthal (Ames) Griswold. Daniel Griswold was born in Meriden, Connecticut, December 5, 1762, and died in Springfield, Vermont, August 4, 1836; he was a descendant of Edward Griswold, who was born in England in 1607, and settled in Windsor, Connecticut, about 1645. Annah Lenthal (Ames) Griswold was born in Middletown, Connecticut, February 17, 1764, and died in Springfield, Vermont, June 8, 1826. Mr. Abner Field was the first postmaster of North Springfield, several times represented the town and was twice elected to the state senate.

Frederic G. Field was born at Springfield, Vermont, January 1, 1842, and obtained his preliminary education in the common schools, which was supplemented by several years' study at the Springfield Wesleyan Seminary. Shortly after attaining his majority he determined to follow the mercantile profession, and with this end in view opened a store for general trade in North Springfield, Vermont, in 1864, and with the exception of two years has been successfully engaged in business there ever since. He is also an extensive owner of real estate, has been instrumental in settling many estates, and to some extent has engaged in agricultural pursuits. In his political views Mr. Field is an adherent of the principles of the Republican party, and for the past twenty-three years has been connected with the postoffice of North Springfield, Vermont, serving for many years as assistant postmaster and at the present time (1903) serving in the capacity of postmaster. He represented Springfield in the state legislatures of 1870 and 1872, in the latter year being a member of the committee on rules and chairman of the committee

on banks, and was re-elected to the same position in 1900. He was a state senator from Windsor county in 1880, and chairman of the committee on claims; in 1890 he was elected county commissioner, resigning one year later; in 1891 he was appointed state inspector of finance by Governor Page, to fill out the unexpired term of L. O. Greene, deceased, and in 1895 he was appointed to the same office by Governor Woodbury, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Colonel Fred E. Smith. He has served as a notary public since the year 1864, and in addition to these numerous and varied duties he is president of the First National Bank of Springfield, treasurer of the Vermont Academy at Saxton's river, and president of the board of trustees of the Springfield town library.

On July 2, 1872, Mr. Field married Anna M. Tarbell, daughter of Addison and Florella Tarbell, of Cavendish, Vermont, and a descendant of Captain John Coffin, the first settler. Their children are: Fred Tarbell, who was educated in the Vermont Academy and Brown University, graduating from the latter named institution, and is at the present time (1903) preparing for the legal profession at the Harvard Law School; and Bertha Isadore Field, who graduated from the University of Vermont in 1902. The counsel and advice of Mr. Field are highly esteemed in financial and business matters, and he has made a good record in the commercial world, being considered as sound a business man as his brother Walbridge A. Field, the late chief justice of the Massachusetts supreme court, was a lawyer.

JAMES M. FOSS.

James M. Foss, of St. Albans, was born at Pembroke, New Hampshire, January 6, 1829, son of Jeremiah and Clarissa (Moore) Foss. He was educated at Pembroke Academy until his seventeenth year, when he determined to supplement his academic instruction with practical information in a direction that would fit him for the business life to which he had resolved to devote himself.

To this end he commenced an apprenticeship, November, 1846, in the machine shops of the Concord Railroad Company at Concord, New Hampshire. From 1850 to 1862 Mr. Foss worked as a machinist and locomotive engineer on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, acquiring a thorough familiarity with the details and practical knowledge of the construction and operation of railroad machinery. During the last portion of his service he was in charge of the shops of the last named road. From 1862 to 1865 he was master mechanic of the Boston & New York Air line, also in connection with the Back Bay Company, filling in the Boston Common for building purposes, residing in Boston at the time. In March, 1865, he returned to Concord, New Hampshire, as master mechanic of the Concord Railroad, where he remained until June, 1868, at which time a larger field for the employment of his ability in his special line was afforded him, and he accepted an offer for the management of the Vermont Central Railroad Company, as its master mechanic. In 1873 he was made superintendent of the motive power of the Central Vermont system, which comprised the Vermont Central Vermont & Canada Railroads, the Rutland and other leased lines. During this period the corporation constructed its own locomotives, some half hundred of which were turned out under the supervision of Mr. Foss. His efficiency as a railroad man was recognized by his promotion in 1879 to the position of assistant general superintendent, which was followed by a further advancement, in 1885, to the office of general superintendent. This appointment he held until 1892, when impaired health compelled him to resign. But the corporation with which he had been connected for so many years was loth to part with his services, and he remained in its employment in the capacity of assistant to the president, a position in which the benefit of his advice and judgment could be availed of, while he could be afforded more leisure than was possible while performing the more active duties of general superintendent. This position of assistant to the president he still retained after nearly a half century of active railroad life up to his death, on March 9, 1900.

He was a believer in the great industry of Vermont farming, and had a large area of land under cultivation, located on the road from the village to St. Albans Bay. His business life demanded all his time, and he found no opportunity to mingle actively in politics, but he always mani-

fested a loyal allegiance to the principles of the Republican party; was in the senate in 1899, and served on committee on railroads. He was a member of the St. Luke's Episcopal Society, and contributed generously to its support. Mr. Foss was a member of the Englesby Lodge and of the several Masonic bodies, and had attained to the thirty-third degree in that fraternity. He possessed a genial, social nature, and enjoyed the quiet entertainment of a few friends at his handsome and hospitable home, where his widow now resides in St. Albans.

Mr. Foss married, November 15, 1855, Ellen A., daughter of John V. and Laura Barron, who died in April, 1871. For his second wife he wedded, September 18, 1874, Mrs. Sophia H. (Chester) Locklin, widow of H. H. Locklin, and daughter of John and Mary Chester, natives of England and residents of Dudswell, province of Quebec. Of this union there is one son, James Barron Foss, born August 17, 1876, who, with Hortense H. Locklin, daughter of Mrs. Foss, constitute the family.

COLONEL CHARLES C. GILMORE.

Among those citizens of Swanton, Vermont, who, during an unusually active business career, have been important factors in the development of the financial and commercial interests of the city, stands prominently Charles C. Gilmore, who was born in Georgia, Vermont, January 28, 1859, the third son of Dennis and Nancy (Fairbanks) Gilmore.

Dennis Gilmore, father of Charles C. Gilmore, one of the oldest business men of the town of St. Albans, Vermont, was born in Cambridge, Vermont, October 18, 1823, the son of James Gilmore, who was of Irish descent. James Gilmore learned his trade of blacksmith and scythe-maker at Millbury, Massachusetts, a suburb of Worcester, after which he took up his residence in Cambridge, Vermont, working at his trade for a few years. He then settled in St. Albans and subsequently removed to Georgia, Vermont, where he followed the trade of general blacksmith, meeting with such excellent financial results that after a certain number of years he was enabled to live a retired life in St. Albans. He was united in marriage to Betsy Collins, born in Craftsbury, Vermont, where her father was the first settled Congregational minister, and where he preached for many years; he was the father of several children, among them Robert, a physician of Brunswick, Vermont, and Samuel, a general practitioner of Danville, Vermont. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore, two of whom are still living, namely: Miranda, wife of Hiram Cushman, a resident of Georgia, Vermont; and Dennis Gilmore. James Gilmore died at the age of eighty-one years, and his wife died in the sixty-eighth year of her age.

Dennis Gilmore spent the early years of his life in Georgia, Vermont, was educated there and followed his father's trade, that of blacksmith and scythe-maker, until the year 1864, when he came to St. Albans and established his present business, a livery, feed and sale stable, which he has conducted very successfully ever since, owing to the fact that he is a man of strict integrity, straightforward business principles, and of amiable disposition. At the present time (1903) he has attained the age of eighty years, but is still enjoying the best of health and acts much younger than many men of fifty years. He married, January 5, 1853, Miss Nancy A. Fairbanks, who was born in Georgia, Vermont, and of the six children born to them, the following named are still living: Maria, wife of E. F. Bradford, of Boston, Massachusetts, and they have one child, Alice G. Bradford; Charles C.; and Arthur W. Gilmore, a resident of St. Albans. Mrs. Gilmore traces her ancestry back to the year 1633, when Jonathan and Richard Ffayerbanke came to this country from Sowerby, near Halifax, on the west border of Yorkshire, England. Richard was the inn-keeper and served in the capacity of first postmaster of Boston, Massachusetts, and Jonathan, the progenitor of the American branch of the family, erected a house in Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1636, which, with the additions made later, is still standing. George, the second son of Jonathan, was born in England and accompanied his father to this country; he resided for some years in Dedham, and in 1657 removed to Sherburn, where he became a prominent citizen and served as selectman. Eliezur, the fourth child of George, was born in 1655 and was prominently identified with the commercial interests of Sherburn. His youngest child was "Captain"

Eleasur, born in 1690, and his eleventh child, born in 1734, was known in the history of Sherburn as "Deacon" Ebenezer; in 1783 he removed to Brimfield, Massachusetts. Joseph, second son of Deacon Fairbanks, was born in Sherburn in 1763, later removed to Brimfield, where he purchased a small tract of land, and in 1790 married Phoebe Paddock, of Holland, Massachusetts, and the following named children were born to them: Erastus, born October 28, 1792; Thaddeus, born January 17, 1796; and Joseph Paddock, born November 26, 1806. Phoebe Paddock's ancestors came to America with Governor Carver, and married into the family of Governor Bradford. Her brother, Judge Ephriam Paddock, and others of the family became honored and prominent citizens of Vermont.

Colonel Gilmore graduated from the St. Albans high school. He then graduated from Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, and upon his return to St. Albans was for a time engaged with his father in the livery business. He finally turned his attention to the mercantile trade, and was employed as a clerk in the "blue" store at St. Albans, which carried on the clothing trade, where he remained one year. He then located in Swanton and for the following two years was engaged in the clothing store of H. A. Collins in that village. About this time he formed a copartnership with his brother, the late Frank Gilmore, under the style of Charles C. Gilmore & Company, and opened a store for the sale of clothing in Swanton. This firm continued in business for two years, and at the expiration of this period of time Colonel Gilmore disposed of his interest to his brother. About this time a suspender, known as the Atwood suspender, had been patented, and Mr. Gilmore at once made arrangements to form a stock company to manufacture this article. Chiefly through his efforts the Atwood Suspender Company was formed, and he became secretary and manager of the corporation, in which capacity he still acts. The goods manufactured by the company have been introduced all over the country, shipments being made to every state in the Union, and the capacity of the plant has been increased over twelve hundred per cent. since its incorporation. Politically Colonel Gilmore is an adherent of the Republican party and has held many town offices. He was the first selectman of the town, and is still serving in that capacity; was county commissioner for four years; in 1900 represented the town in the state legislature, serving as chairman of the game and fisheries committee and also chairman of the Pan-American committee; he acted as aide-de-camp on Governor Fuller's staff, ranking as colonel, and has always taken an active part and interest in all political matters. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, being a member of Swanton Lodge No. 14, and has held all the Masonic orders up to the consistory of the Scottish Rite, in which he has attained to the thirty-second degree. He is also a member of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine; has held all the offices, including master, of the subordinate lodge, and has served as district deputy master under the Grand Lodge and eminent commander of La Fayette Commandery of St. Albans, Vermont.

Colonel Gilmore was united in marriage to Miss Lillian Sprague, daughter of Major M. E. and Margaret (Bullard) Sprague, who are natives of Weybridge, Addison county, Vermont. their children are: Marion Sprague Gilmore, born November 4, 1887; and Ruth Fairbanks Gilmore, born November 22, 1895. Mrs. Gilmore is one of three children, the other surviving member of the family being Grant M. Sprague, a resident of Lima, Ohio.

HON. PARLEY STARR.

Parley Starr, whose life was one of great activity and usefulness, and whose work was so worthily performed that he fully earned the honor in which he was held in his town, county and state, was a descendant in the eighth generation from Dr. Comfort Starr, who was a resident of Ashford, county of Kent, England, whence he sailed to America in the ship Hercules, of Sandwich, in 1634-5. He settled in New Town (Cambridge), Massachusetts, and his name appears frequently on the Plymouth colony records. September 27, 1642, he was deputy from Duxbury to the general court to provide forces for war against the Indians. The family were identified with patriotic and educational interests from the earliest history of the country. Comfort Starr, Jr., was one of the founders and charter board



Pantry Starr

of fellows of Harvard College. Another descendant married into the Bunker family, of Charlestown, and shared in the fight for the homestead on Bunker Hill. James Starr is seventh on the list of names of those who constituted the Boston Tea Party.

John Starr, one of the sons of Dr. Comfort Starr, was born in England. His name first appears in the Plymouth colony records, and in the list of males in Duxbury, as early as 1645. In 1653 and for three years following, he was on the grand jury of the colony, and in 1649-50, he was surveyor of highways. An original deed now hanging in Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth, Massachusetts, was signed two hundred and forty-eight years ago (in 1655), by John Starr, disposing of his house and lands in Duxbury, it being the property bought by his father in 1638 from Jonathan Brewster. This ancient instrument also bears the signature of Captain Myles Standish as witness. John Starr removed to Boston, where his death occurred in 1703 or 1704. His wife was Martha Bunker, of Charlestown, Massachusetts. Her father owned the memorable hill that bears his name, forever sacred in the annals of American independence. The descendants of John Starr's granddaughter Martha Starr, who was baptized June 22, 1729, aged one week, in the Brattle Street church, Boston, have the punch bowl out of which the "Mohawks" drank on the evening they destroyed the tea in Boston harbor. They were evidently sterling patriots, for their son Peter and his cousin William Starr, were sentenced, September 2, 1775, to seventy-five days' imprisonment for having fire-arms concealed in their home, and were released by order of General Gage.

Comfort Starr, son of John Starr, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1661 or 1662. He was married to Miss Mary Stone, a daughter of Simon and Mary (Whipple) Stone, of Watertown, Massachusetts.

Their son Comfort Starr was born in 1696, and became a large landowner in the north part of Killingly, Connecticut, where he was prominently identified with both town and church affairs. He was twice married. His first wife, name unknown, bore him a son, Comfort Starr, who was born in 1731, in Thompson, Connecticut, where he became owner of a large tract of land which he subsequently sold, receiving his pay in continental money which through depreciation, became almost worthless, and, thus reduced, he went to Vermont where, April 17, 1777, he purchased a tract of land in Guilford, Windham county, and in 1780 brought his family from Connecticut and settled there. He was one of the most active patriots of the Revolutionary period. In 1775 he was captain of the first militia company in Guilford that marched to Westminster to break up an English court. In 1779 Captain Starr was, by order of the general assembly, required to perform certain service, and in its performance journeyed to Arlington to see Governor Thomas Chittenden. He made two trips of fifty-five miles, taking his course from marked trees, as there were no public highways. In the office of secretary of state at Montpelier, the manuscript records contain the receipts of Captain Starr for payments made to him for this and other services the same year, in 1780 and in 1781. Captain Starr married Miss Judith Cooper, of Thompson, Connecticut. His death took place in 1812.

Comfort Starr, son of Comfort and Judith Starr, was born May 30, 1766, in Thompson, Connecticut, and was young when his parents went to Guilford, Vermont. In 1795 he bought a farm and settled in Colchester, Vermont, where he died about 1800. He married Miss Hannah Thurber, of Guilford, and their son Parley Starr, the father of our subject, was born May 9, 1789, in Guilford. He became a farmer in Colchester, whence he removed to Milton, Vermont, and lived there for forty years, a well known and highly respected citizen. In religion he was a Campbellite. He married Miss Jemima Coon, born January 30, 1763, a daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Crandall) Coon, from Rhode Island. Their children were: Patty Matilda, who died young. Parley, referred to at length hereinafter. James Timothy, who lived in Williston and Charlestown, Massachusetts, where he was warden of the state prison; he afterwards removed to Hudson, St. Croix county, Wisconsin, where he prospered in business; he subsequently lived in River Falls, and he died in Waukesha, Wisconsin, May 28, 1902, aged eighty-six. Edwin Comfort, who was a tanner and afterwards a merchant in Jacksonville, Vermont, where he

died in 1884. Lucina Betsey, yet living, who became the second wife of Foster G. Crown (died April 24, 1883), a prosperous farmer of Whitingham, Vermont; his first wife was her sister Hannah Dorcas, who died July 7, 1854. Mary, who married Joseph W. Morse, a farmer of Whitingham.

Parley Starr, second child and eldest son of Parley and Jemima (Coon) Starr, was born in Colchester, Vermont, August 30, 1813, but his early life was spent in Milton. His early education was limited, owing to the meagre school advantages of his day. A man of strong natural gifts, he compensated for what was wanting by reading such works as he could command, and acquired a fund of knowledge which was ample for all the needs of an enterprising man of affairs. When he reached the age of twenty-one, he left home to make his own way in the world. He labored the first summer at Granville for twelve dollars a month. In the fall he returned to Milton, where he engaged in chopping wood during the winter. In May following he made his way to Guilford, where he found employment in the tannery of Houghton & Hunt for four months, at a wage of fourteen dollars a month. He worked for a year longer for the same wages, and then for another year at two hundred and fifty dollars. At the end of about four years, having learned the tanner's trade, he went to Jacksonville, where he purchased a small tannery of Daniel Dean, and this was his introduction to a business career which was destined to be conspicuously successful to himself and of marked advantage to the community. The business developed largely under his management, and in time reached a degree of prosperity which gave it rank among the most important industries of the county, and for many years it was a leading factor in the growth and prosperity of the thriving village of Jacksonville. During this time Parley Starr had direct connection with leading houses in the leather trade in Boston and other cities, and was held in universal esteem because of his integrity, enterprise, diligence and foresight. But although his business grew to be profitable to an unusual degree, it was not conducted on any selfish and contracted basis. He realized his duty to the community, and met it fully and constantly. He took an active interest in public affairs, and as his means increased, he became a benefactor to the community, and was looked upon as a father and helper as few men have ever been. Such was the confidence reposed in him that widows and other people of limited means entrusted to him their funds and depended on him for advice in their affairs, and such trusts were always fulfilled with perfect fidelity.

During all his active career in Jacksonville, Parley Starr was a potent factor in the social, religious and educational interests of the town. Himself an earnest believer in the Universalist faith, he gave liberally to the support of that denomination, and was an officer in the church, but to other societies he extended a helping hand also, and it is remembered that he was the largest single contributor to the fund for building the Methodist church. Among his individual gifts for the public good were a bell for the Universalist church and another for the public school building.

Trusted and honored in public life, he was known in private as a cordial, earnest friend, while in his family relations, which were of the happiest kind, he was a devoted and indulgent husband and father. He was an entertaining conversationalist, and his genial bearing was but the natural expression of the large and open heart which dwelt within.

Parley Starr represented the town of Whittingham in the legislature of 1852, 1856 and 1872, and was a member of the state senate in 1859 and 1860, in the latter year taking an active part in behalf of the Civil war measures. His conduct was so sagacious that he was pronounced, by even political opponents, to be "one of the most solid men in that body." He was for eleven years a justice of the peace, and for twenty-four years the town auditor, besides holding other town offices. He was for seventeen years a director in the Brattleboro Bank, under the state system, and for six years a trustee of the Windham Provident Institution. In 1862 he opened a recruiting office for volunteers, and was appointed state agent to look after and provide for the families of soldiers.

When the changed business conditions which followed the war began to be felt, one of the tendencies being the absorption of the tanning industry by a few large corporations, Parley

Starr closed his business in Jacksonville, and in November, 1873, removed with his family to Brattleboro. As a prominent and useful citizen, as a promoter of all worthy enterprises, and as a firm friend and a large-hearted, genial man, to be depended upon in every relation of life, his record in Brattleboro was the same as in Jacksonville. He was president of the Brattleboro Savings Bank for the years 1874 and 1875, and was elected a member of the board of selectmen in 1876. In 1875, at the urgent solicitation of business men of influence and responsibility, he undertook the organization of the People's National Bank, a work which was successfully completed in October of that year, when the new bank received its charter. Mr. Starr was the first president of the bank, and held the place until failing health compelled his resignation in January, 1886. From the first, the new institution entered upon a career of solid and lasting prosperity. Its policy was duly conservative, and yet it was managed on a basis which was broad and generous towards all classes of customers. Said Parley Starr to a friend, "This is the People's Bank, and its business is to accommodate the people; when a farmer from the country, or some other man of limited means, needs a loan of twenty-five dollars, he needs it just as much as a large business man needs as many hundreds or thousands, and he ought to have it if he can give proper security. It is our policy to accommodate the small customers as well as the large ones." This was a sincere expression from Parley Starr's heart, and it is this policy, consistently adhered to, which gave the People's Bank its strong hold upon the public, and laid the foundations for its continued and increased prosperity.

Parley Starr married, May 17, 1840, at Whitingham, Miss Clarissa Blanchard, a granddaughter of John Blanchard and Moses Clement, both of whom marched in response to the alarm at Lexington, April 19, 1775. She was as active in good works as was her husband, and as ardently patriotic, and at the time of the Civil war, was president of the Soldiers' Aid Society, which was organized for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers in the Union hospitals.

The following children were born to them: John Parley, who died at the age of five years. Alta Clarissa, who became the wife of Dr. Noah Cressy, of Rowe, Massachusetts; he died August 31, 1902, at Hartford, Connecticut. A daughter, who died in infancy. Alice Hannah, who married William A. Faulkner, of Whitingham, Vermont; she died March 31, 1891, at Brookline, Massachusetts. Annette Envella, who became the wife of Duane H. Clement, of Brooklyn, New York. Arthur Parley, who is engaged in business in Chicago; he married Miss Florence Murray, of Tama, Iowa.

Parley Starr suffered a stroke of paralysis in 1883, and from that time he steadily declined. His death occurred November 12, 1889. While the sad event was not unexpected, it cast a peculiar gloom over the community. On the day and during the hour of the funeral, business was suspended, and all classes united in paying honor to his memory. The local press gave voice to the feeling of all when it testified to the great usefulness of his life, and pronounced the fact that there was no better type of the good citizen—good in all the broad meaning of the word.

S. C. HILL, M. D.

Dr. S. C. Hill, actively engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Winooski, Vermont, was born December 24, 1876, at Johnson, Vermont, a son of Seth C. and Mary J. Hill. Warren Hill, grandfather of Dr. Hill, was born in the state of Connecticut in 1812, and after attaining young manhood he removed to Eden, Vermont, where for many years he was engaged in the occupation of farming; subsequently he located in Enosburg, Vermont, where the last fifteen years of his life were spent upon a farm. Mr. Hill was married twice; by his first wife the following named children were born: Isaiah; Eliza, wife of Mr. Lillerson, of Underhill, Vermont; Chester, deceased; Alma, wife of Mr. Peck, of Wyoming, Iowa; Seth C.; and Rolin, a resident of Brooklyn, New York. The mother of these children died at the age of thirty-six years, after which Mr. Hill was united in marriage to Miss Hall, and four sons were born to them, two of whom died in childhood, and the other two, Sidney and Charles, now reside on the old farm in Eden, Vermont; their mother, who has attained the age of eighty years, also

resides with them on the old homestead. Mr. Hill died in the eighty-second year of his age.

Seth C. Hill, father of Dr. Hill, was born in 1845, at Enosburg, Vermont, and was a pupil in the common schools of that town until he reached the age of twelve years, when he removed to Eden, Vermont, where he remained until 1861, when he enlisted as a private in Company A, Eighth Vermont Regiment, and shortly afterwards was promoted to the rank of orderly sergeant, which he retained until his discharge at the close of the the war. He participated in over sixty battles and skirmishes, in one of which he was severely wounded by the bursting of a shell, and he also had three horses shot from under him; his three brothers, who enlisted as soldiers at the same time, escaped without any serious injury, although serving during the entire period. After the termination of the war Mr. Hill returned to Hyde Park, and engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1868, when he took up his residence in Johnson, Vermont, and by industriously pursuing the same vocation he was enabled to accumulate a competence, which he is now enjoying, having retired from the active duties of life. Mr. Hill is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, being the organizer of the Sons of Veterans Camp, called the S. C. Hill Post in his honor, he being the commander of the same and an active participant in all matters that pertain to its welfare. In his political affiliations Mr. Hill is a Republican, and has served in many of the local town offices. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Peck, born in 1848, at Elmore, Vermont, a daughter of Jerry and Lucia (Day) Peck, of Sharon, Vermont, members of a very prominent family of that section of the state. Five children were born of this union, namely: Willmer, a resident of Red Wing, Minnesota, and engaged as a teacher of wood-carving in the Minnesota State Training School; Elmer E., an officer in the State Industrial School at Vergennes, Vermont, and who acted in the capacity of first sergeant in Company M, First Vermont Regiment, during the Spanish-American war; Dr. S. C.; Mary Bell, engaged in the occupation of teaching in South Burlington, Vermont; and Delmer J., who resides at home with his father. The mother of these children died in the year 1888, aged forty-four years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hill were active members of the Congregational church.

The grandfather of Mrs. Seth C. Hill was born in 1812 and after completing his education, followed the vocation of a veterinary surgeon in Wolcott, Vermont, where the remainder of his life was spent. His wife, who was born in 1812, reared a family of eight children, three of whom are living at the present time (1902): Francis E., a resident of Wolcott, Vermont; Orrin, a prominent citizen of Cabot, Vermont; and Horace, also a resident of the same city. The mother of these children died in 1895, at the age of eighty-three years.

Dr. S. C. Hill acquired his literary education in the common schools of Johnson, Vermont, the People's Academy at Morrisville, Vermont, and subsequently graduated from the State Normal School at Johnson, Vermont. Shortly after his graduation he accepted a position as teacher in a reform school at Troy, New York, where he remained for a short period of time; he then filled a similar position in the reform school at Vergennes, Vermont, after which he went to Minnesota and taught in a reform school there. Desiring to devote his life to the practice of medicine, he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Vermont, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1898. Dr. Hill then established an office in Jericho, Vermont, where he remained until February, 1902, when he removed to Winooski, Vermont, and since then he has been constantly engaged in attending to a large consulting practice. In addition to his medical course, Dr. Hill pursued a special course of study in the treatment of disease by electricity, and the results he has obtained from this method have been very satisfactory and encouraging. Although one of the younger members of the medical profession in the city, Dr. Hill is regarded as a prominent and promising practitioner. Dr. Hill is a member of the Vermont Medical Society, the Burlington Clinical Society and the Chittenden County Clinical Society; he is also affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Webster Lodge, of Winooski, a member of the Society of Vermont, and also of S. C. Hill Post No. 77, Grand Army of the Republic.

On June 19, 1899, Dr. Hill married Miss Delia A. Morgan, of Burlington, Vermont, a daughter of Joseph S. Morgan, a prominent contractor and builder of that city. One child has been born to Dr. and Mrs. Hill, Aymer Morgan Hill. The family are active and consistent members of the Congregational church at Winooski, Vermont.

VERNON A. BULLARD.

The name of Vernon A. Bullard is one well known, on account of the distinction which he has won in connection with the practice of law and in social and official life, in the towns of Hyde Park, Underhill and in the city of Burlington, Vermont.

His paternal ancestry may be traced back to William Bullard, who, with three brothers, came to America in 1630, from Kent, England. William was assigned land in Dedham, Massachusetts, about 1635, where he ever after remained, holding the office of selectman and other positions of prominence. Following is the lineage: (1) William, (2) Isaac, (3) William, (4) Edward, Sr., (5) Edward, Jr., (6) Daniel, (7) Edwin, and (8) Vernon A. Edward, Jr., was a private in Captain William Bullard's company, which marched at the alarm of April 19, 1775. He was also, later, a member of Captain Joseph Guild's company, Colonel William Heath's regiment. Daniel, the grandfather of Vernon, was the son of Edward, Jr., and Elizabeth Crowley, and was born at Lyndeboro, New Hampshire, in 1793. He removed from Amherst, New Hampshire, to North Hyde Park, Vermont, which was then a wilderness. He purchased a tract of land, which consisted of one hundred and fifty acres, and this he cleared by his own exertions and cultivated to a high state of perfection, meeting with the success which invariably attends industry, perseverance and close application to the duties of life. He married Abigail Mills, of Amherst, New Hampshire, and the following children were born to them: (1) Hiram, (2) Naham, (3) Mahala, (4) Ezekiel, (5) unnamed baby, (6) Hannah, (7) Salome, died at seven or eight years of age, (8) John, (9) Daniel, (10) Salome, (11 and 12) Edwin and Ellen, twins, the latter dying in infancy, (13) Augusta, and (14) Harriet. All of these were born in Hyde Park, except Hiram, who was born in Amherst, New Hampshire, and all are now deceased, except Ezekiel, of Manchester, New Hampshire, Salome, widow of Alonzo J. Howard, of Milford, Massachusetts, and Edwin, of Hyde Park, Vermont.

The latter, who is the father of the subject of this sketch, was born May 1, 1837. He enjoyed the privileges only of the common schools in the vicinity of his birthplace. Later in life he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, which he followed for many years, and he was also interested in the lumber business. He was a man of energy and enterprise, and by his thrift, industry and evident business qualifications soon attained a prominent position among the representative men of the town. He held a number of local offices, among them being that of lister, he being the incumbent of that office for several years. He also was prominently connected with the Masonic fraternity. He married Olive Harrington, who was born in Eden, Vermont, January 24, 1840, and who was the eldest of a family of four girls and two boys born to Ephraim and Lucinda (Adams) Harrington, both also born at Eden. Ephraim was a farmer and blacksmith at the latter place for many years. His death occurred at Cambridge, Vermont, at the age of eighty years; the death of his wife also occurred at the same place, at the age of eighty-one. They were both members of families who were pioneers in their native town. The following named children were born to Edwin and Olive (Harrington) Bullard: Vernon A.; Bertrand E., a member of the legal profession in Hardwick, Vermont; Abigail Lucinda, wife of C. L. Gates, of Morrisville, Vermont; and Vivian D., a resident of Hyde Park, Vermont. Both Mr. Bullard and his wife are attendants at the Congregational church in Hyde Park, Vermont, where they reside on a farm.

Vernon A., the eldest of the last named family, was born October 14, 1858, at Hyde Park, Vermont, where his preliminary education was acquired in the common schools, and this was supplemented by a course in the Vermont Normal School at Johnson, Vermont, from which he was graduated in 1880. From 1878 to 1884 he was engaged in the occupation of teaching, in various portions of the state, twenty terms in all, and in

the meantime he was pursuing a course of study in the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from which institution he graduated in the year 1884. Mr. Bullard commenced the active practice of his profession at Underhill, Vermont, where he continued for ten years: he then removed to Burlington, Vermont, where his practice has been of a general character, but he has handled some important cases as attorney for and against railroad companies and other corporations. He was the counsel for respondent in State *vs.* Pooler, who was indicted for murder and escaped with life imprisonment; he also contested the Warner will case in Lamoille county, the trial continuing for two weeks; he was also counsel for defendant in an alleged surgical malpractice, the case of Mullins *vs.* Flanders, in which, after a verdict against defendant in the Rutland county court of seven thousand dollars, there was a reversal in the supreme court, and Mr. Bullard was ultimately able to save his client from this large and malevolent verdict of a prejudiced jury rendered at the home of plaintiff and her counsel and beyond the borders of his own county and that of his client. He is leading counsel for plaintiff in the case of Wilkins *vs.* Brock, now pending in the Chittenden county court, wherein the plaintiff seeks to recover ten thousand dollars of defendant for having caused the death of his wife, by alleged osteopathic malpractice. This is a case of unusual importance, not only because it calls for large damages and involves the death of a human being, but because it puts upon trial the new medical cult known as "Osteopathy." He has pitted against him in this case the most eminent lawyers of the state, backed by a client of great means, while his client is poor. This is but a very few of his long list of successful cases, and which in its entirety can hardly be excelled by any lawyer of his age. He is possessed of an unusually quick and keen perception, ready, decisive and correct judgment, lightning repartee, unexcelled oratorical powers and courage that knows no defeat. Thus it will be seen that his experience has been broad and varied, his forensic qualifications unsurpassed, demonstrating his comprehensive knowledge of the law and his ability to successfully cope with the intricate problems of jurisprudence. In politics he has been prominently and actively connected with the Democratic party, served as member of the general assembly of Vermont from Underhill in 1890, where his influence was felt as a ready and powerful debater, fine parliamentarian, as one possessed of the courage of his convictions, between which and his integrity there could be no compromise; in short, was a leader and solidifier of his own political party and a demoralizer of the ranks of the opposition. He has served as justice of the peace for a number of years; he was appointed special inspector of the treasury department at Washington, District of Columbia, under President Cleveland from 1892 to 1896; was Democratic candidate for state's attorney in a county hopelessly Republican, and ran far ahead of his ticket; chairman of the county committee and delegate to the county and state conventions. He is a very prominent member of the Free and Accepted Masons, also of Modern Woodmen of America, Knights of Pythias and actively associated with the Bar Association of his county and state.

Mr. Bullard was united in marriage, in 1885, to Fluella R. Stowe, who was born in 1858, a daughter of Haven P. Stowe, a prominent agriculturist and capitalist of Morrisville, Vermont; he was also director of the Lamoille County National Bank of Hyde Park, Vermont, and his death occurred in Burlington, Vermont, when he had attained the age of seventy-nine years. Two children were born of this marriage: Haven Stowe and Augusta Ruth. The mother of these children died in 1894, at the age of thirty-seven years, and Mr. Bullard then contracted an alliance with Anniebel Stowe, a sister of his first wife. Mr. Bullard and his family are regular attendants of the College Street Congregational church at Burlington, Vermont.

COLONEL LeGRAND B. CANNON.

Colonel LeGrand Bouton Cannon, who has during a long and unusually active life been one of the most conspicuous and useful originators and managers of the great transportation interests of Vermont, and who rendered valuable service to the national government during the Civil war, derives his descent from a distinguished family of Huguenots, whose seat was



L. G. B. Cannon

at Dijon, France. One of the name, Jean Canon, which was the original form of the name, in order to escape from the religious persecutions which afflicted his own unhappy country, took refuge in England, whence he came in 1632 to Westchester county, New York, and subsequently established himself in New York city, where he conducted a foreign shipping trade. His son, John Cannon, married a daughter of Pierre LeGrand, who was also a Huguenot, and from them descended LeGrand Cannon, the father of Colonel LeGrand B. Cannon.

LeGrand Cannon was in his day one of the foremost citizens of New York, his activities extending to many important lines of enterprise. He was the founder of the great iron rolling mills in Troy and the builder of the Cannon Place Block, named for himself, in that city. He married Esther Bouton, who like himself, descended from Huguenot stock, her family having been hereditary seneschals of the fortresses of Dole in France. The American ancestors of himself and wife were the founders of the New Rochelle settlement in the state of New York.

Colonel LeGrand Bouton Cannon, son of LeGrand and Esther (Bouton) Cannon, was born in New York city, November 1, 1815. He completed his education at the Rensselaer, afterward known as the Polytechnic Institute, in Troy, and immediately after his graduation, at the age of nineteen years, engaged in a wholesale dry goods business in Troy, pursuing the same with marked success for twelve years. He then removed to New York city, which has since been his residence during one half of each year, the remainder of his time being passed at his elegant home near Burlington. This fine estate, known as "Overlake," overlooks Lake Champlain and is one of the largest and most beautiful private residences in all New England. In his home are jealously guarded family relics of great antiquity, comprising its records and the family plate, known to be three and one-half centuries old. Colonel Cannon is also the owner of an extensive farm in Shelburne, Vermont, and he has taken a deep interest in its oversight and in promoting the agricultural and stock-breeding interests of the community and state.

When the Colonel retired from mercantile pursuits in 1846 it was only to devote his energies to larger concerns which were of benefit to the entire commonwealth. In 1854 he took an active part in the re-organization of the company owning the railroad between Whitehall and Saratoga, in which he already held a large financial interest, and was placed in charge of the property and brought the corporation to a healthy condition. He also became interested in the Champlain Transportation Company, and during the nearly forty years of his service as president and the master spirit in all its concerns, its career was most prosperous, beneficial to business interests and remunerative to its owners. At a later day, when the control of the Champlain Transportation Company passed to the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, Colonel Cannon became the vice president of the latter corporation. At times the management of the company concerns devolved upon him, and his conduct was characterized by the most masterly ability, particularly during the great strike of 1887. He was also for many years president of the Lake George Steamboat Company, of the Crown Point Iron Company and a director in numerous banking and industrial corporations, and in all he displayed the supreme qualities of the well equipped and resourceful man of affairs.

Colonel Cannon has been a zealous Republican from the formation of the party, and his services in its behalf have been so conspicuous that a prominent political career was open to him had he had aspirations in such direction. He was one of the founders of the famous Union League Club of New York and became vice president of that body. He persistently declined all overtures looking to his candidacy for office, but in the face of his absolute refusal to accept was nominated for Congress in the eighth congressional district of New York in 1866, and as a result the Democratic majority was reduced one half. In 1885 he positively refused urgent and influential demands that he should allow his name to be used as a candidate for governor, and in 1880 he served as presidential elector, a position of honor, but one carrying with it no emoluments. He has, however, at various times occupied public stations which were important, and where public interests were well subserved

by his service, and among these was that of chief provisional commissioner to the international exposition at Vienna.

During the Civil war period, Colonel Cannon accorded to the nation services of the utmost value, in which he was brought into confidential relations with President Lincoln, and with his most trusted advisers. When the conflict dawned he took an active part in the organization of the Union Defense Committee of New York, a body which in that critical time was as a garrison holding a post where were stored all the munitions of war. During the Canadian rebellion of 1838 he had served upon the staff of Major General John E. Wool, then commanding on the frontier. In April, 1861, that officer was in command of the Department of the East, with headquarters in New York city, and when President Lincoln made his initial call for troops, General Wool again called Colonel Cannon to his side. As aide-de-camp of the staff he aided General Wool in the organization and equipment of troops for the defense of the metropolis, and when General Wool was attached to the command of the Department of Virginia, with headquarters at Fortress Monroe, Colonel Cannon, then a major, accompanied him, and as chief of staff, was his confidential aid and adviser. While so serving, he visited the iron-clad Monitor just previous to its encounter with the Rebel ram Merrimac, while the decks were being cleared for action. He witnessed the famous engagement, which revolutionized sea warfare, and then again went on board the vessel. At the request of the navy department he wrote an account of the engagement, which was so favorably received that it was printed in pamphlet form as a department document and was reproduced in Appleton's Cyclopedia. He was a member of the military commission appointed to investigate and report upon the conditions at Fortress Monroe consequent upon the great incoming of refugee slaves in the second year of the war. and the report which he drafted and upon which was founded the military orders of General Wool with reference to the matter, was practically the enunciation of an emancipation proclamation, nearly a year before the issuance of President Lincoln's famous edict.

Colonel Cannon, despite all his large accomplishments in many important affairs, was a man who affected no superiority, but discharged his varied duties with simplicity and quiet poise. In his personal relations he is known as a modest Christian gentleman regarding all men well and bearing his full share of the burdens of citizen and neighbor. In religion he is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church and has long been a vestryman in the parish of Burlington. He has ever been warmly interested in educational matters, and has served as a trustee of the University of Vermont. In company with Miss Field and others he has purchased the farm containing the grave of John Brown at North Elba, and in 1895 donated the farm to the state of New York to perpetuate the memory of the famous martyr to liberty. The farm contains two hundred and fifty acres, and a beautiful and enduring monument was erected thereon.

Colonel Cannon was married in early manhood to Miss Mary A. DeForest, and of this union were born four children, Grace, who became the wife of Chester Griswold; Esther Edith, the wife of Horace J. Brooks; Marie, who became the wife of Louis Crawford Clark; and Henry LeGrand Cannon. The mother of these children died in 1872.

Henry LeGrand Cannon, youngest child and only son of Colonel LeGrand B. and Mary A. (DeForest) Cannon, became known during an all too brief life and while yet in the flush of youth, as one of the most brilliant and promising American sculptors of his day. He was born in New York City in 1856. Deriving artistic instincts and tastes from his mother, he gave his early attention to various branches of art, and before he was twenty-two years of age had produced many beautiful water-colors and had done much meritorious wood-carving. From the first, his brush and chisel were means to gratify his artistic desires, and were never prostituted to the demands of commercialism. With ample fortune, necessity imposed no obligations. He was free to pursue his own sweet will in pursuit of the beautiful, and its delineation had its inspiration in his poetic temperament. But sculpture appealed to him most strongly, and to it he turned to accomplish in his short career some of the most exquisite results ever achieved by an American artist. In this, his chosen field, where he was capable of so many diverse accom-

plishments, he turned eagerly, and became a scrupulously industrious and conscientious student under Hartley and St. Gaudens, who marked his high capability and gave him hearty welcome to their studios. In 1884, when twenty-seven years of age, Mr. Cannon made his debut in the National Academy of Design, displaying a beautiful medallion portrait which commanded admiring attention on the instant. His subsequent exhibits at the academy were "Portrait Bust of Miss K.," in 1885, a most beautiful piece of modeling; "Figure of an East India Coolie," 1888, remarkable for the strength of the figure and vigor of expression, and two notable portrait busts—"Miss W.," in 1888, and "Miss H.," in 1889. In 1890 Mr. Cannon won the plaudits of the Society of American Artists for his bronze bas-relief portrait of Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, daughter of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt. This was followed by numerous pieces of portraiture which were remarkable at once for artistic taste, accuracy of portraiture and clearness of execution. At Chicago, at the Columbia Exposition of 1893, he was represented by an exquisite bronze bas-relief portrait of Mrs. Cannon, and this evoked admiration from artists from every nation. At more recent exhibitions he displayed other and not less meritorious productions. At the exhibition held at the Union League Club in March of 1895, shortly previous to his death, he placed on exhibition three buests—"Portrait of a Lady," "A Portrait," and "Portrait of a Boy," the last in bronze. Among other fine specimens of his bas-relief work were busts of the children of Mrs. Seward Webb and medallion panels of the children of the late Elliott Shepard, all of New York.

His panel work, of which there are several splendid examples in existence, are of peculiar excellence. To them artists of world-wide fame acord the highest meed of praise, asserting that at none of the recent exhibitions of American sculptors where there works with which Mr. Cannon's efforts might not confidently challenge comparison. If foreign critics stopped here, confining their comparisons to the works of American artists, it was evidently because of want of sympathy with that which his countrymen most strongly admired—his idealism, which moved him to turn his back upon his sensuousness of foreign schools and create that which is pure and naural, after the fashion which the poet, George E. Woodward, might have had in view when he wrote:

"Ay yon marble god, we know
Is only marble, yet from that grand form
White as the Cyprian foam whence Venus rose,
There springs the beautiful thought which entereth swift
The soul of every man who passes by—
Refines his life unto a new ideal
For others with a more transcendant power
Than Phidias dreamed of when he wrought the stone.
'Tis more than marble—and Life's more than Life."

Certainly none who ever gazed upon Mr. Cannon's various portraits of children and his female figures in panel work could fail to recognize the delicacy of the artist in his avoidance of the oversensuous and his devotion to the religion of the soul in modeling what was nearest to his heart, the angels of his home—the delicate beauty of his wife, the soft curves of his children and those of his kinsfolk, and those ideal figures which might have come to him in dreams, which had for their begetting a never ceasing affection for those in whom he delighted, who entered into his life and charmed him with their presence.

JOSEPH AULD.

Joseph Auld, of Burlington, Vermont, was born in Prince Edward Island, May 28, 1848. His father, Robert Auld, was of Scotch origin, and was a ship-builder by trade. He had a ship-yard at Cove Head, Prince Edward Island, from which point he established an extensive European trade. He disposed of this business in 1850 and went to California, where he lived on a ranch for two years. Returning east, he engaged in farming at Freetown, Prince Edward Island, where he remained until his death. His wife, Mary A. Boughton, was born in Charlottetown, the capital of Prince Edward Island. She was of English descent, and her father followed the occupation of cabinet-maker. The children of Robert and Mary (Boughton) Auld were as fol-

lows: Daniel B., now in California; Elizabeth who married Peter Stavert, of Prince Edward Island; Margaret, who married John D. Schurman, of Prince Edward Island; Lydia, who married Frank Lawson, a merchant of Chelsea, Massachusetts; Robert, who has always lived on the old homestead in Freetown, Prince Edward Island, and who succeeds his father and brother as postmaster of the town, still filling the position which has been held by some member of the family for more than forty years; and Joseph Auld.

Joseph Auld attended the district schools of Freetown, and lived on a farm until sixteen years of age; for the next three years he was clerk in a store, and at the age of nineteen went to Boston, studying in a commercial college for two months. After this he held various positions as teacher, bookkeeper for a wholesale firm, and later as cashier of the same concern. In 1869 he went to Rutland, Vermont, where he engaged in the provision business until 1870, when he became clerk in the office of the Rutland *Herald* and for the next twelve years held successively the positions of bookkeeper, manager and city editor, finally assuming full charge of the paper. In 1882 he became the manager of the Burlington *Free Press,* retaining this position until 1892. He was very successful in the management of this paper, and was the first in the New England states in so small a city as Burlington to adopt the perfecting press, thus largely increasing the circulation of the paper. In 1892 he went to New York and built up an extensive newspaper printing establishment, and printed papers for those who had no presses. This business proving nuprofitable, he returned to Burlington and in 1894 organized and began the publication of the *Daily News.* This was considered a very doubtful experiment at the time. It was started without capital, and many predicted a failure. The first edition was issued under extremely difficult circumstances, but the paper was welcomed. It adopted an independent course and a broad and liberal treatment of all questions. This was considered somewhat radical for Vermont, but the people gave it their hearty approval and it became an instant success. It increased in business and circulation, and in less than three years had the largest circulation in the state, with a perfecting press and one of the most complete printing outfits of any paper in the state. Mr. Auld has always made his paper the medium for disseminating his own very pronounced views on moral and political subjects in which he is deeply interested. He engaged actively in Vermont's recent campaign against the law of prohibition, and he was largely instrumental in causing its repeal. In this campaign he became known as a political speaker, and his opinions have great weight among the thinking portion of the community.

Mr. Auld was married in 1881 to Annie C. Howe, of Lowell, Massachusetts. They have three children, George Percival, who, after graduating from the University of Vermont, became assistant paymaster in the United States Navy; Lillian May; and Helen Marguerite.

LUMAN AUGUSTUS DREW.

Luman Augustus Drew, for many years a prominent factor in the political and commercial interests of Burlington, Vermont, was born in that city, October 27, 1832, the son of John Y. and Almira (Atwater) Drew. Luman A. Drew acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of Burlington, and this was supplemented by a course of study at the Bakersfield Academy. When he attained his majority he became associated with his father in the wholesale and retail market, which business was continued up to the year 1895, under the firm name of L. A. & A. A. Drew; at which time Mr. Drew disposed of his interest in the business, and assumed the contract in the construction of the Burlington & Lamoille Railroad.

Mr. Drew was engaged in the breeding of horses, chiefly of the Ethan Allen stock, and many well known "flyers" having a record of 2:30 class or better have been sent forth from his establishment. Mr. Drew was a promoter and stockholder in the Vermont Horse Company, and later took a lively interest in the Vermont Horse Breeders' Association.

Before the city of Burlington obtained its charter, Mr. Drew, in 1862, was chosen to serve as constable, and he faithfuly performed the duties of this office for five years; he then resigned to accept the position of sheriff of Chit-

tenden county, which office he retained for thirteen years, during which period he was also chief of police of Burlington. At the time of the St. Albans raids, October 19, 1864, Mr. Drew was made the bearer of special dispatches to Colonel Conger, the purport of which was, "To pursue the raiders if necessary into the Queen's dominions, and capture them at all hazards;" it was signed by Governor John A. Dix.

Such broad instructions, which required him actually, in violation of national law, to invade the territory of a peaceful nation, imposed upon Mr. Drew a most onerous task, in which imprudence might precipitate actual war; his conduct was so discreet, however, that his mission was accomplished without bloodshed, and the invasion was passed over as a mere incident. February 16, 1865, he was appointed by Governor Smith quartermaster in the military regiment of the state, Second Regiment.

In his early boyhood Mr. Drew was a member of the Boxer Engine Company and later became an honorary member of the Ethan Allen Company, now known as the Ethan Allen Club. It was through the instrumentality of Mr. Drew (who also accompanied them as their representative) that the Barnes Hose Company was sent to Chicago in 1877 to participate in the National Firemen's Tournament. They competed against forty-seven other companies in the trial, which consisted in running two hundred yards with a hose carriage, connecting with a hydrant, laying two hundred feet of hose, attaching the nozzle, and turning on the water, which feat they accomplished in sixty-two seconds. This beat the world's record, and they received the first prize of five hundred dollars in gold, also a trophy belt, which is a massive affair of solid silver of exquisite workmanship; it weighs several pounds, and besides other artistic designs upon it, has the names of all the contestants, the reverse side being reserved for the death of any of the members. They also received a champion hose cart which cost two hundred and fifty dollars. These prizes were presented to the city of Burlington, the company reserving the right to display them upon parade at any time by depositing two hundred dollars with the city treasurer for their safe return. In 1887 Mr. Drew was appointed by Governor Ormsbee one of the board of cattle commissioners, in which body he served for two years; in 1888 he became interested in the granite business in Barre, Vermont, under the name of Drew, Parkhurst & Company. in 1890 he was appointed door-keeper in the house of representatives.

In 1893 he was chosen, by the commissioners, superintendent of the Vermont state building at the World's Fair at Chicago, and performed the duties of that responsible position with much credit to himself and the general satisfaction of the whole state, as well as many Vermonters abroad, as the many newspaper notices testified.

In September, 1898, Mr. Drew received the appointment as deputy United States marshal for the district of Vermont, he was re-appointed in 1902, and in that year made an extended trip to California, having in charge twenty-three Chinese emigrants, who were taken there for deportation to their own country.

Mr. Drew was a charter member in Scottish Rite Masonry established in Vermont, has passed through all the bodies, is a Knight Templar, and also holds membership in the Burlington Republican Club, and in his religious belief is an adherent of the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal church. On April 18, 1860, Mr. Drew married Miss Matilda R. Parkhurst, of Barre, Vermont, and to them has been born a daughter, Carrie Louise Drew.

HON. CHARLES P. SMITH.

Among the men who stand at the head of the financial institutions of the state of Vermont and in fact, the New England states, none are more favorably known than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch and who since 1890 has been president of the Burlington Savings Bank and who also represents one of the pioneer families of this article.

Caleb Beach Smith, grandfather of Charles P. Smith, came to Williston in an early day, in about the year 1800, being one of the pioneers of that section. For a number of years he was connected with the boating interests of Lake Champlain, serving as captain of one of the boats sailing on the lake. Afterwards he became interested in mercantile business in the town of Williston.

He married Jemima Morton, of Williston. Mr. Smith died in Williston in 1816, his wife later, at the age of sixty-five years.

Frederick Smith, father of Charles P. Smith, was born in Williston, June 3, 1812; received an education in the common schools of that town, and at the age of fifteen years was bound out by his mother for the remainder of his minority to the Burlington Glass Company, a corporation engaged in the manufacture of glass in Burlington, Vermont. At the age of twenty-one years he was placed in charge of the factory, and a few years after organized a company and bought out the business which he conducted here and in Canada, building a branch factory at St. Johns, province of Quebec, which branch was given up at the time the duty was taken off from foreign glass coming into Canada, which made it impossible for them to compete with the foreign manufacture of glass. The factory at Burlington was continued until about the year 1858, when glass was manufactured in Pennsylvania by the use of coal for fuel more cheaply than it could be manufactured here, using wood, and the business was discontinued.

Mr. Smith was always active in the early business enterprises of Burlington, having organized a company that built the first water works, which was afterwards sold to the city, also organizing the company which built the first manufacturing building here, known as the Pioneer Shops, being a building four hundred feet long and four stories high, built to encourage manufacturing in this locality, and resulted in drawing here such men as Lawrence Barnes, Kilburn and Gates, W. & D. G. Crane, and many others who have had much to do with the building up of the city.

October 31, 1836, he married Miss Mary Foote, who was born at St. Albans Bay, Vermont, January 4, 1812. Eight children were born to them, five of whom lived to years of maturity, and the three surviving members of the family are Charles P. Smith, Mrs. R. D. Haig, of Duluth, Minnesota, and Mrs. Warren G. Reynolds, of Burlington, Vermont. Mrs. Smith died at the age of seventy-two years, and Mr. Smith in his eightieth year. They were both members of the First Congregational church of Burlington, Vermont.

Charles P. Smith, son of Frederick and Mary Smith, was born in St. Johns, province of Quebec, March 4, 1847, and moved with his parents when a few months old to Burlington, Vermont, where he received his education in the public schools. After graduating from the high school he was employed by his father in the grain and feed business until he purchased the business in the year 1867, being then not quite twenty years old, but having had his time given him by his father so that he could conduct the business legally on his own account. By careful and prudent management the business gradually increased and was successfully managed by Mr. Smith, who gave his personal attention to it, until about the year 1890, when he was elected president of the Burlington Savings Bank and assumed active management of the bank, having been one of its trustees since the year 1884. When Mr. Smith became president of the bank the assets were something less than two million dollars, but the bank has steadily grown until at the present time the assets are nearly nine million dollars, it being the largest savings bank in the state and one of the largest institution of its kind in New England.

Mr. Smith has always been a Republican in politics. He was elected to the legislature in 1894, and again in 1896, serving both sessions as chairman of the committee of the ways and means and was a member of the committee on banks. In 1898 he was elected to the senate, serving as chairman of the committee on finance, also on banks and on current expenses. Mr. Smith is one of the directors of the Central Vermont Railroad, director and treasurer of the Mary Fletcher Hospital, a trustee of the Home of Aged Women and the Home for Destitute Children, and also of the Young Men's Christian Association.

June 11, 1879, Mr. Smith married Miss Anna A. Pease, of Oswego, New York, daughter of Levi Pease. Six children have been born to them. three daughters and three sons; one daughter and three sons are now living. Julia Warren Smith, Levi Pease Smith, Frederick Foote Smith, and Charles P. Smith, Jr. The family take a deep interest in religious matters, being active members of the First Congregational church of Burlington, Vermont.

GILBERT AUGUSTUS BOYD.

Gilbert Augustus Boyd, agent and superintendent of the National Metal Edge Box Company, at Readsboro, Vermont, is an enterprising, progressive business man, well fitted for the responsible position he now occupies. He was born in Wilmington, Vermont, May 17, 1846, a son of Abram Boyd, and grandson of Robert Boyd, Jr. His great-grandfather, Robert Boyd, Sr., a lineal descendant of Robert Boyd, the immigrant ancestor, who came from England to this country in the Mayflower, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, the gun that he carried while in the army being now in the possession of Gilbert A. Boyd.

Robert Boyd, Jr., was a life-long resident of Wilmington, and one of its most respected citizens. By his union with Miss Susanna Wheeler, seven children were born, as follows: Manning; Abram, the next in line of descent; Warren; Stephen; Lucinda, who became the wife of Jacob Chase, of Wilmington; Lorinda, who married Luther Harrington; and Julia Ann, who married Lewis Harrington.

Abram Boyd was born and reared in Wilmington, Vermont, and there spent his entire life, dying May 12, 1868. He was a farmer by occupation, and followed that independent calling until his retirement from active pursuits. He was a man who was thoroughly respected for his sterling integrity and high sense of honor. He married Amanda Moore, who was born in Wilmington, Vermont, April 18, 1811, and died August 21, 1900. She was a daughter of Jonathan Moore and niece of Zephaniah Moore, the first president of Amherst College. Her father, Jonathan Moore, was for many years superintendent of a cotton mill at North Adams, Massachusetts, but was afterwards engaged in general farming in Wilmington, Vermont, where his death occurred at the advanced age of ninety-two years. In early life he married Miss Polly Packard, of Wilmington, Vermont, and they were both life-long and devoted members of the Congregational church. Nine children were born to them, namely: Jonathan and Lorenzo, their only boys, who after attaining manhood removed and settled in Wisconsin, where both lived and died, each leaving several children; Minerva, who married Dennis Cooley, of Hatfield, Massachusetts, and reared two children, Myron and Irving; Margaret, who married Luther Fisher, of Amherst, Massachusetts, and reared three children, Homer, Calvin and George; Fanny, who married Sanford Belden and reared three children, Oscar, Hattie and Mary; Betsey, who married Ira Alden, of Hoosick Falls, New York, and they reared two sons, Edwin and Henry, the latter being on the present editorial staff of *Harper's Magazine;* Pheobe, who married Manning Boyd and had fourteen children, Ransom, Lorenzo, Warren, Ansel, Edmund, Susan, Harriet and Evelyn, the other six children dying when quite young; Polly, who married a Mr. Moore; and Amanda, who married Abram Boyd, and they became the parents of eleven children, namely: Minerva, Julia M., Samantha, Frank, Edgar, Martha, Ellen, Gilbert A., Albert, Jennie and Cyrus.



GILBERT AUGUSTUS BOYD.

Gilbert A. Boyd received his early education in his native town, and, following in the footsteps

of his ancestors, was there engaged in agricultural pursuits for a number of years, owning a well improved farm, which he managed until 1892. In 1892, however, he accepted his present position, and removed with his family to Readsboro, operating his farm in addition to his other work until he sold it. The plant of which he has charge consists of a pulp and paper mill and box manufactory, both of which are well equipped with needed machinery, even to the printing presses for printing the names of the various large establishments that patronize the company. The logs from which the boxes are made are brought direct from the forest to the mill, cut into convenient sizes, chemically treated, ground into pulp, and are then made into paper for the boxes, which are of two kinds, that which is folded flat for shipment, and the metal edge box, which is put together with metal corners, and which gives the company its name. Since taking charge of the factory Mr. Boyd has increased its machinery to almost double its original capacity, and the business has more than doubled under his management, the paper machine used here being one of the largest in the United States. He has the control of buying the stock, manufacturing the goods, etc., the general office of the company being at Philadelphia.

Mr. Boyd is a Republican in politics, and has held numerous town offices, including those of selectman, district clerk, justice of the peace, and many others. He is an active member of Deerfield Valley Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 3, in which he has filled various offices, and served, in 1902, as noble grand; he was an active member of Victory Grange (Wilmington), of which he was formerly master. He is also prominently identified with several industrial enterprises, being one of the organizers and directors of the Wilmington Creamery, and corporate director of the Wilmington Savings Bank, and one of the directors of the shoe manufactory formerly located in Whitingham, Vermont.

December 15, 1869, Mr. Boyd married Augusta L. Chase, who was born in Dover, Vermont, March 9, 1849, a daughter of Abraham and Catherine (Reed) Chase. She is of pioneer descent, her grandfather Benjamin Chase having been one of the earliest settlers of Whitingham, Vermont, where his son Abraham Chase, father of Mrs. Boyd, was born and reared, and still resides at the advanced age of eighty-three years. His wife, whose maiden name was Catherine Reed, was born in Whitingham in 1820, on the farm which was the birthplace of the famous Brigham Young and where he lived until two years of age. She married Abraham Chase, April 23, 1844, with whom she lived very happily for fifty-nine years, dying almost instantly of heart failure on the morning of June 23, 1903, at the age of eighty-three years. This union was blessed with five children, namely: Oscar R., engaged in the meat and grocery business at Readsboro, Vermont; Augustus L., twin brother of Mrs. Boyd, a prominent physician of Randolph, Massachusetts; Augusta L., wife of Gilbert A. Boyd, of Readsboro, Vermont; Charles S., a lawyer and court stenographer, of Whitingham, of whom a sketch may be found on another page of this volume; and Frank Leslie, who died at four years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd have had three children; Lula A., who is bookkeeper for the National Metal Edge Box Company; Edith M., who died at Wilmington, Vermont, at the age of twelve years; and Byron W., who is also employed by the National Metal Edge Box Company.

GUY NASH WILLARD.

The name of Willard has been more than a century synonymous with the building and growth of the city of Burlington, Vermont, for the reason that the stone used in the construction of almost every building in the city was taken from the famous Willard Stone Quarry. Dubartis Willard, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Connecticut, whence he removed to Burlington, Vermont, almost one and a quarter centuries ago. He had previously learned the trade of a blacksmith and wheelwright, and engaged in those occupations for a number of years, meeting with an excellent degree of success. He was a safe, careful and conservative man, and, owing to his capable management, his progress was continuous, and he attained a financial independence which assured to himself and family all of the necessary comforts of life. Levi Willard, the father of Guy Nash Willard, was reared and educated in Burlington, and when a young man began his busi-



G. H. Willard

ness career by opening a stone quarry, which later became one of the most famous in the state, and the stone quarried there has added much to the beauty of the palatial residences, business and public buildings of Burlington, while they have also shipped a large amount of this stone to other parts of the country. Mr. Willard was deeply interested in all movements intended to advance the moral, material and social welfare of the community, and his firm purpose, honorable dealing and fidelity to duty were numbered among his strongest characteristics, and made him a man whom to know was to respect. He was united in marriage to Miss Samantha Nash.

Guy Nash Willard, a son of Levi and Samantha Willard, received a common school education, and at an early age was employed in his father's quarries. He became thoroughly familiar with all the details of the business so that after the death of his father he was fully competent to assume charge of the enterprise, and he began contracting and building on a very extensive scale. For more than sixty years Mr. Willard was a prominent figure in commercial circles, and his prosperity and material stability were measured by and were commensurate with his great energy and unflagging industry. Among the most prominent buildings which stand as monuments of his handiwork in Burlington, are the Cathedral, for which he furnished the stone; the court house; Methodist church, for which he furnished the stone; Exchange building, Young Men's Christian Association, Huntington block, the opera house, Howard Relief and Mary Fletcher Hospital, the Brunson, Dunham & Company's large mill, the St. Joseph Orphan Asylum, and the Laurence Barnes mill, which was later destroyed by fire. The last important work which he performed was the residence of Edward Wells, and all these buildings add architectural beauty to the neighborhoods in which they are located and form an attractive feature of the locality. Mr. Willard was a representative citizen of Burlington, and labored indefatigably for the promotion of its best interests.

In 1836 Mr. Willard married Miss Bulah Bishop, and three children were born to them: Eliza A., Hymon G. and Hollis B., but the last named died at the age of four years. Mrs. Willard passed away on the 7th of February, 1843. Mr. Willard passed away in death March 4, 1892. His name for three decades was inseparably connected with the most extensive building interests in the city of Burlington, and he will be long and kindly remembered by all who knew him. He left behind him a large circle of friends, by whom, as well as his immediate family, he was greatly missed.

Hymon G. Willard, the eldest son of Guy Nash Willard, was born in Burlington, Vermont, October 4, 1839. He obtained his education in the public schools of this city, and later pursued a course of study in civil engineering. For twenty years he followed that vocation, being principally employed on railroad surveys in all parts of the country, but just prior to the death of his father in 1892 he returned home and assumed charge of the latter's extensive business, and still continues the work. He is a Democrat in his political affiliations, and at one time was nominated for alderman, reducing the Republican majority from one hundred and fifty to three votes. On the 29th of December, 1862, he was united in marriage to Miss Fannie L. Parkhurst; her death occurred November 4, 1884.

WEBSTER N. GOVE.

Webster Noble Gove, a leading merchant and highly respected citizen of Lincoln, Vermont, is a descendant of men who have been, each in his day and generation, esteemed and useful citizens. Elisha Gove, his grandfather, was born August 26, 1784, probably in New Hampshire, and was one of the sturdy pioneers who prepared the way for civilization. In early life he took up a tract of land in Lincoln, Vermont, which he cleared and cultivated, making it his life-long home, where he died June 4, 1858, in his seventy-fourth year. His wife, Abigal Ring, was born August 15, 1773, and died November 14, 1844. They had two sons and a daughter.

Azarias Gove, son of Elisha Gove, was born November 27, 1808, in Lincoln. He was reared on a farm and for a time followed the occupation of a farmer, but seems to have possessed an innate inclination for the science of medicine and also for that of chemistry, both of which he studied as far as his limited opportunities permitted, acquiring such a degree of skill as enabled him

to compound essences, as well as to practice medicine so successfully as to receive from his neighbors the title of Dr. Gove. He married Sophronia Kelton, born September 17, 1811, in Grafton, New Hampshire, a daughter of John A. Kelton, a pioneer of the town of Ripton (now Lincoln), where he spent his life as a very successful farmer. Dr. and Mrs. Gove were the parents of seven children, six of whom grew to maturity, but only four of whom are now living: Annette married George W. Beaver, and resides in Peoria, Illinois; Mark A., residing in Portland, Oregon; Webster N., mentioned at length hereinafter; Emma J., who became the wife of George A. Thayer, and died September 28, 1893, in Lincoln; Henry W., in business with his brother, Webster N.; Abbie E. died May 4, 1876, in Lincoln, while the wife of Alfred Haight: Dr. Cove died September 15, 1887, in his seventy-ninth year, and his wife died May 30, 1882, at the age of seventy.

Webster N. Gove, son of Azarias and Sophronia (Kelton) Gove, was born May 15, 1845, near South Lincoln, Vermont, and received his education in the schools of the town. At the age of twenty he engaged in the lumber business, which he followed for seven years, and then, feeling an interest in agricultural pursuits, he became a farmer. At the end of two years Mr. Gove entered commercial life, purchasing a store, which he conducted during part of the time with a partner, until 1890, when the business was bought out by the Lincoln Lumber Company, of which Mr. Gove was made president. The establishment, which is engaged in the manufacture of butter-tubs and boxes, is the largest of the kind in Addison county, having the most spacious store in the county, and owning one thousand eight hundred and fifty acres of timber land. The factory keeps a force of fifty men constantly at work, the store giving employment to four clerks, and the whole establishment attracts the best patronage of the surrounding towns.

In politics Mr. Gove is a Republican, holding the office of selectman, which he has already filled for two terms. At the solicitation of his townsmen, he represented them in the state legislature in 1880. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is steward. Mr. Gove was married May 21, 1872, to Jane Butterfield, who was born in Lincoln, Vermont, and died in 1877. October 25, 1880, Mr. Gove married Cynthia Ann (Purinton) Greene, born in Middlebury, Vermont, daughter of Asa Purinton, and widow of Edwin Greene. Mrs. Gove attends, with her husband, the Methodist Episcopal church, and is a teacher in the Sunday-school.

FRANK PLUMLEY.

Frank Plumley, of Northfield, a brilliant lawyer, an orator of national reputation, and a man who has rendered to his community signally useful services in various public capacities, is a native of Vermont, born in Eden on December 17, 1844. He was reared upon a farm and began his education in the common schools in the neighborhood, which was supplemented by a course in in People's Academy, Morrisville. For a short time he taught school, and then entered upon the study of the law under the preceptorship of Powers & Gleed, at Morrisville. After a year thus occupied he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at the same time pursuing a selected course of study in the literary department of that institution. Returning to his native state he was admitted to the bar before the Lamoille county court in 1869. He located in Northfield in that year and formed a law partnership with Hon. Heman Carpenter, which association was maintained until 1876. Since that time, with the exception of about three years, Mr. Plumley has practiced alone, caring for the interests of a large and influential clientage with great capability and success. Signal recognition of his ability has been accorded to him in various calls to important positions in the line of his profession. For four years beginning in 1876 he was state's attorney, and while occupying this position he prosecuted the notable Carr and Meaker murder cases. In 1889 he was appointed United State's attorney for the district of Vermont, by President Harrison.

He has been connected with many of the most noted cases of the state, especially with the important litigation in the central portion of the state, having prosecuted in the Marsh and Buzzell murder trial, the Mills, et al., and Seaver incendiary trials, in all of which conviction was secured; he also defended successfully in the exciting Wales arson case, in the trial of Mildred



Frank Plumley.

Brewster, charged with murder; in the Doherty case, in which latter conviction was secured, the case carried to the United States supreme court, and the commutation of Doherty's sentance finally secured from the legislature of 1902, at which time Mr. Plumley made an argument for commutation before the general assembly which was regarded as a masterpiece of eloquence and power; he also was assigned by the state to defend in the celebrated Spotter case and secured the acquittal of Mr. Wilson after a hard-fought trial in Windsor county.

In 1884 he was appointed lecturer on constitutional law at Norwich University, of which institution he was made trustee in 1888 and from which institution he received the honorary degree of A. M., in 1892.

An ardent Republican, Mr. Plumley has been for many years prominent in the counsels of the party and an interesting and efficient campaign orator. In 1884 he was sent by the national committee to take the stump in Michigan, and he became such a favorite that he has been recalled to that state in every succeeding national campaign. He was chairman of the state convention in 1886, and that body, in recognition of his vigor in maintenance of temperance, appointed him a delegate to the anti-saloon conference held in New York city early in 1888. In the same year he was a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention, which nominated General Harrison for the presidency, and he occupied a promnent place in that body. He was a member of the committee to which was committed the drafting of the platform, and was the author of the resolution pledging the sympathy and support of the party to all well directed efforts looking to temperance reform, and this, with some minor verbal changes, was adopted by the convention.

Mr. Plumley has given much attention to the promotion of education, and has served for more than twenty-one years continuously upon the Northfield board of education, and for several years he has been chairman of that body. In 1882 he was elected to the state legislature as representative from Northfield and served with ability upon the judiciary committee and the committee on the insane, taking high rank as a debater and being recognized as one of the leaders. He served as senator from Washington county in the state legislature of 1894, his own town giving him the largest majority ever given to any resident candidate. He was elected president pro tem of the senate, and served as a member of the judiciary committee and the committee on rules.

In religion he is a Methodist, and was for more than twelve years superintendent of the Sunday-school connected with the church of which he is a member. He has been prominently identified with all temperance work, and has been a member of the Independent Order of Good Templars during the greater part of his life. He was the first worthy chief Templar of Northfield Lodge, at that time a splendid body numbering about two hundred and fifty members. For five years he was grand secretary of the Grand Lodge and was a representative from that body to the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the World at its session in New York city and at Topeka, Kansas, and he was for three years consecutively the grand chief Templar of Ver-Vermont. He is a member of DeWitt Clinton Lodge, No. 15, Free and Accepted Masons, over which he presided as master for four years, and he is also a member of Northfield Lodge, No. 19, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In 1900 Mr. Plumley was one of the leading competitors for the nomination as representative to Congress from the second congressional district and in the convention polled nearly as many votes as his opponent, but withdrew for the sake of party harmony. In 1902 Mr. Plumley was appointed first associate member of the court of claims, by Governor John G. McCullough.

He was married August 9, 1871, to Lavinia L. Fletcher, of Eden; and to them two children have been born, Charles A. and Theodore M.

ALFRED FERGUSON.

Alfred Ferguson, a prominent and progressive agriculturist of Bristol, Vermont, is a descendant of a family who have made their home in the state of Vermont since the early part of the eighteenth century, and the fifth generation are now residents there. John Ferguson, great-grandfather of Alfred Ferguson, was born in Nine Partners, New York, in 1753, and soon after the Revolution located in the vicinity of the present

village of Starksboro, Vermont. He erected his residence in what was then called the town of Monkton, and for many years followed agricultural pursuits. Becoming impressed with the fact that it was inconvenient for the residents east of Hogback Mountain to reach the business center of the town, he used his influence in the legislature, of which body he was a member of three years, toward securing the annexation of a tract of land lying east of this mountain to Starksboro, Vermont. His endeavors were successful, and in this way he became a resident of the town. His original farm consisted of a large part of what is now the site of the village of Starksboro. He had a large spring on his ground, to which he added the waters of a small stream by tunnelling through a hill, and thus obtaining large water privileges he erected the first grist and fulling mill in the town, and in addition to this occupation he also operated a forge and trip-hammer shop. His descendants to the fifth generation are now occupying portions of the old farm, where Mr. Ferguson died at a great age. He was chosen the first representative of the town in 1798, and continued the incumbent of that office for many years. His wife was Mary Cuthbert, of Dutch descent.

His son, Elijah Ferguson, was born in Nine Partners, New York, April 17, 1775, and removed with his parents to Starksboro, Vermont, where he became prominently identified with the commercial, political and social affairs of the town. He devoted his entire life to the occupation of farming, at which he was eminently successful; he was elected to fill all the local offices in the gift of his fellow townsmen, and it was largely through his instrumentality that many improvements were made in the town. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary Haight, who was born in Starksboro, Vermont, November 6, 1780; their marriage was solemnized August 10, 1797, and they became the parents of ten children. Mr. Ferguson's death occurred in Starksboro, Vermont, at the age of seventy-five years, and his wife passed away when she had attained her seventy-sixth year.

Albert Ferguson, fourth child of Elisha Ferguson, was born in Starksboro, Vermont, October 23, 1803. His literary education was obtained in the common schools of his native town, and after completing his studies he turned his attention to the tilling of the soil, at which occupation he spent the remainder of his life. He married Miss Clarissa Bostwick, born November 21, 1806, a daughter of Gilbert and Lydia (Butler) Bostwick, who came to Starksboro, Vermont, in 1820, and the remainder of their lives were spent in that town. Mr. Bostwick died August 3, 1869, and his wife's death occurred July 3, 1868. Fourteen children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ferguson. Mr. Ferguson died in Bristol, Vermont, May 17, 1884, in the eighty-first year of his age.

Alfred Ferguson, third child of Albert and Clarissa Ferguson, was born in Starksboro, Vermont, April 12, 1829. He is indebted to the common schools of Bristol, Vermont, for his literary education, upon the completion of which he engaged in farming, and this occupation has been the principal pursuit of his life. He has a fine farm which consists of two hundred and fifty acres of well cultivated land, which is devoted to the production of a general line of garden produce; for which there is always an available market. Two hundred acres of this farm were purchased in 1857, at a cost of seven thousand dollars. Mr. Ferguson paid down six hundred dollars and gave his note for the balance. He subsequently rebuilt the house and erected fine barns, which cost him an additional four thousand dollars. He then purchased ninety acres of land which adjoined his farm, erected a fine commodious house and barn, which altogether cost three thousand dollars, and this is now occupied by his son, who aided in its purchase. Previous to 1857 he was the owner of a farm for which he paid two thousand dollars, one hundred down, which was the money he had saved out of his earnings as a farm laborer, and a note was given for the balance. He was then eighteen years old. He has been very successful in all his undertakings, and much credit is due to him for his industry, energy and perseverance.

In his political affiliations Mr. Ferguson is an adherent of the Republican party, and has served the town as selectman and lister for a number of years; for ten years he acted in the capacity of justice of the peace, and he has also been appointed delegate to the county conventions.

On April 12, 1858, Mr. Ferguson married Miss

Jerusha Wright, who was born in New Haven, Vermont, November 8, 1833, a daughter of Caleb Wright, who was a prominent farmer of that town, and his wife, Harriett Rockwood, who was born September 11, 1810, in Starksboro, Vermont. They had five children. Mr. Wright was born February 13, 1810, in Weybridge, Vermont, and died in the town of New Haven, Vermont, January 30, 1896, at the age of eighty-six years. His wife's death occurred December 29, 1898, when she had attained the age of eighty-eight years; they were both consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Weybridge. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, two of whom survive. The first, Wright Alfred, born July 4, 1863, resides on a fine farm in New Haven. He married Miss Cora Ray of Monkton, Vermont, and has one child, Clara, born May 9, 1888, in New Haven, Vermont. The second, Edwin Alfred, born July 24, 1876, is a successful farmer at Bristol, who resides on the homestead. He married Miss Huldana Brooks, who was born July 23, 1879, in Virginia and reared in New Haven, Vermont, and they have one child, Irene, born December 25, 1900. Both sons are members of the Masonic fraternity. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson are earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Bristol, Vermont, in which Mr. Ferguson has held the office of trustee for many years, and for over forty years has acted as steward; in fact he has taken an active part in all the work connected with the church, as did also his father and grandfather, who very materially assisted in the building of the edifice at Starksboro. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson are honored for their fidelity to principle, truth and right, esteemed for their genial and kindly manner and loved for their many admirable qualities.

SOLON THOMAS CHAMBERLIN.

Captain Solon Thomas Chamberlin, superintendent of the Readsboro Chair Manufacutring Company, at Readsboro, Vermont, was born April 4, 1846, at Leicester, Junction, Addison county, Vermont, a son of Willard H. Chamberlin. Willard H. Chamberlin was born in Brome, Canada. He was the son of Ebenezer Chamberlin, who was born December 14, 1780, died November 22, 1859. Ebenezer Chamberlin married Kezia Stone, July 8, 1804. Kezia Stone was born June 2, 1782, died March 24, 1849. Of the union of Kezia Stone with Ebenezer Chamberlin, nine children were born: Elnathin G., born September 26, 1805; Daniel S., born January 23, 1807; Martha, born April 15, 1809; Calvin, born December 19, 1810; Willard H., born October 13, 1814; Timothy E., born April 23, 1816; Kezia, born December 12, 1819; Abigail, born August 31, 1821; and Versel E., born April 14, 1824.

Willard H. Chamberlin acquired his education in the common schools of Brandon, Vermont, and its seminary. During his earlier life he was



SOLON THOMAS CHAMBERLIN.

engaged in farming, but was afterward dealer in blooded horses of considerable note, buying Black Hawk horses and then shipping west for breeding purposes; and for a number of years he was engaged in buying Merino sheep and shipping them to the western states. He died in Brandon, Vermont, February 16, 1875. He was a Republican in politics, and always took a great

interest in public affairs, being a great reader. He married Elizabeth Gage, who was born in Hague, New York, January 14, 1818, and daughter of Thomas Gage, who was for many years a farmer in Sudbury, Vermont, but who, while advanced in years, moved to Illinois, and died there at the age of ninety-two years. He was a Mason, belonging to Brandon Lodge. Mr. Gage married Eunice Stevens. Of the union of Mr. Gage and Eunice Stevens, ten children were born, Rebecca, Conro, Diana, Patience, Amanda, Pomelia, Elizabeth, William, Ruth and Ann.

Of the union of Elizabeth Gage with Willard Chamberlin, ten children were born. Harlan, of Goshen, Vermont; Eva, the wife of D. B. Brown, of Goshen, Vermont; Ella, who married L. Melvin Baker, since deceased; Solon T., with whom this sketch is chiefly concerned; Leonard J., living in Massachusetts; Adel, who married D. Fassett, since deceased; Allen B., a resident of Holyoke, Massachusetts; Alton, residence unknown, none of the family having heard from him for twenty-five years; Versel, a resident of Goshen, Vermont; and William H., a resident of Petaluma, California. The mother was a member of the Baptist church from the age of sixteen until her death, December 22, 1898.

Solon T. Chamberlin spent the very earliest years of his life in Leicester Junction, Whiting, Sudbury, and Goshen, Vermont, receiving his education in the public schools of Whiting, Sudbury, and Goshen. While at home he assisted in the labors incidental to a boy's life, occasionally accompanying his father to the west with sheep or horses. In 1864, a lad of eighteen, he enlisted in Company B, Ninth Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of second Fair Oaks, Chapin's farm and Fort Harrison. Returning home, he engaged in buying and shipping Merino sheep west and in farming for two years; then located in Gardner, Massachusetts, where he entered the chair factory of Bent Brothers in 1871, where he tried to learn the business in all its details. He was with Bent Brothers for a number of years. He subsequently entered the employ of Heywood Brothers & Company, where he had charge of part of their factory for two years. In 1890 he went to Detroit, Michigan, as superintendent of a large chair factory for two years. He then accepted the position of superintendent of a chair factory at Frankfort, Kentucky, for the Mason & Ford Company. Mr. Chamberlin had charge of this factory two years, employing nine hundred men, the work being done by convict labor. The firm then going out of business on account of the expiration of their lease with the state, Mr. Chamberlin induced the state to take up the work previously carried on by the Mason & Ford Company, and he was given entire charge of the factory, employing nine hundred men the first two years, and six hundred the ensuing four years. Being forced by ill health to resign his position, he returned to Brandon, Vermont, and purchased a farm, on which his family still reside, and was there successfully engaged in farming pursuits until 1901, when he became superintendent of the Readsboro Chair Manufacturing Company. A full description of this plant may be found on another page of this volume in connection with the sketch of A. B. Clark.

While living in Gardner, Massachusetts, Mr. Chamberlin was commissioned captain of Company B, Second Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, his commission being signed by Governor Robinson, and served six years, resigning when he went to Detroit, Michigan. Fraternally Mr. Chamberlin is a member of William Ellison Lodge No. 185, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Gardner, Massachusetts, is a past grand of the lodge, and of D. G. Farragut Post No. 116, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he has filled all the chairs, and for two years served as commander. Politically he is a Republican. Captain Chamberlin married Huldie M. Washburn, April 21, 1868, youngest daughter of Charles and Maria Brown Washburn. Mrs. Chamberlin was born in Goshen, Vermont, November 27, 1847. Charles Washburn was born in Bridgewater, Vermont, April 1, 1815, son of James and Nancy Backus Washburn. He died in Goshen, Vermont, August, 1892. Mrs. Charles Washburn was born in Rochester, Vermont, November 19, 1816, daughter of John and Myria Austin Brown. Mrs. Washburn is still living, her mind being bright as fifty years ago. There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Washburn five children, Mary J., Charles Langdon, Shubel H., Huldie M., and one died in infancy. Captain and Mrs. Chamberlin have had three children:

Clifton L., a music teacher in Rutland, Vermont, who was educated for his profession by Professor Saxton, of Lexington, Kentucky; he was born in Goshen, Vermont, July 7, 1875. Jesse L., born in Gardner, Massachusetts, July 31, 1881, died January 26, 1882. Dalton E., born in Gardner, Massachusetts, February 17, 1884, died in Brandon, Vermont, February 8, 1903.

FRANK L. EASTMAN.

Frank L. Eastman, a leading and influential citizen of New Haven, Vermont, belongs to a family which for more than a century has been represented in the state. Jonathan Eastman, great-grandfather of Frank L. Eastman, was born in 1753, in Norwich, Connecticut, removing early in life, with his three brothers, Calvin, Anson and Amos, to Bristol, Vermont, where they acted the part of pioneers in the then infant settlement, of which Jonathan Eastman became one of the most prominent citizens. He served for eleven years as town clerk, four years as selectman, and represented the town in the state legislature from 1792 to 1795, in addition to acting for seventeen years as justice of the peace. Mr. Eastman died December 16, 1816, in Bristol, at the age of sixty-six years. His first wife, Miss Haynes, bore him a daughter. He married, second, Ruth Dean, born in New Haven, Vermont, and they had five children.

Ira Eastman, son of Jonathan Eastman, was born October 16, 1802, in Bristol, Vermont, where he followed the occupation of a farmer. He married Sally Foote, born July 9, 1802, in New Haven, whose father, Thomas Foote, was one of the first settlers of that region, where he spent his entire life. Sally Foote was born in a log house which stood on the site of Mr. Frank L. Eastman's present home. Mr. and Mrs. Eastman were the parents of four sons, of whom one, Ira, is now living in Montpelier, Vermont. In the latter part of his life Mr. Eastman went to northern Ohio, where he died at the early age of thirty-four, his wife surviving him many years, dying at the age of sixty-four.

Albert Eastman, son of Ira and Sally (Foote) Eastman, was born August 1, 1825, in Bristol, Vermont, and was reared in the home of his maternal grandfather, where he received his early education, afterward attending the academy at Malone, New York. On completing his education he returned to New Haven, Vermont, where he had spent his childhood, and there taught school for several terms, at the same time engaging in farming during the summer seasons. In material matters he was very successful, owning a fine farm of one hundred and fifty acres, and occupying a leading position in the community, in the affairs of which he was very active. He enjoyed in a high degree the esteem and confidence of his townsmen, being elected to a number of offices, among which were those of lister and overseer of the poor. He was a man of literary tastes, finding a great source of pleasure in his books. His entire life was spent in New Haven. From 1852 to 1860, he lived on the shores of the New Haven river, and subsequently purchased his boyhood home, from his uncle. He married, April 13, 1852, Mary Sumner, born September 27, 1831, in Potsdam, New York, daughter of Thomas Sumner, who was born in Bristol and was the son of Henry G. Sumner, a pioneer of that town. Thomas Sumner married Dorcas Fuller, and went to Potsdam, New York, where he remained until about forty years old, when he returned to Bristol and died there at the age of seventy-five years, in 1875. His father built for himself a substantial and comfortable house in the town of Bristol, which is still standing. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Eastman were the parents of two children, Frank L., mentioned at length hereinafter; and Lizzie, wife of Rev. George W. Brooks, pastor of the Village Congregational church at Dorchester, Massachusetts. Mr. Eastman died July 25, 1882, at the age of fifty-eight. Mrs. Eastman, who is still living, is, in point of membership, the oldest attendant of the New Haven Congregational church, with which she became connected fifty years ago.

Frank Leslie Eastman, son of Albert and Mary (Sumner) Eastman, was born July 11, 1853, in New Haven, Vermont, where he received his primary education in the public schools, afterward attending the Bristol and Vergennes high schools and Morrisville Academy. He then taught school one term and has since engaged exclusively in farming. Being well informed, and a good conversationalist, he is fitted to fill positions of trust and responsibility.

Mr. Eastman is an active member of the Republican party, standing high in the esteem of his fellow citizens, who have elected him to all offices within their gift, making him, for a number of years, selectman, for seven years lister, being a part of the time chairman of that board, and chairman of the town board. In 1898 he represented the town in the state legislature, and during the session of that year served on the committee of state prisons and has acted for a number of years as delegate to the state conventions. For a considerable period he has filled the office of auditor. He and all his family attend the Congregational church.

Mr. Eastman married, January 5, 1881, Lillie S. Sherman, born June 1, 1855, daughter of Alfred Sherman, of Charlotte, Vermont, in which town his father, Leverett Sherman, was a pioneer. Mrs. Eastman's mother, Lydia Eastman, is a native of Charlotte, and now resides in Burlington, Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Eastman have three children: Albert S., now a college student in Burlington, Vermont; Laura M. and Anna L., graduates of Beeman Academy. Both the daughters are very successful teachers.

HON. JOHN L. BARSTOW.

The career of ex-Governor John L. Barstow, of Vermont, illustrates the fact that it is not the "politician," but the citizen who is most prominent and efficient in the real work of the government of the people. It admits of the statement, somewhat peculiar, when made truthfully of a public man, that, high as have been the responsibilities to which he has been called by the people, he has never, directly or indirectly, solicited the vote or influence of any man for any elective office. He has assumed high official obligations upon the demand of his fellow citizens, and has discharged them honestly, vigorously and patriotically.

John Lester Barstow was born in the town of Shelburne, Vermont, February 21, 1832, of English and Revolutionary lineage. His parents were Heman and Lorain (Lyon) Barstow. He took so kindly to books and was so well educated in the home schools at Shelburne at fifteen that he was duly installed as a teacher. The west attracted him, and in 1851 he located in Detroit and was in business there until 1857, when, on account of the advancing age of his parents, he returned to Shelburne and engaged in farming. But his tastes and ambition fitted him to a different life, and in 1861 he was assistant clerk of the house of representatives at Montpelier. In the fall of that year, while still in the office mentioned, he enlisted for military service in the suppression of the rebellion of the southern states, and was appointed on the non-commissioned staff of the Eighth Regiment, Vermont Volunteers. Later he was promoted successively to the ranks of adjutant, captain and major. When he was made major the company which, as captain, he had commanded, presented him with a beautiful sword. He was hororably discharged at the expiration of his term of service, June 22, 1864, and the men of his regiment who were mustered out with him presented him with a sword more elegant than the one he had before received. These gifts, which have since been cherished by Governor Barstow, indicate the high esteem in which he was held by those who had served under him and had noted his soldierly bearing in camp and on field of battle.

The historian of his regiment says: "When, after the bloody fight of June 14, 1863, in front of Port Hudson, General Banks called for volunteers to head the storming column for a final attack, Captain Barstow was one of the brave men who stepped forward to form the forlorn hope." He was acting adjutant general under Generals Thomas and Weitzel, participated in all engagements in which his regiment took part, and was complimented for eminent service in the field and for gallantry in the assault on Port Hudson, and was honorably mentioned for personal service. Immediately upon his arrival home he was offered a responsible position in the recruiting serivce of the state by Adjutant General Washburn, which he was obliged to decline on account of impaired health. He had entered the army as robust as any man of vigorous constitution, but three years' active service in the miasmatic climate of Louisiana had broken both his health and his constitution, and he was for many years a sufferer from malaria to an extent that incapacitated him for any active business pursuit.

In September, 1864, he was elected a member of the legislature and during the ensuing session the St. Albans raid occurred; and, at General



John L. Barstow

Washburn's solicitation, Major Barstow repaired to the scene of action and was sent to Canada on a special mission. He was subsequently appointed brigadier general, commanding one of the brigades of militia raised by the state in consequence of the raid, was placed in command of the forces on the northwestern frontier of the state, and remained on duty until relieved by General Stannard in January, 1865. He was returned to the legislature that fall, by the unanimous vote of his town, and was senator from Chittenden county, 1866-67. He was appointed United States pension agent at Burlington by General Grant in 1870, and served in that position almost eight years. He instituted reforms for the benefit of needy pensioners, and otherwise performed his duties in this office so well that he was recipient of an autograph letter of thanks from General Carl Schurz, then secretary of the interior. In 1879 Mr. Barstow was appointed by Governor Proctor, state commissioner for the centennial celebration of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and was efficient in securing government aid for the undertaking and for the monument, as well as in perfecting arrangements for the celebration. In 1880, upon unanimous nomination, he was elected lieutenant governor for the biennial term, and, in 1882, governor of Vermont. He was the first governor of Vermont to call attention to the alleged excessive and discriminating rates for freight charged by transportation companies, and to urge the creation of an effective railroad commission. In the history of the Eighth Regiment, Colonel Carpenter says: "The Ely riots occurred during Governor Barstow's term of office, and his course in requiring that justice should precede force, and that the riotous miners be paid their honest dues, attracted much favorable comment throughout the country." The resolution of the legislature in 1884, requesting the Vermont delegation in Congress to use its best efforts to secure the passage of the inter-state commerce law, was passed on Governor Barstow's recommendation. At the close of his administration the Rutland *Herald* voiced the general opinion of his constituents when it declared that he had been "as careful, independent, able and efficient a ruler as Vermont had enjoyed for twenty years."

Governor Barstow has held many important appointments of trust and honor, such as president of the Reunion Society of Vermont Officers: trustee of the University of Vermont State Agricultural College; trustee of the Burlington Savings Bank, and commissioner to fix and purchase a site for the Bennington Battle Monument. In 1891 he was appointed by President Harrison to serve on a commission with General A. McD. McCook, United States army, to treat with the Navajoe Indians, and it is a matter of history that he was influential in bringing the work to a successful conclusion. Besides, he was disbursing officer of the commission, and to the astonishment of the treasury officials he returned nearly half the sum appropriated for expenses. In 1893, at the request of Governor Fuller, he acted with the executive committee of the national anti-trust society.

A friend of every movement for the public welfare, general or local, Governor Barstow has always been loyal to his native town, and is among its most public-spirited citizens. Before the adoption of a state system of aid to public libraries, he took the initiative in establishing the Shelburne Free Library, donating the first collection of books, as well as money, for a nucleus. He has ever since been one of its trustees and, until recently, one of the most active managers. General Barstow is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and past commander of the Loyal Legion. He was made a Mason in 1853. In religious preference he is an Episcopalian.

He was married October 28, 1858, to Miss Laura Maeck, granddaughter of Dr. Frederick Maeck, Shelburne's first resident physician (see Maeck). Mrs. Barstow died March 11, 1885, leaving two sons. The elder of these, Frederick M. Barstow, was born March 3, 1860, was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1880, became a successful civil engineer and, upon examination, was appointed and served as an officer of engineers in the volunteer army of the United States in the Spanish war. While in this service, he contracted typhoid fever, from which he died at the home of his father, March 16, 1899. Charles L. Barstow, the younger son, was born May 22, 1867, was graduated from Union College in 1889, and latter established himself in New York, where he is the head of the educational department of the Century Company.

The farm occupied by Governor Barstow was cleared by his grandfather, Ebenezer Barstow, who came from Canterbury, Connecticut, in 1784, and reclaimed it from the wilderness. He served in a Connecticut regiment during the Revolution, participating in the battle of White Plains, and held the rank of sergeant. His wife, Esther Owen, was the daughter of a soldier who served under Montgomery at Quebec. The first of the Barstow family in America was John Barstow who came from Yorkshire, England, about 1635, and settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he died in 1657. The line comes down through John, Job, John, the father of Ebeneezer, above mentioned. John Barstow (4), was a farmer of Canterbury, Connecticut, and his wife, Elizabeth Newcomb, was a native of Franklin, Connecticut.

Heman Barstow lived all his life in Shelburne, where he was a representative farmer. He was a leading member of the Methodist church, a man of high principle and most exemplary life, and represented his town in the legislature, and the county in the state senate. He was active in the Washingtonian temperance movement, and was a Whig and, later, a Republican in politics—a strong anti-slavery man. He was born April 11, 1790, and died February 27, 1868.

FRANK LEONARD SHACKETT.

Among the enterprising and successful business men of New Haven, Vermont, may be mentioned the name of Frank L. Shackett, who was born in Middlebury, Vermont, February 13, 1867, a son of Thomas M. Shackett, who was born in Addison county, Vermont, in 1830. The latter attended the common schools of his native state, and at the age of thirteen years, commenced his active business career in the stock-buying trade. He continued in this line of trade for a number of years, and became one of the largest and most successful stock-buyers in his section of the state of Vermont. Subsequently he entered the employ of Armour Brothers, and acted as their buyer in Kansas City up to the time of his death. He married Miss Susan E. Hubbard, who was born in Addison, Vermont, in 1836, a daughter of Perez H. and Mehetabel (Chapin) Hubbard. Mr. Hubbard was a successful agriculturist in Addison, Vermont, later in Bristol, Vermont, whence he removed to Wakefield, Massachusetts, and subsequently resided in the town of New Haven, on the farm adjoining that of Frank L. Shackett, where he died in 1886, at the age of eighty-six years; his wife was the cousin of Dr. Chapin, of New York city. They were the parents of three children: David, a resident of New Haven; Martha, Mrs. William McIntyre, of New Haven; and Susan E. Mr. Shackett died in Kansas City, at the age of sixty-five years, and his wife subsequently married B. F. Nutting and resides at Westford, Massachusetts.

Frank L. Shackett, only child of Thomas M. and Susan E. Shackett, spent the early years of his life in Vermont and Massachusetts, and acquired an excellent education in the common schools. At the age of fifteen years he went west, settled upon a ranch in Kansas and for a number of years followed the life of a ranchman. He then removed to Dallas, Texas, and was engaged as chief clerk in the Windsor Hotel, retaining this position for six years. At the expiration of this period of time, being troubled greatly with rheumatism, he determined to return east, but changed his plans and went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he assumed the management of the Aberdeen Hotel, situated at the corner of Dayton and Virginia avenues. The hotel was one of the finest in the city at that time, entirely fireproof, and was erected at a cost of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars; it contained one hundred and eighty-five rooms with baths, and the rates were from three dollars and fifty cents to six dollars per day. Mr. Shackett purchased all the furnishings of the hotel and had the superintendency of seventy employes. After his return to Vermont, in 1899, Mr. Shackett purchased his present farm, which consists of two hundred and thirty acres, and has since been engaged in improving his property, which is rented, though occupied by him and tilled under his supervising eye. For a few months, he managed the Kenwood Hotel, in Chicago, and in 1901 assumed the management of the Bardwell, at Rutland, Vermont, the largest hotel in the city, where he remained until the estate of its former owner was settled. He then removed to his farm, where his health has been much improved, and where he has since resided. Mr. Shackett is a self-made man in the strictest sense of the term,

his present position in life being the logical result of applied industry, ability and strict integrity of character. In political principles he is a Republican. He is quiet and unassuming, popular in business and social circles, and has gained and retained the respect of a host of friends.

On March 12, 1901, Mr. Shackett married Miss Charlotte L. Landon, who was born in 1870, a daughter of Mills J. Landon, of New Haven, Vermont, whose biography appears on another page of this work. Mrs. Shackett graduated from Beeman Academy of New Haven, and attended St. Johnsbury Academy. She is a musician of rare ability, educated in music at Boston, and for a number of years has given private lessons to members of the leading families of Addison county, Vermont. For the past ten years, she has been organist of the Congregational church at New Haven, Vermont.

WILLIAM S. HOWDEN.

William S. Howden, a leading manufacturer of Bristol, Vermont, and also widely known as an inventor, belongs to a family of English origin which for more than a century has been represented in New England. John W. Howden, great-grandfather of William S. Howden, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1719, and emigrated to this country during the latter half of the eighteenth century, before or during the Revolutionary war. William Howden, son of John W. Howden, was born in 1752, in England, and emigrated, with his father to Massachusetts, removing later to Connecticut, and finally to Vermont, where he died.

John Howden, son of William Howden, was born June 6, 1781, in Massachusetts, removing with his father to Vermont. He was a cattle-drover, and owned a fine farm of two hundred acres, on which he spent the greater part of his life, with the exception of a few years which he passed in Kirtland, Ohio. He participated in the battle of Plattsburg, during the war of 1812, and seems to have been a man of some standing in the community, for we are informed that he filled the office of sheriff. November 17, 1803, he married Mary Smith, who was born May 16, 1783, in Colerain, Massachusetts, and his family consisted of five children, three of whom reached maturity: John, who was appointed consul to Bermuda, and died there; Eliza, who married Nathan Daggett, and died in Kirtland, Ohio; and William S., mentioned at length hereinafter, and the only one now living. John Howden died July 3, 1857, in Bristol, Vermont, and his wife did not long survive him, dying July 4, 1858, at the age of seventy-five years.

William S. Howden, son of John and Mary (Smith) Howden, was born November 20, 1819, in Bristol, Vermont, where he spent the early years of his life, learned the trade of tinsmith, and opened the first tinshop and hardware store in Bristol, in the year 1839. This business he continued for a number of years, and then sold out and removed to Waterbury, Vermont. It was while living in this place that Mr. Howden became an inventor, constructing the first iron-framed clothes-wringer ever made, which he improved upon by devising and putting together the same utensil, with the single alteration of a wooden frame in place of the iron one. This invention speedily attained to deserved popularity, Mr. Howden selling as many as three thousand and upward in a year. After remaining six years in Waterbury, he left that place, with the intention of seeking a still more profitable market for his wares, but after traveling through the west failed to find one, and returned to Vermont and took up his abode in Bristol. Here he became a member of the firm of Howden, Daniels & Company, which operated a sash and blind factory, and in 1869 established a manufactory for burial caskets, which he conducted with great success, with David Bosworth and Benjamin Daggett as partners. This was subsequently incorporated as the Bristol Manufacturing Company. Such has been Mr. Howden's success that he is to-day the president of the largest establishment of the kind in New England, employing a force of about one hundred and fifty hands, working on the latest improved methods, and producing all grades of goods, including the very finest carved work to be found in the market. Mr. Howden also has an interest in the New Haven Mills Manufacturing Company. This firm, which gives employment to about eighty-five hands, is engaged in the making of all kinds of mail lock boxes, for which, so extensive are their dealings, they find a market

throughout the expanse of the continent, sending them from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. In addition to engaging in these large manufacturing enterprises, Mr. Howden has also given a considerable portion of his attention to the real estate business.

In politics Mr. Howden is a Republican, and he has bestowed a due share of attention on the affairs of the party, although prevented by the pressing nature of his duties as a business man from taking an active part in politics. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Howden was reared, so to speak, in a Masonic atmosphere, his father being a Mason of high degree, an active member of the Advent Chapter, he has no connection with the order, nor, indeed, with any fraternal organizations. Mr. Howden is an ardent church worker, having served for many years as deacon of the Advent church, and participated actively in the work of the Sunday-school. When the local church building was erected Mr. Howden assumed the responsibility for one-half the expense, and presented the parsonage as a gift.

Mr. Howden married Adeline Stewart, born in Weybridge, Vermont, and they were the parents of four children, all of whom, together with their mother, are now deceased. Mr. Howden's second marriage was with Anna Smith, daughter of Daniel Smith, of Addison, Vermont. The first child of William S. and Adeline Howden, named Oscar, died in boyhood; the second, Mary Eliza, became the wife of John Ridley, and left three children, Anna, William and John. The first of these is the wife of Myron Thomas, and the mother of three children, Thorpe, Ford and Lloyd. Edson, third child of W. S. Howden, died unmarried; John, the fourth, married Elizabeth Patterson, and left one son, Edson William, now a resident of Bristol.

Adeline Stewart was born in 1819, and was a daughter of Barzillia and Mary (Royce) Stewart. The former was a native of Connecticut, and was three times married. His first wife, Polly Frost, bore him seven children; the second, Polly Williamson, a widow, bore him eight and the third, also a widow named Hyde, was the mother of five. Barzillia Stewart died in his eighty-first year, and Mary his wife, lived to be seventy-five years old.

JULIUS O. BOTTUM.

Julius O. Bottum, prominently identified for many years with the political and agricultural interests of New Haven, Vermont, was born on the old homestead one mile below the village of New Haven, January 26, 1858. Simon Bottum, great-grandfather of Julius O. Bottum, was born in Connecticut in 1755, in one of the richest agricultural belts of the state. He always gave his attention to the cultivation of the soil, and was a thoroughly practical and progressive farmer. He removed to Shaftsbury, Vermont, being one of the pioneer settlers, and his death occurred in that town at the age of sixty-five years.

Elias Bottum, son of Simon Bottum, was born in Shaftsbury, Vermont, February 3, 1790. His educational advantages were obtained in the common schools of that town, and in 1809 he removed to New Haven, Vermont, and located on the farm now owned by Mr. H. C. Conant, and, being well equipped for the work by practical experience on his father's farm, he met with the success that his efforts merited. He was a member of the legislature from 1822 to 1829, and served as senator from Addison county during the years 1840 and 1841. It has been stated that Judge Bottum, with his associate, George Chapman, once overruled the supreme judge who sat with them on a question of law in the trial of a case. The appeal was taken to the supreme court, which affirmed the decision made by Judge Bottum and Judge Chapman. Mr. Bottum married Miss Diadama Squier, who was born in New Haven, Vermont, in 1795, and their children were: Mary Ann, who married Julius Sprague in 1838; Charlotte, wife of Ezra Hoyt; Caroline, wife of James Meacham; and Elias S. Bottum. The father of these children died in New Haven, Vermont, in 1865, at the age of seventy-five years.

Elias S. Bottum was born in New Haven, Vermont, in 1821. He obtained his education in a private school, and after completing his studies he assisted his father with the management of the farm until after his marriage, when he purchased the farm now occupied by his son, Julius O., which consisted of one hundred and fifty acres, which he cultivated for a number of years. After the death of his father he inherited the old home-

stead, which consisted of seven hundred and fifty acres, the largest farm in the state. This he brought to a high state of cultivation, and it yielded a goodly income for the care and labor bestowed upon it. In public affairs Mr. Bottum took quite an active interest, and he was chosen to represent the town in the state legislature, also served as selectman and lister. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary Hoyt, who was born in Hinesburg, Vermont, in 1825, a daughter of the Rev. Otto S. Hoyt, who was an earnest and conscientious minister of the Congregational church in this section of Vermont all his life. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bottum, six of whom are still living: Elias H., who graduated from Middlebury College in 1871, and later from the Columbia Law School at Washington, District of Columbia, and is now engaged in the successful practice of his profession at Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Caroline E., wife of Professor Edwin Hall of Harvard College, residing in Cambridge, Massachusetts; Mary L., who resides in Boston, Massachusetts; Julius O.; Charlotte, who graduated from the New England Conservatory of Music, and is now the wife of Herndon Brown, of Culpepper, Virginia; and Fordyce H., a graduate of Harvard College, and now practicing law in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Mr. Bottum and his family were earnest and consistent members of the Congregational church of New Haven. He died November 7, 1877, when he had attained the age of fifty-five years.

Julius Otto Bottum, son of Elias S. and Mary Bottum, was reared upon the old homestead, and acquired his education in the common schools of the town. Being reared upon a farm, his thoughts naturally turned in that direction, and he devoted his attention to the cultivation of a farm. At the age of nineteen years, his father having died previously, he became one of the heirs of nine hundred acres of valuable farm land, and one hundred and forty acres became his portion. His place is well improved, neat and thrifty in appearance, and is furnished with all conveniences and accessories. Mr. Bottum's interest in the affairs of the town is of that practical character that prompts him to put forth every effort for the good of the community and for the adoption of measures which will lead to its upbuilding and substantial improvement. He is a firm and loyal Republican, and was chosen to fill the office of selectman for three years, and has been a member of the school board for two years.

On October 14, 1879, Mr. Bottum married Miss Ella J. Partch, who was born in Hinesburg, Vermont, February 25, 1858, a daughter of Nelson Partch, who was engaged in agricultural pursuits in his native town of Hinesburg nearly all his life; he married Miss Lucy A. Barker, and six children were born to them, four of whom are still living, namely: John W.; Ella J., wife of Julius O. Bottum; Orson B., a resident of Ticonderoga, New York; and Carrie, wife of William J. Nash, of New Haven, Vermont. Mr. Partch died in 1887, at the age of sixty-four years, and his wife's death occurred in 1885, in her fifty-ninth year. Mr. and Mrs. Bottum are the parents of one son, Carroll J., who was born in New Haven, Vermont, November 10, 1882; he assists his father in the work on the old homestead, which has been in the family for over a century, and which will pass down from generation to generation.

CHARLES L. McGEE.

Charles L. McGee, a leading manufacturer and prominent man of affairs of Bristol, Vermont, belongs to a family which for more than a half century has been represented in this town. Joseph McGee, the father of Charles L. McGee, was born March 15, 1828, in St. Andrew, province of Quebec, Canada, a son of Frank and Priscilla (Young) McGee. The parents were natitves of Canada, of French descent. When nineteen years old, Joseph McGee came with his parents to Middlebury, Vermont, and soon settled at Bristol, Vermont, where he is still living, having retired from business on account of his advanced age. He married Maria Tart, born November 1, 1833, in Sheldon, Vermont, daughter of Ambrose Tart, a very highly respetcted citizen of that place, a native of France, and his wife, Rhoda Freeman, also of French descent. Ambrose Tart left his native land at the age of nineteen years, and never again communicated with his relatives. Mr. and Mrs. McGee have three sons, all of whom are living: Charles, mentioned at length hereinafter; Edgar, residing in Gardner, Massachusetts; and William,

who is engaged in the marble business at Bristol. Mr. McGee's wife is still living to bear him company in his old age.

Charles L. McGee, son of Joseph and Maria (Clark) McGee, was born March 13, 1851, in Bristol, Vermont, where he received his education and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for a time, but, displaying at an early period the business ability which afterward characterized him in such marked degree, he undertook contracting, and as a result became engaged with the firm of Drake, Smith & Company, prominent manufacturers of the town. Mr. McGee's connection with the firm began in 1884; he speedily became foreman, in 1892 bought an interest in the firm, and is now general manager and part owner. Mr. McGee's ability and enterprising spirit have been of great service in gradually extending and building up what is now the largest business of the kind in this section of the country. By temperament and previous experience he is admirably fitted to represent the practical element in the firm, and under his supervision the buildings have been remodeled and supplied with machinery according to the most improved methods. Mr. McGee's position involves the employment and discharge of the large working force of twenty-five hands, a duty which he is peculiarly fitted to perform by reason of his great personal popularity. He is the only manufacturer in the town who has maintained to the present time his connection with the firm by whom he was originally employed.

In addition to his business as a manufacturer, Mr. McGee carries on an industry which he has undertaken solely as a matter of personal preference and individual taste. He takes a great interest in the raising of bees, of which he has no fewer than one hundred and fifty colonies, being the largest bee-keeper in this region. By his efforts the business has attained considerable proportions, being so flourishing as to keep two men constantly employed under Mr. McGee's direction.

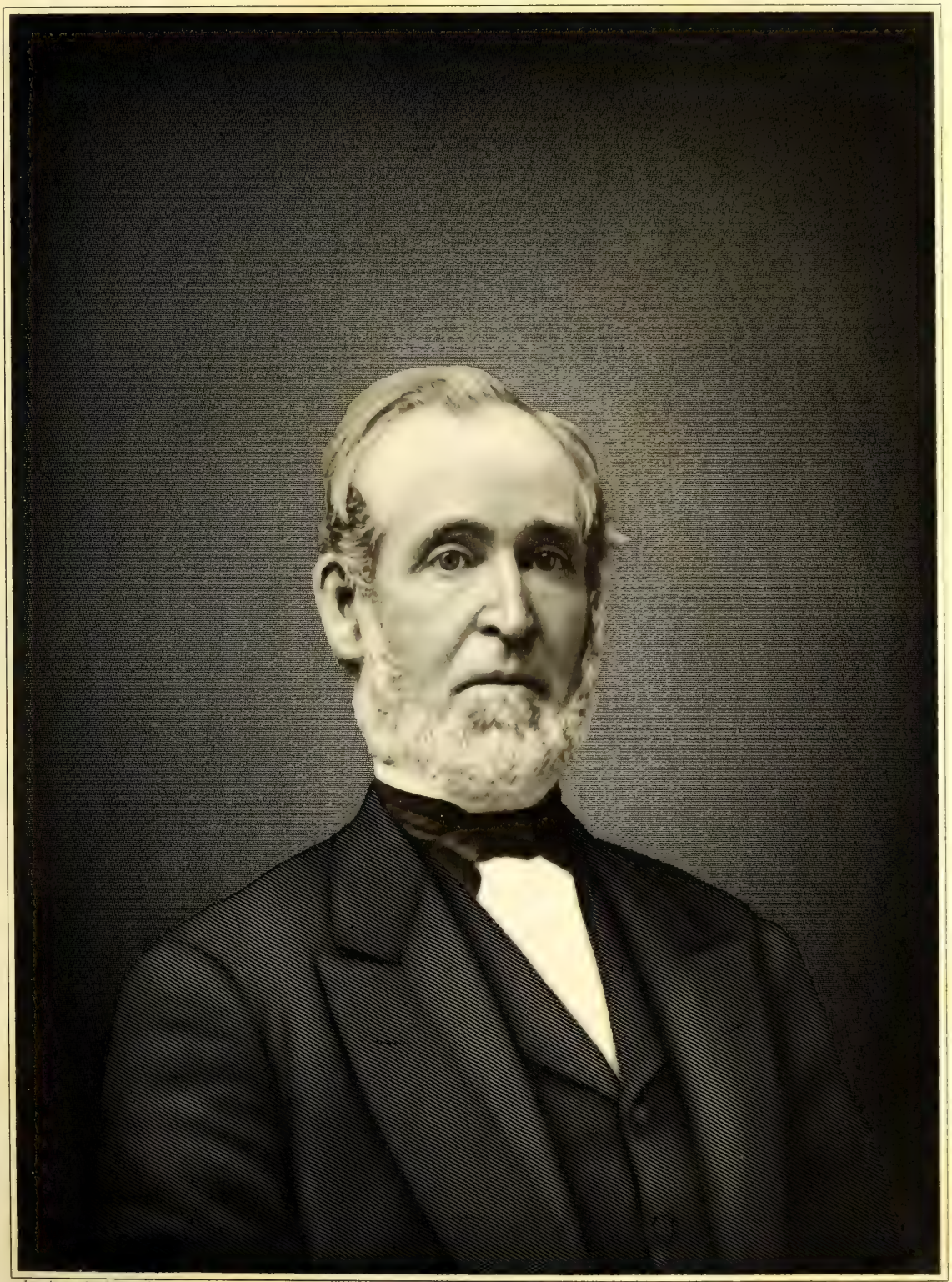
In politics Mr. McGee is a Republican, but the onerous nature of his duties as a manufacturer and man of affairs has caused him to return a steady refusal to all offers of official positions. He is an attendant of the Baptist church.

Mr. McGee married, August 13, 1870, Stella Peckham, born May 6, 1854, in Winchendon, Massachusetts, a daughter of Stephen Peckham, a farmer of Bristol, Vermont, who is still living here, and whose family consists of four children: a son named Ernest, and three daughters: Katy, who married, first, Elijah Johnson, and, second, Oliver Braban, both of St. Regis Falls, New York; Stella, mentioned above; and Carrie, who is the wife of H. C. Brown, of Bristol, Vermont. The mother of these is Olive (Hasseltine) Peckham. Mrs. McGee attends the Baptist church with her husband, and is very active in the Sunday-school. Mr. and Mrs. McGee have two daughters, Lena and Minnie. The former is the wife of Frederick Dickerman, cashier of the local bank, and the other married Richard S. Smith, of Bristol.

TIMOTHY PARKER REDFIELD.

This distinguished jurist, who adorned the supreme bench of the state of Vermont for fourteen years, and whose name is imperishably written in the judicial and political annals of the commonwealth, came from one of the most ancient and honored New England families. The founder of the family in America was William Redfield, who came from England some time during the decade beginning in 1630, and he became one of the proprietors of Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1642. By his wife Rebecca he was the father of James, who was born in Connecticut in 1646, and was a tanner by occupation. James married in May, 1669, at New Haven, Elizabeth Howe, born in 1645, a daughter of Jeremy Howe, who was a son of Edward Howe, one of the first settlers of Lynn, Massachusetts. Their son Theophilus, born in 1682, was a joiner by trade and probably settled in Killingworth, Connecticut, soon after he reached the years of manhood. December 24, 1706, he married Priscilla Grinnell, then seventeen years of age, a daughter of Daniel and Lydia Grinnell. He died February 14, 1759, and his wife died January 12, 1770.

Peleg Redfield, fifth son of Theophilus and Priscilla (Grinnell) Redfield, was born at Killingworth, Connecticut, April 2, 1723. In 1756 he was appointed second lieutenant in the Tenth Company of the Connecticut Regiment. In 1758 he served as first lieutenant in the same regiment



The Lewis Publishing Co

at Ticonderoga, and in the spring of 1759 was commissioned captain and took command of a campany of ninety men. He served throughout the French and Indian war, and died of smallpox on his journey home, near Stockbridge, Massachusetts, December 5, 1760. In 1744 he married Sarah Dudley, who was born April 20, 1723, a daughter of Ebenezer (Graves) Dudley, of Guilford, Connecticut, and great-granddaughter of John Alden and Priscilla (Mullens) Alden. Beriah, eldest son of Captain Peleg and Sarah (Dudley) Redfield, was born November 21, 1744, at Killingworth. He removed to Richmond, Massachusetts, where he became an extensive farmer. November 5, 1770, he married Dorothy Stevens, of Killingworth, born January 30, 1752, a daughter of Thomas Stevens. In the spring of 1816 he removed to Seneca county, New York, where he died June 4, 1819.

Peleg Redfield, son of Beriah Redfield, was born June 24, 1777, at Killingworth, Connecticut. He studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Samuel Ware, of Conway, Massachusetts, and entered upon practice at Weathersfield, Vermont. Here he was married April 5, 1803, to Hannah Parker, born in Westford, Massachusetts, in November, 1785, eldest child of Isaac Parker, a well-to-do merchant of the place. In February, 1806, Dr. Redfield moved with his family to Coventry, Vermont on the northern border of the state, then an outpost of civilization, and here amid the hardships and perils of frontier life he reared a family of six sons and six daughters. His practice there became extensive and arduous. His journeys to the scattered cabins in which his patients resided were performed mainly on horseback, but not unfrequently he was obliged to tread his way through the forests on foot. He was a man of vigorous mind and great force of character, and was held in high esteem, not only for professional skill, but for his business qualities. He was appointed town clerk in 1806, and held the office nineteen years; was town treasurer in 1807, 1825 and 1826; selectman in 1807, 1815, 1818 and 1819, and represented the town of Coventry in the general assembly of Vermont for nine successive years from 1812 to 1820. In politics he was old-school Federalist, and was decidedly positive in his convictions. He died at Coventry, November 8, 1848, aged seventy-four years.

His wife, Hannah (Parker) Redfield, the mother of Timothy P., was a remarkable woman. She faithfully performed her material duties in rearing and training her large family. She also proved herself a worthy helpmeet to her husband in establishing their new home on the hillside of Coventry, and was ever its presiding genius, to whom the husband and children always turned for cheer and inspiration. Possessed of strong character and remarkable intellectual ability, throughout her long life she was a great reader of the best literature of the time. In the current topics and events of the day she always took a keen interest. Her conversational powers were fine and charming. Separated to a great extent by her lot in life from the refinements and social influence of education and refined society, yet such were her attainments, her sterling worth and native sense that she would have adorned the best society and won admiration for her charming qualities and inherent worth. From her both Timothy P. and Isaac F. inherited the characteristics and mental qualities which, with their industry, brought them well-deserved eminence.

Timothy Parker Redfield, fourth son of Dr. Peleg and Hannah (Parker) Redfield, was born in Coventry, Vermont, November 3, 1812. His was the ordinary experinece of Vermont boys born and brought up on the farms in that day, an experience admirably adapted to develop the industry, self-reliance and independence since so characteristic of the man, and so peculiar to his class. After the usual academic preparation he matriculated at Dartmouth College, where he ranked with the first in his class, and was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and he graduated with high honors in the class of 1836.

Immediately after graduation Mr. Redfield commenced the study of law in the office of his brother, the Hon. Isaac F. Redfield, and was admitted to the bar of Orleans county in 1838. Beginning the practice of his profession in Irasburg, he continued it in that place up to the time of his removal to Montpelier in 1848. He made his entry into public office as a member of the state legislature in 1839, and in 1848 he represented Orleans county in the state senate. Subsequently he was for several years a member of the state board of education. From 1848 to 1870 he was numbered with the most active, able and

efficient lawyers in Vermont, and in the latter year was elected judge of the supreme court. Successive elections retained him in the same dignified and influential office for many years.

Judge Redfield's elevation to the supreme judiciary of the state was an invaluable testimony to his intellectual and moral worth. He "has always been a Democrat in politics, but his fitness for the position was so generally acknowledged that he was elected to the place by a legislature overwhelmingly Republican, and against numerous competitors. His dignified judicial bearing and acknowledged impartiality made him at once a general favorite with the public, the bar and his associates. His fame may and will justly rest upon his judicial life."

Had Judge Redfield's political affiliations been with the Republican party, he would in all probability have worthily filled a seat in the senate of the United States. That he did not was not the fault of his ability, of his patriotism, of his moral excellency, but was the fault—or rather result, of his conscientious devotion to the principles and policy of a party which in Vermont is in a perpetual minority. At the time of Senator Morrill's first election to the national senate, Judge Redfield received sixteen votes in the legislature as the candidate of the Democrats. At Mr. Morrill's second election Judge Redfield received eleven votes. Although the acknowledged peer of his successful competitor, his party associations precluded every hope of election.

After Judge Redfield's elevation to the supreme bench of Vermont he made numerous decisions which have passed into the category of legal standards. Among them was the noted case, "State ex rel. Page v. Smith et al.," better known as the "Quo Warranto Case." In this suit he gave an elaborate and exhaustive decision, that now occupies ten pages of the Forty-eighth Vermonth reports.

No opinion of Judge Redfield's ever acquired notoriety or redounded so much to his credit as the opinion of the court, written by him, in the case of James R. Langdon et al., against the Vermont and Canada Railroad Company et al., in 1882. This suit was one branch of the famous Vermont Central Railroad litigation, which has been in the courts of the state for over twenty-five years. In the Langdon case, among other principles involved, was the question whether a receiver's debt should take precedence of recorded antecedent mortgages as a lien upon the property, and if it did, whether such a lien could be enforced by strict foreclosure. The questions were novel, and many millions of dollars depended upon the result. The controversy was all the more embittered by reason of the different construction which was given by counsel to an opinion of the court delivered in 1877 upon the same subject.

The masterly way in which Judge Redfield explained the opinion of 1877, and the exact and precise method in which he demonstrated, both on principle and authority, that a receiver's debt did constitute a first lien upon the property managed, and that such lien could be enforced by strict foreclosure, won for his opinion comments of universal admiration. The best evidence that these comments were just is found in the fact that since the delivery of the opinion there seems to be absolute submission to its verdict. It is a strong judicial exposition of the law of the case which cannot be answered. This opinion has gone far beyond the boundaries of Vermont, and some of the best legal minds of the country pronounce it a model of judicial learning and of logical reasoning, and an exact enunciation of difficult and novel questions of law.

"Judge Redfield" (says his biographer, in the "Vermont Historical Magazine") "is an excellent scholar; and while his bearing is reserved and dignified, such as becomes his position, yet in social life he is one of the most charming of companions. His reminiscences of the old bar and his fund of anecdotes are the delight of those who enjoy his friendship, and will be long remembered by those who come after him. He is a member of the Episcopal church, and a devoted Christian, not only in profession, but also in practice. In short, Judge Redfield is a model in all that constitutes a conscientious Chirstian gentleman, and an able, upright, impartial judge. To speak this of his record is but the just meed of praise to acknowledge worth, and to keep the memory of such men green is but to strengthen and stimulate public virtue."

Judge Redfield was married February 6, 1840, to Miss Helen W. Grannis, of Stanstead, province of Quebec. She was the daughter of William and

Ferrisburgh, Vt., January 29th, 1912.

Dear Doctor

On page 487, Vol. 1, Biographical Vermont, (Carleton).

The publisher made an error in printing my full name under the portrait of my father, Albert Chapman.

Will you kindly take the trouble to erase or blot out the name Charles which will leave the record correct, the portrait was taken on his 50th birthday.

Thanking you in advance for correcting a most distressing error, I am

Very truly yours,

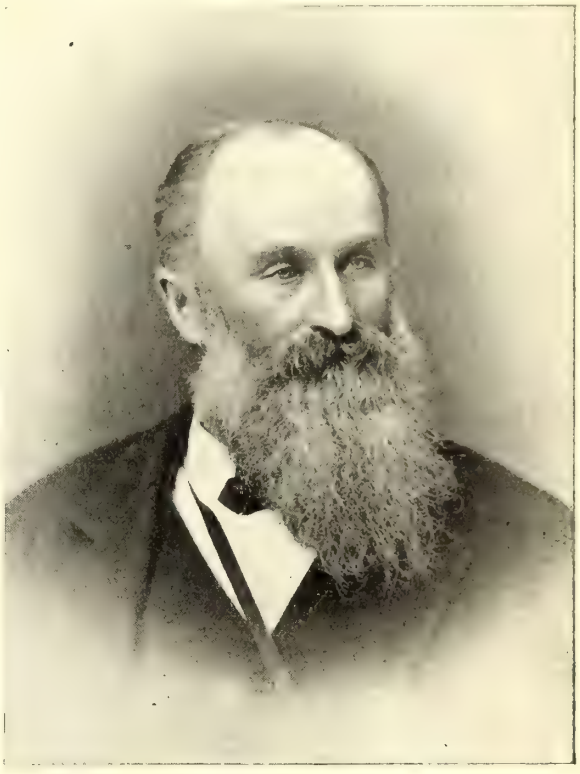
E. H. Chapman

Nancy Melinda (Dustin) Grannis, and her mother was a daughter of Moody Dustin, of Revolutionary fame, figuring in the annals of the day as second lientenant in Captain Head's company, Colonel Joseph Cilley's regiment, November 8, 1776, and as captain on March 5, 1778. Four children, of whom the remains of three sleep in the Green Mountain cemetery at Montpelier, were the issue of this union. The only surviving child, Alice, is the wife of Andrew J. Phillips, and formerly resided at Chicago, Illinois. Two children were born to them, Helen, who died at the age of fifteen years; and Timothy Redfield, who survives. Judge Redfield died in Chicago, March 27, 1888.

CHARLES ALBERT CHAPMAN.

Charles Albert Chapman was born in the village of Forestdale, Rutland county, Vermont, on the 22d of August, 1852, being a son of Albert Chapman, who was born in Weybridge, this state, on the 18th of April, 1823. The latter's father was Wightman Chapman, who was born in Norwich, Vermont, on the 15th of March, 1786. The original American progenitor of the family, William Chapman, emigrated hither from England in 1639, taking up his residence in the colony of Connecticut, whence his descendants have become disseminated throughout the most diverse sections of the Union. Erastus Chapman, born August 25, 1760, at Norwich, Connecticut, married Polly Huntington at Norwich, Vermont, June 1, 1785. She was born August 10, 1765, in Windham, Connecticut. Wightman Chapman was their son. Erastus was a son of Simon Chapman, his second wife, Alice Rouse. They were married April 5, 1758. Simon Chapman, born April 22, 1723, was a son of Joseph Chapman, born in 1667, and his wife, Mary Wentworth, to whom he was married June 10, 1708.

Wightman Chapman was a blacksmith by trade and also owned and operated a fine farm in Weybridge, while he was associated with his brother in the operation of a forge and store in Lincoln. They also owned and operated a line of canal packets between Vergennes and Buffalo. He lived to the venerable age of eighty-two years and was a man of influence in the community, where he ever commanded unqualified confidence and esteem. He was incumbent of the office of high bailiff for a number of years, and also held other positions of public trust and responsibility. His son Albert was reared in Weybridge, receiving such educational advantages as were afforded in the local schools of the period. He devoted practically his entire life to



[redacted] ALBERT CHAPMAN.

stock-breeding, and gained recognition as one of the most extensive sheep-breeders in the state, giving his attention to the raising of the best types and to the improvement of the grades, thus contributing in a large degree to the advancement of the sheep industry in the state, while his judgment in regard to matters pertaining to this line of enterprise was recognized as authoritative. He was for many years secretary of the Vermont Sheep Breeders' Association, and his works are authority on the introduction and improvement of Merino sheep in the United States. He extended the scope of his enterprises into

other sections of the country, shipping extensively. While a mere boy, he drove one thousand sheep to the state of Kentucky, where he disposed of them. Just before the Civil war he operated a farm in Maryland, but was compelled to leave on account of his political sentiments. He was a man of fine mentality, sterling integrity and distinguished ability as a business man, and through his well directed efforts he not only promoted individual prosperity but also did much to further the industrial progress of his native state. From its establishment until his death he was president of the National Association of Sheep Registers, and was also for many years secretary of the National Wool Growers' Association. He enjoyed a particularly wide acquaintanceship throughout New England and other sections of the Union, and was a man whose genial nature and upright life gained to him the respect and friendship of all with whom he came in contact. His death occurred in Middlebury on the 22d of October, 1893, at which time he had attained the psalmist's span of three score years and ten. His political support was given to the Republican party, and though he never sought the honors or emoluments of public office, he was chosen to serve in various local positions of trust, including that of justice of the peace. Fraternally he was prominently identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having been past grand of his lodge at the time of his demise. August 27, 1851, in St. Mark's church, Warren, Rhode Island, Albert Chapman was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Grace Mulchaney, who was born July 25, 1824, in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, and who died on the 2d of December, 1892, in her sixty-ninth year. Five children were born of this union, of whom three are living at the present time, namely: Charles A., the immediate subject of this sketch; John W., who is now a missionary in Alaska; and William M., who is engaged in business in Romeo, Michigan, where he is a deputy sheriff.

Charles A. Chapman passed his boyhood days in the various cities where his father temporarily resided, receiving his early education in the public schools and in an excellent private school, after which he completed a thorough course of study in the academy at Middlebury. After leaving school Mr. Chapman became bookkeeper for a woolen mill in Middlebury, later being identified with the paper manufactory at that place, and finally accepting a position in a hardwere establishment at Port Henry, New York. From that place he went to Vergennes, where he was employed by the firm of W. R. Bixby & Son in the same business. Thence, after a period of years, he returned to Middlebury, where he was engaged in the same line until 1876, when he went as a traveling representative of the Medina Manufacturing Company of Medina, New York, in whose interests he traveled through the eastern states and as far west as Nebraska, visiting many of the states of the middle west, the south and the east. He proved an able and valued salesman, continuing in the employ of this concern for a period of four years, at the expiration of which he resigned, for the purpose of returning to his native county and associating himself with his father in the sheep business, the stock being registered and of the highest standard, as has already been intimated. In 1890 he located upon his present farm, in Ferrisburg, the same comprising one hundred acres. Though he carries on general agricultural operations Mr. Chapman gives his special attention to the breeding and raising of high-grade Merino sheep. The finest types of registered sheep are to be found on his estate, and from his fine flocks shipments are not only made into the most diverse sections of the Union, but he also ships to Australia, Mexico, Africa and South America. In addition to the raising of registered Merino sheep he also breeds and handles gentlemen's high-grade driving horses. He is known as one of the most progressive, liberal and public-spirited citizens of the county and as one of its thoroughly representative business men.

In politics Mr. Chapman gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and he is at the present time auditor of the town, while he is also serving as moderator. His religious faith is that of the Protestant Episcopal church, and fraternally he has advanced to high degree in the time-honored order of Freemasonry, being a member of Dorchester Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons; Middlebury Council No. 14, Royal and Select Masons; Mt. Calvary Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, at Middlebury; and Vermont Consistory, A. A. S. R., in Bur-

lington, of which he is grand chancellor, and has attained the thirty-second degree. He has held various offices in the different bodies, serving as worshipful master of his lodge, as high priest of his chapter, and has also been an officer in the commandery. He is a devoted member of this great fraternity, whose noble teachings he fully appreciates.

On the 26th of February, 1884, Mr. Chapman was united in marriage to Miss Josepha B. Smith, who was born in Ferrisburg, a daughter of David Smith, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work, and who was one of the influential farmers and honored citizens of Ferrisburg at the time of his death. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman are the parents of four children, namely: Faith Safford, Harriet Jeannette, William Edward and John Roger, all at home.

EDMUND G. HUNT.

Edmund Goodrich Hunt, for many years a prominent member of the legal profession, and now successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits in New Haven, Vermont, was born in Belmont, New York, May 6, 1837, a descendant of Gideon C. Hunt, who was born in Connecticut, and spent his life in that state. The latter's son, Daniel Hunt, enlisted as a private in the war of 1812 and participated in the battle of Plattsburg. Upon his return from the service of his country he stopped to visit his son in Georgia, Vermont, where his death occurred in March, 1814, at the age of about fifty years. His wife's name was Esther Goodrich.

Harry Hunt, his son, was born November 19, 1791, in Roxbury, Litchfield county, Connecticut, but the early years of his life were spent in Georgia, Vermont, where he resided with an uncle, Edmund Goodrich. His education was acquired in the common schools of that town, and after completing his studies he was engaged in the occupation of farming until he was forty years of age. He then removed to Belmont, New York, later to Cornwall, Vermont, where he remained for two years, and in 1840 he took up his residence in New Haven, Vermont, in the same house in which his son Edmund G. now resides. August 27, 1817, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Staples, who was born in Stamford, Connecticut, a daughter of Captain Staples, who commanded a vessel which plied between New York and Liverpool. This was in the palmy days of sailing, before steamboats were introduced for the transportation of passengers and freight, and on one of the voyages Captain Staples and his vessel were lost. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, three at one birth, and the following named are still living: Jefferson, judge of the probate court of Dodge county, Minnesota; Washington, a physician at Cornish Flat, New Hampshire; Hester, widow of Cyrus O. Poole, residing at Metuchen, New Jersey; Edmund G. Hunt; and Abbie, widow of Dr. E. D. Warner, who resides with her brother Edmund G. The father of these children died April 29, 1887, at the extreme old age of ninety-five years, and his wife passed away at the age of eighty-four years.

Edmund G. Hunt, youngest son of Harry and Mary Hunt, acquired his primary education in the select schools of New Haven, and Castleton Seminary, and, subsequently, pursued a course of study in Middlebury College, from which he was graduated in 1857. He then studied law in Jackson, California, was admitted to the bar in 1862, and practiced there until 1870, having acquired an extensive clientage. Mr. Hunt is a lawyer of erudite knowledge, endowed by nature with strong mentality, and well equipped for his chosen profession by thorough study and wide research. Subsequently he removed to Vicksburg, Mississippi, where, in addition to his legal duties, he acted in the capacity of editor of the Vicksburg *Daily Times* and *Republican* for two years; he also served as deputy clerk of the chancery court until 1877, when he removed to Middlebury, Vermont, and was associated in the law business with A. P. Tupper for one year. He then purchased his father's farm, which consisted of three hundred acres, and he now resides there, engaged in the cultivation of the soil. Mr. Hunt is a Republican in politics, and served as United States commissioner both in California and Mississippi; he also acted as justice of the peace and notary public in Vicksburg, and has served in the former capacity in Vermont.

May 28, 1862, Mr. Hunt married Miss Eliza A. Lawrence, who was born in Weybridge, Vermont, a member of an old family which traces its history back to Sir Robert Lawrence, of Ashton

Hall, Lancashire, England, born in 1150. Six children have been born to Edmund G. Hunt and wife; Harry L., the eldest, is engaged in farming in Middlebury; he married Miss Nellie Taylor, and their children are: Bessie, Kathleen, Hester, and Mildred Hunt. Amelia M., the second, resides at home. Leigh, a graduate of Vermont University, from the agricultural department, is now in charge of the Proctor farms at Proctor, Vermont; he was married in 1896 to Miss May Martin, and their children are: Lawrence, Irene, Leigh and Eliza. George Edwin, who had charge of the greenhouse and grounds of the State Industrial School of Vergennes, is now proprietor of a greenhouse at Rutland. Edmund G., Jr., is a well known florist of Middlebury; he married Miss Edna Woolley. Walter P. resides near his parents; he was married in February, 1903, to Emily Keese.

GENERAL THEODORE S. PECK.

General Theodore Safford Peck, of Burlington, Vermont, is widely and favorably known in the domain of insurance underwriting, his business in this line ramifying throughout New England, New York and Canada. He is a representative of distinguished ancestry, the family name having been conspicuously identified with the annals of American history from the early colonial epoch, while it has ever stood exponent of the loftiest patriotism and loyalty and the most unbending integrity and honor, the stock of which the General is a scion having been numerously represented in the early colonial wars and in the great conflict which secured to our nation the boon of independence.

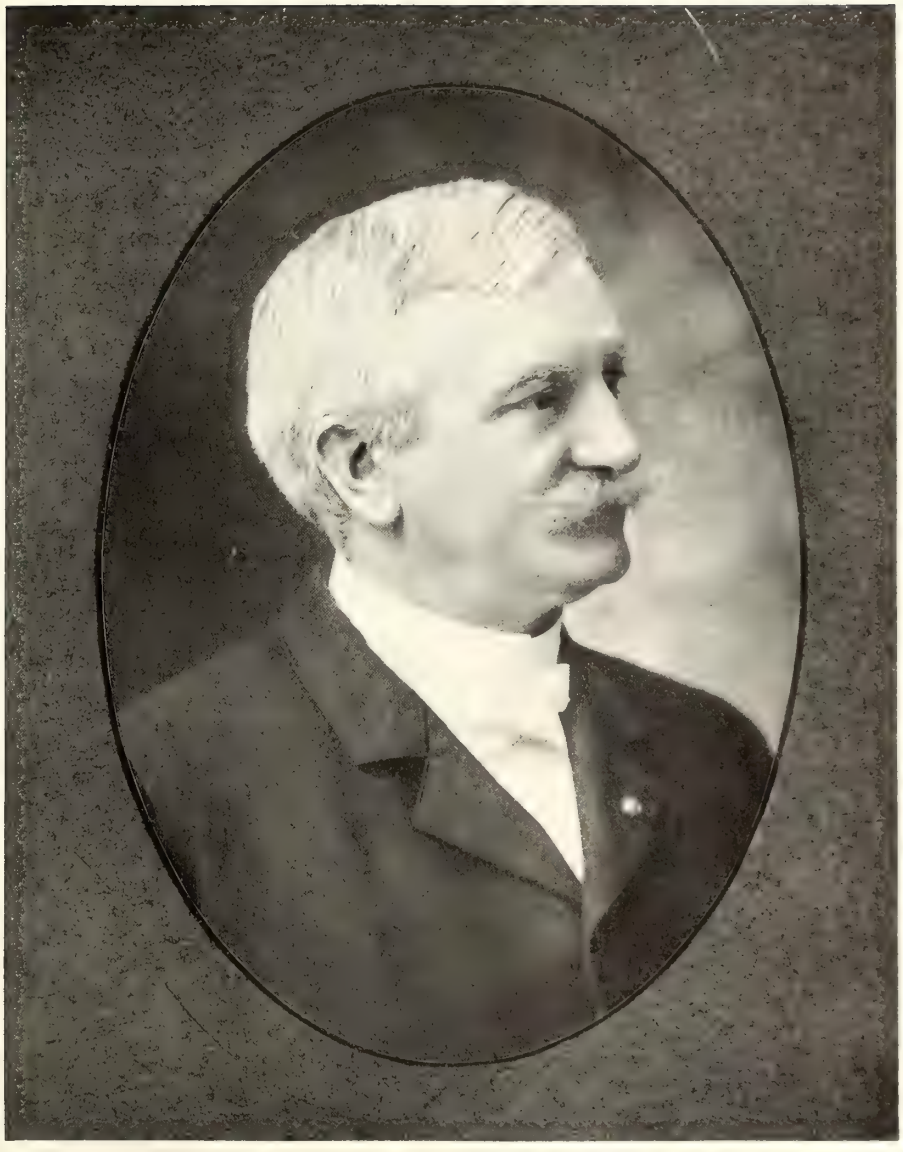
Theodore Safford Peck is a native son of the old Green Mountain state, having been born in the city of Burlington, Chittenden county, Vermont, on the 22d of March, 1843, a son of Theodore Augustus and Delia Horton (Safford) Peck. The lineage is traced directly through many generations to one John Peck, Esq., gentleman, who resided in Belton, Yorkshire, England, and records still extant establish beyond peradventure that the original American ancestor was Joseph Peck, who emigrated to the new world in the early part of the seventeenth century, and who settled in New Haven, Connecticut, prior to 1643, in which year his name first appears in the town records. From him the line of direct descent to the subject of this sketch is traced through seven generations, with respective heads as follows: Joseph, Jeremiah, John, Joseph, John, Theodore Augustus and Theodore Safford.

In 1649 the original ancestor removed from New Haven to Milford, Connecticut, which was the home of his immediate descendants for several years, and there his death occurred in the year 1700 or 1701. He was twice married, his first union having been with Mrs. Alice Burwell, widow of John Burwell (2), and after her death he married a Miss Richards.

Joseph Peck (2) was born in Milford, Connecticut, in 1653, and was prominent in civic affairs and in the colonial militia, in which he served as lieutenant from the time of receiving his commission until 1709. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Camp, and their marriage was celebrated on the 27th of January, 1678-9. Their son Jeremiah (3), born in Milford in 1687, was an officer in the colonial service, having been first commissioned as ensign and later as lieutenant. On the 20th of August, 1713, he was united in marriage to Hannah, daughter of Dr. John Fisk, of Rhode Island. Their son John (4), the next in line of descent, was a lifelong resident of Milford, Connecticut, where he was born on the 9th of December, 1718, and where he married Sarah Platt on the 15th of February, 1750-1.

Their son Joseph (5) was born in Milford on the 26th of August, 1757, and his marriage to Hannah Lambert was solemnized on the 16th of February, 1778, soon after which event they located in Woodbury, Connecticut, where they made their home until 1814, when they removed to Onondago county, New York, where his death occurred on the 5th of March, 1829.

His son John (6), grandfather of General Peck, was born in Woodbury, Connecticut, on the 1st of May, 1785, and was there reared and educated. Settling in Burlington, Vermont, when a young man, he became prominently identified with the leading interests of the city and state, being, in connection with his son, Colonel John Henry Peck, actively concerned in the projecting and constructing of railroads, while at the head of the progressive and enterprising



Theodore S. Peck

firm of J. & J. H. Peck, wholesale grocers, he established the largest mercantile house of the sort between Troy, New York, and the Dominion of Canada. In 1808 he was united in marriage to Almira Catherine Keyes, who was born in 1785, being the youngest daughter of General John Keyes and a descendant in the sixth generation from Solomon and Frances (Grant) Keyes, founders of the family in America. Solomon Keyes (2) was born June 24, 1665, and his son Elias (3), through whom the line is continued, was born October 17, 1692, and was one of the original proprietors of the town of Londonderry, New Hampshire. His son Sampson (4) was born November 21, 1719, and the latter's son was John (5), who was born in Ashford, Connecticut, in 1744. He served with distinction as a soldier and officer of the Continental line during the war of the Revolution, having been a lieutenant at the battle of Bunker Hill, and later was captain and major, while subsequently he became the first adjutant general of Connecticut. On the 28th of September, 1767, he married Mary Wales, and their daughter, Almira Catherine (6), became the wife of John Peck, to whom she bore ten children.

Theodore Augustus Peck, the father of General Peck, was born in Burlington, Vermont, on the 8th of August, 1817, and his death occurred on the 18th of May, 1872. Establishing himself as a druggist in his native city, he here carried on a very successful business until 1862, when he disposed of his interests in the line and removed to Watertown, Jefferson county, New York. In 1842 he was united in marriage to Miss Delia Horton Safford, a daughter of Rev. Hiram Safford, pastor of the First Baptist church of Burlington, and granddaughter of Captain Josiah and Deborah Safford. Rev. Hiram Safford served with marked distinction as a soldier in the war of 1812, having been a lieutenant and captain of a troop of the First Squadron, Seventh Regiment of New York Cavalry, and having been in command of his troop in the battles of Plattsburg, New York, on the 11th of September, 1814, while on the 6th of September Captain Safford with his troop of cavalry was on picket duty near Dead Creek bridge, north of Plattsburg, where he was attacked by the advancing columns of the English troops under command of Sir George Prevost. Major General Samuel Safford, an ancestor of Hiram Safford, as lieutenant colonel, commanded Colonel Seth Warner's regiment at the battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777, where the New England troops and the Green Mountain boys under Major General John Stark, defeated and captured the British and Hessian troops under Colonel Baum. General Safford's youngest son, Samuel Safford, Jr., a boy of sixteen years of age, was the first American soldier over the Tory breastworks in this engagement. Captain Safford's mother, whose maiden name was Lydia Danforth, was born in Weston (or Western), Massachusetts, on the 17th of December, 1762, a daughter of Jonathan and Lydia (Read) Danforth, the former of whom is supposed to have been born in Concord, Massachusetts, the date of his nativity being July 14, 1737, while the latter was born in Weston (or Western), Massachusetts, on the 26th of November, 1759. William Woodward, whose daughter became the wife of Hiram Safford, was a son of Jonathan and Delight (Williams) Woodward, the former of whom was born in Plainfield, Connecticut, on the 4th of June, 1726, while the latter was born in the same city on the 15th of January, 1735, their marriage having been solemnized in that town on the 5th of December, 1759. In the war of the Revolution William Woodward enlisted at the age of fifteen years as a drummer boy in the "Second Canadian Regiment," Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General Moses Hazen commanding. This regiment, which was known as the "Lost Children," saw much service, and was one of the best in the continental army. William Woodward served six years and eleven months, and was promoted to the grade of sergeant. He was present with a battalion of his regiment, which led the grand assault commanded by General Alexander Hamilton upon the redoubt of Lord Conwallis' works at Yorktown, Virginia, in the night of October 17, 1781, and which resulted in the surrender of the British army. At the close of the war he was appointed captain in the Sixteenth United States Infantry.

Theodore Augustus and Delia Horton (Safford) Peck became the parents of five children, namely: Theodore Safford, whose name initiates this sketch; Edward Sprague, A. B., M. D.,

who is a leading oculist in New York city; Charlotte Almira, the widow of the late Hon. William V. S. Woodward, of Plattsburg, New York, who was for many years assistant United States district attorney of the northern district of New York; Hiram, who died in infancy; and Mary, who died at the age of fifteen years.

Theodore Safford Peck was prepared for college in the public schools of Burlington, his native city, but when the dark cloud of the Civil war obscured the national horizon and the integrity of the Union was menaced by armed rebellion, he showed the intrinsic patriotism and loyalty of his nature by setting aside all personal considerations and tendering his services in support of his country's honor, deferring the further prosecution of his studies. On the 1st of September, 1861, when eighteen years of age, he enlisted as a private in Company F, First Vermont Volunteer Cavalry, but prior to this he had five times sought to enlist, but was rejected on account of his youth. He served most gallantly until the close of the most desperate and sanguinary fratracidal conflict known in the annals of history. He saw much of the most strenuous part of army life, and participated in many of the most noted engagements incidental to the progress of the war. He took an active part in the engagements at Middletown and Winchester, Virginia, on May 24-25, 1862, and on the 25th of the following month was made regimental quartermaster sergeant of the Ninth Vermont Volunteer Infantry, Colonel George J. Stannard commanding, to which he had been transferred. At the battle of Harper's Ferry, in September, 1862, he, with his regiment, was captured, but soon afterward was paroled. The Ninth Vermont Regiment was sent to Chicago, Illinois, and exchanged about the 1st of January, 1863, after which it guarded rebel prisoners until the following March, when the command returned to the Army of the Potomac, and later was hurried to the siege of Suffolk, Virginia. On the 7th of January, 1863, Mr. Peck received his commission as second lieutenant. His next important engagement was at the siege of Suffolk and Blackwater, in May, 1863, while in July and August of that year he was in action at Yorktown and Gloucester Court House, and in the following December was in the fight at Young's Cross-roads, North Carolina. On the 2d of February, 1864, Lieutenant Peck took part in the engagement at Newport Barracks, where he received a medal of honor from Congress for distinguished gallantry in action. He was in the engagements of Swansboro and Jacksonville, North Carolina, in May, 1864, and on the 7th of the following month was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. From July to the last of September, 1864, his command was on duty in the trenches of Petersburg, Virginia, with the Army of the Potomac, and on the Bermuda Hundred Front, Virginia, with the Army of the James. In the severe engagements at Fort Harrison, Virginia, on the 29th and 30th of September, 1864, he was wounded, but his injuries were not sufficiently serious to deter him from taking part in the battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia, on the 28th of October, and in the following month was assigned to special duty, having command of a battalion of the Ninth Vermont Volunteer Infantry. This was during the movement of the Second Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, from the lines in front of Richmond, Virginia, Major General Joseph R. Hawley commanding, to the city of New York, during the time of the second election of Abraham Lincoln as president of the United States. Lieutenant Peck was subsequently acting regimental quartermaster and adjutant, and also served in various other official positions, including those of acting assistant adjutant general, aide-de-camp and brigadier quartermaster of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, while on the 11th of March, 1865, he was appointed captain and assistant quartermaster of the United States Volunteers, being assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps. In this capacity he was present at the siege and capture of Richmond, Virginia, and was among the first to enter the capital of the Confederacy with the victorious army at the time of the surrender, on the 3d of April, 1865. He was mustered out of the service on the 23d of the following month, and shortly afterward was twice offered commissions in the regular army, but both were declined.

After victory had thus crowned the Union arms, Captain Peck returned to his home in Burlington, and shortly afterward Governor John W. Stewart appointed him chief of his staff, with

the rank of colonel, and during the ensuing eight years he served as colonel of the First Regiment Infantry of the National Guard of Vermont. He has since taken a conspicuous part in military affairs, having served as adjutant general from the time of his appointment, in 1881, for a consecutive period of more than twenty years, having been subsequently elected and re-elected each two years by the state legislature, but in 1900 he retired from the office. In 1895 in recognition of his continuous, faithful and meritorious service as a member and officer in the National Guard of Vermont during a period of more than three decades, the brevet rank of major general was conferred upon him.

General Peck vitalizes the kindlier associations of his army days and keeps in sympathetic touch with his old army comrades in arms by retaining membership in that noble organization, the Grand Army of the Republic, whose ranks are fast being decimated by the one implacable foe, death. He has been prominent and influential in the organization, and has held the highest offices in the gift of his comrades in the department of Vermont, having been chosen adjutant general of the department of Vermont, Grand Army of the Republic, in 1869, while in 1872 he was elected senior vice commander and in 1876 was made department commander and was chosen as his own successor at the annual encampment in the following year. The General likewise holds membership in several other patriotic organizations, being a charter member of the Vermont Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and its commander for 1902; a member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac and past commander of the Medal of Honor Legion of the United States; a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, of which he was vice president general in 1893; and a member of the Vermont Society of Colonial Wars, of which he was the first governor. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity he is also prominent, and for ten years held the office of grand marshal of the Grand Lodge of the state. He is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and in a more purely social way is an honored member of the Ethan Allen Club, the Algonquin Club of Burlington, and the Lake Champlain Yacht Club. In 1891 General Peck was appointed by President Harrison as a member of the board of visitors to the military academy at West Point. In politics he has ever given an unequivocal allegiance to the Republican party, and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the College Street Congregational church, to whose specific work and collateral benevolences he has been a liberal contributor of both influence and means. In 1896 the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Norwich University, the state military college of Vermont.

The General is a man of broad and comprehensive knowledge and scholarly tastes, having been a careful and discriminating reader of the best literature, and being known for his high intellectuality and his generous nature and unfailing courtesy in all the relations of life. He enjoys the friendship of many who are prominent in the public and civil life of the state and nation, and he has ever shown facility in gaining and retaining stanch friends, for with him friendship is inviolable. He established himself in the insurance business in 1869, with headquarters in his native city, and he is the representative of a large number of the leading fire and life companies of the United States, and also of several of the most important foreign companies doing business in America. His fine business and administrative abilities have been brought to bear in such a way as to make his agency one of wide scope and importance, and he stands high in insurance circles.

On the 29th of October, 1879, General Peck was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Louise Lesslie, who was born in the city of Toronto, Canada, a daughter of William Lesslie, who, in company with his brother James, emigrated from Dundee, Scotland, to America, and located in the city of Toronto, where he founded the Toronto *Examiner,* now known as the Toronto *Globe,* the great liberal paper of Canada. He married Louisa Webb, who was born at Rouse Point, Clinton county, New York, being a daughter of Nathan Webb, a native of Connecticut and a representative of an old and honored New England family, which was ably represented in the early wars of the colonies, the French and Indian war, and the war of the American Revolution. Gen-

eral and Mrs. Peck have one child, Theodora Agnes, who is a young woman of talent and gentle refinement.

The following resolution was made at the thirty-second annual reunion of the Army of the Potomac held at Utica, New York, May 23, 1901: Resolved, That the thanks of the society be extended to Miss Theodora A. Peck for the poem which she delivered before them, and resolved, further, that she be made an honorary member of the society. She became a member when eighteen years of age, being the *only lady thus honored,* while the medal of honor conferred upon her is *No. 1* of the second class of the Medal of Honor Legion. After the music Chairman Proctor introduced her, and she delivered the following poem before the vast assembly:

THE BIVOUAC.

Night spreads her tent o'er the hills of Virginia,
Drum-beat and bugle-note echo and die;
Thousands will sleep on the shores of the river,
Watched by the stars in the enemy's sky.

Through the long day when the gray lines, advancing,
Swept like the crest of an on-coming wave;
Bright as the sun on the blue waters dancing,
Thundered our squadrons to conquer and save.

All the day long they swept over the meadows;
Cannon and caisson in woodland and glade;
But when the night had come, curtained with shadows,
Cold grew the bullet and still lay the blade.

Scarcely a mile to the enemy's pickets,
Through the chill night when the dew fell like rain,
Brightly as fire-flies dance in the thickets,
Leaped their flames skyward from valley and plain.

Where the red campfire's weird light was gleaming
Through the thick darkness on knapsack and gun,
There the long lines of the army lay dreaming,
E'en in their slumbers their battles begun.

Ghostlike the mist through the silence went stealing,
Over the valley the stars wheeled and burned,
Merciful sleep, with her balm and her healing,
Reigned until daylight and sunshine returned.

On the cold ground a young soldier lay sleeping,
Wrapped in his blanket so faded and torn;
O'er him the stars their long vigils were keeping—
Sentries of night on their watch for the morn.

Fair was his face in his innocent dreaming,
Not eighteen summers had passed over his head;
Where 'neath his lashes the hot tears were gleaming
Scarcely the sweet smile of childhood had fled.

Faded and worn the blue cap that was lying
On the brown head pillowed low on his arm;
When the wild shells and the bullets were flying,
Oft had it shielded its wearer from harm.

Not yet had innocence' sweet look departed;
White was his forehead beneath its dark curls;
Rosy his mouth, with the red lips half parted,
Tender as that of the sweetest of girls.

Tender yet brave with a patriot's passion,
Sweet and yet firm in the pride of his youth;
Nature had moulded in warrior's fashion,
This boyish blossom of freedom and truth.

When through the land by the star-folds o'ershadowed
Rang the wild echoes of Sumter's first guns,
Thrilled his young heart for his country's best honor,
Wielding the sword of her patriot sons.

Left he his home and the mother that loved him;
Followed the flag that was dearer than life—
Flag of the stars and glow of the sunset—
Into the thunder of battle and strife.

O the long days when the white wreaths curled upward,
Hot from the muzzle of musket and gun,
When like a demon the gray smoke crept skyward,
Dimming the heavens and darkening the sun!

O the long nights when the sad moon looked downward,
Shrinking and pale at the wild earth below;
When the moans of the wounded and dying
Mingled the plaint of the river's sad flow!

Now are forgotten the long, weary marches,
Memories of home through his closed eyelids throng;
Glad days of childhood come stealing upon him,
Happy with laughter and tender with song.

Then his dreams change; the stars fade from heaven;
Gray, veiling clouds hide the face of the sky,
And through the rifts sweeps an enemy to battle,
Bayonets gleaming and banners flung high.

Breathless he watches them glide through the shadows,
Spirit-like forms in the old Union blue;
Then as he gazes they waver and vanish,
Gone through the gray evening mist and the dew.

Flashing of swords and the thunder of hoof-beats,
Forward the cavalry sweeps to the flight;
Now they are met; and the clashing of sabres
Startles the deep brooding stillness of night.

High above all shines the flag that is fairest,
White stars that gleam as the stars gleam above;
Crimson-touched folds that an army held sacred,
Throned in a temple of reverence and love.

Wondering he gazes; the dream-army passes;
Rumble of cannon and musketry's roar
Rouse him from slumber, and, startled, he wakens;
Round him a silence as deep as before!

Bright shine the stars from the ramparts of heaven,
Shine the stacked arms in the moonlight's white gleam;
Peaceful the flow of the dark-waved Potomac;
Vanished the battle and strife of his dream!

Sleep on, young soldier, the hours are fleeting,
Soon will the dawn-light grow bright with the day,
Soon will the reveille call thee to battle;
Sleep on in silence, and dream while you may.

* * * * * * * *

Peace spreads her tent o'er the hills of Virginia;
Drum-beat and bugle-note echo no more;
Never a campfire beside thee, Potomac;
Peace on the river and peace on the shore.

Yet in the eve when the white mists curl upward,
Fancy oft weaves of old memories a part;
Still through the clouds march the ghosts of an army;
Still live their deeds in America's heart.

BUEL J. DERBY.

Buel J. Derby, prominently identified with the business and political interests of Burlington, Vermont, is a son of the late John and Sarah (Buel) Derby, and was born in Huntington, Chittenden county, Vermont, March 8, 1839.

Mr. Derby's early life was passed in his native town, where he obtained an education in the common schools. When nineteen years of age he secured a position as clerk in the postoffice at Burlington, Vermont, where he remained one year, going then to Rutland, Vermont, where for two years he filled a similar position.

At the outbreak of the Civil war Mr. Derby enlisted as a private in Company K, Twelfth Vermont Volunteers, the regiment being assigned to the First Army Corps. He was detailed as commissary sergeant, later being appointed as quartermaster sergeant, and received his discharge while officiating in the latter capacity. Subsequently he enlisted in the Seventy-seventh Vermont Regiment, being commissioned as quartermaster, in which capacity he served until the close of the war, the regiment meanwhile participating in many hard-fought battles.

At the cessation of hostilities Mr. Derby returned to his native state and engaged in the manufacture of chairs at Bristol, in Addison county, where he gave employment to many men. In 1867 he closed out his interests in Bris-

tol and returned to Burlington, having been tendered and having accepted the position of assistant postmaster. This position of trust he filled until 1875, when he was appointed postmaster, receiving two re-appointments and maintaining the office for twelve consecutive years, or until 1887, when his retirement came about in the change of the administration.

In April, 1899, Mr. Derby was one of a New England excursion of business men to Denison, Texas, where he assisted in the formation of the Denison Land and Investment Company, later being elected its president and general manager and also president and general manager of the Denison Building & Land Company, both of which positions he held for three years, when he returned to Burlington, where he engaged in the wholesale grocery business with the Burlington Grocery Company, being one of its incorporators and directors, and in which concern he still maintains a financial interest.

On the 22d of February, 1899, he was reappointed postmaster under President McKinley, since which time he has given his entire attention to the duties of the office, having again been reappointed by President Roosevelt. The Burlington postoffice is the largest office in the state of Vermont. The carrier system was inaugurated in 1875, the present clerical force consisting of seventeen clerks, sixteen carriers, three sub-carriers and three rural carriers. Connected with the office are five stations, which includes a branch office at Winooski and which is under Mr. Derby's control, with a superintendent, two carriers and one rural carrier.

Absolute thoroughness of detail, coupled with the business principles which have won for him a good name in the commercial world, characterize all his efforts in his present position, and he is deserving of great credit for the success he has achieved in his conduct of the office.

In his political affiliations Mr. Derby is a pronounced Republican, and for several years served his city as a member of the board of school commissioners. In 1888 he was chosen by the state convention as a delegate to the Republican national convention which convened at Chicago and nominated General Harrison to the office of the presidency of the United States.

Mr. Derby is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Washington Lodge No. 1. He is a member of Stannard Post, Grand Army of the Republic, a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and of the Algonquin and Ethan Allen Clubs of Burlington.

In 1864 Mr. Derby married Miss Arvilla C. Wheeler, a native of Bristol and a daughter of the late Dr. F. P. Wheeler, who for many years was an extensive practitioner of medicine and surgery. Mrs. Derby was one of six children, four of whom are still living, viz: Arvilla C.; May Campbell, resident of Rutland, Vermont; Frank W., who resides at Richford, Vermont; and Sarah Phillips, of Port Huron, Michigan. One daughter, Georgeanna, now the wife of Mr. T. B. Hanna, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Derby. Mr. and Mrs. Hanna's children are: Thomas B., Jr..; Frederick Wheeler and Charlotte A. Hanna.

John Derby, father of Buel J. Derby, was born in Huntington, Vermont, October 26, 1798. He was one of the pioneer residents of Huntington, where he followed farming and where in early life he obtained an education at the common schools. In addition to the vocation of a farmer he conducted a hotel for many years. He married Miss Sarah Buel, who was born in Huntington, Vermont, February 28, 1802. Seven children were born to them, three of whom are living: Lucinda A., November 6, 1828, who became the wife of Perry Gillette of Huntington; Buel J.; and Hortense J., born July 31, 1842, now Mrs. Hortense J. Gorton of Medford, Massachusetts. John Derby died at the age of seventy-four years, at the home of his daughter in Bristol, where he passed the declining years of an active and well spent life, his wife departing at the age of sixty-nine years.

GARDNER WILLIAM DUSTIN.

It is now our privilege to briefly record the life history of the family of Mr. Gardner William Dustin, without whose sketch a work which purports to give the history of the prominent men of the town of Berlin would be incomplete. His father, Philander Newton Dustin, was born in Rochester, of this state, in 1815, and when a young man came to the town of Berlin. He



G. W. Dustin

tha (Smith) Stone, was born February 7, 1841, worked on a farm for a number of years and at the age of twenty-four married Cyntha Knapp, a native of Berlin, born in 1822 and died in 1894. He made farming his occupation and passed away in 1887. The children were Harriett Elizabeth, Henry Newton, who resides in Michigan, and Gardner William.

Gardner was born in the town of Berlin, February 16, 1847. He enjoyed the educational advantages of the common schools and also attended the Barre Academy, at which so many residents of this community gained their training. He is a successful farmer and also deals extensively in stock; politically a Republican, he has served in the office of selectman. He is unpretentious, of a quiet and reserved nature, but he ranks as one of the leading citizens and has an enviable reputation as a business man.

And at this point we wish to give a brief record of the family of Mr. Dustin's estimable wife. Her grandparents were Joel and Hannah (Knapp) Warren; the former was born in Northboro, Massachusetts, November 28, 1772, and died April 24, 1849. About the year 1797 he came to Berlin and settled on the farm now known as the Warren homestead. His first wife was Rebecca P. Tolles, whom he married February 14, 1799; she was born in New Haven, Connecticut, May 4, 1776 and died May 24, 1800, the mother of one son, Tolles. On March 29, 1801, he married Hannah Knapp of Willington, Connecticut, who died November 21, 1851; their children were Rebecca, Betsey, Joel, Jr., Hannah and Abel Knapp. Judge Abel Knapp Warren, the father of Mrs. Dustin, on January 25, 1842, became the husband of Laura Ann House, and their children are Isabel, deceased, who married Henry N. Dustin; Ferrand; Ella Estelle; Alice, deceased; Lizzie, deceased; Frederick, in Brooklyn; and Minnie, who married Dwight Hobart. Judge Warren was for many years a prominent and influential man in his county, held the office of justice of the peace for a long term and was associate judge of Washington county. He died August 6, 1897. honored and respected by all.

On February 8, 1871, Ella Estelle Warren became the wife of Gardner Dunstin; her birth occurred in the town of Berlin on December 31, 1849. They now reside in a nice home, pleasantly located in Berlin Corners, the center of many warm and admiring friends and acquaintances.

CHARLES H. STONE.

Charles Henry Stone, a leading farmer and esteemed citizen of Monkton, Vermont, belongs to a family several of whose members have been distinguished in the medical profession. Dan Stone, his grandfather, was born in 1770, in Hartford, Connecticut, and graduated from Williams College, probably in the first class. Having chosen the profession of medicine for his life calling, he went, in 1795, to Monkton, Vermont, where he soon had a large and profitable practice, becoming in time one of the most prominent physicians in this part of the country. He was the father of three sons: Dan C., George E. and Charles. Of these the two former adopted their father's profession, of which they both became in the course of time distinguished members, practicing in Monkton and Vergennes, and in 1857 removing to Chicago and Woodstock, Illinois.

Charles Stone, son of Dr. Dan Stone, was born in February, 1805, in Monkton, Vermont, and received his education in the common schools of the town. He devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, and after a time purchased a fine farm on which he built the beautiful house still standing, and in which he resided all his life. He took an active interest in public affairs, and was intrusted by his neighbors with the offices of selectman and chairman of the town board. He married Samantha Smith, born in 1808, in Monkton, Vermont, daughter of Hezekiah Smith, a very prosperous hotel-keeper. Mr. and Mrs. Stone had six children, four of whom are living: Ursula married John Warner French, and now resides in Finchford, Iowa; Charles H. is mentioned at length hereinafter; George E. is a resident of Vergennes; and Hezekiah is now living in Salisbury, Vermont. Mr. Stone died November 11, 1857, in his fifty-third year, having passed his whole life in his native place, and his wife survived him nearly thirty years, dying in 1888, at the age of eighty years.

Charles H. Stone, son of Charles and Saman-

in the town of Monkton, Vermont, where he received his education in the common schools, after which he remained on the homestead, assisting his father, whose taste for agricultural pursuits he had inherited. So great was the ability which he developed for his chosen calling, that at the age of sixteen he successfully managed a farm of one hundred and ninety acres two miles and a half from Monkton borough. In 1891 he bought a fine estate of one hundred acres, which he devotes to the purposes of general farming, retaining at the same time his former possession. He now lives on the homestead formerly owned by his father.

Mr. Stone is prominent in local politics, being a member of the Republican party, which has frequently elected him to various offices. He has been delegate to county conventions, served as selectman twelve years, being chairman of the board five years, besides filling for a number of years the office of lister and numerous minor offices. Mr. Stone and all his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is one of the trustees, and also a class-leader, holding an exhorter's license.

Mr. Stone married, in 1862, Julia A. Collins, born in 1843, daughter of Nelson Collins, who spent his life as a farmer in Monkton. Mrs. Stone was one of a family of three children, of whom she is the sole survivor. Mr. and Mrs. Stone are the parents of four children: Caroline, who married Carleton D. Bristol, of Waltham, and has one child, Virgil; Charles N., a farmer of Bristol, who married Maud Weaver, and has one child, Ethel; Grace married George Middlebrook, a farmer of Ferrisburg, and has one child, Florence; and William C., who graduated at the Baltimore Medical College at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1903. It is believed that this, the younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Stone who has thus enrolled himself in the ranks of the profession in which his ancestors have earned well merited distinction, may be safely relied upon to carry forward the professional reputation of the family.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS COLE.

William Augustus Cole, of Putney, is actively identified with one of the leading industries of this section of the county, being treasurer of the William A. Cole Paper Company. He was born May 10, 1837, in Northampton, Massachusetts, a son of James Monroe and Mary Ann (Slade) Cole, both natives of Worthington. James Monroe Cole was a son of Thomas Cole, a lifelong farmer of Worthington, Massachusetts, and the former was reared to agricultural pursuits, but early learned the trade of a tanner and currier, which he followed during the latter part of his life in Putney, Vermont, where he died at the age of sixty-eight years. He was a Republican



WILLIAM AUGUSTUS COLE.

in politics, and a citizen of worth. He married Mary Ann Slade, of Washington, Massachusetts. Her father, Captain John Slade, was a soldier in the Mexican war, and afterward settled in Twinsburg, Ohio, where he spent the remainder of his life. He had a large family of children, thirteen or fourteen in number. Mr. and Mrs. James M. Cole reared three children, namely: William A., the immediate subject of this sketch; and Frances

Ann Eliza, and Mary Ann, deceased. Mrs. Cole died April 6, 1900, aged eighty-three years.

William A. Cole spent his early life in western Massachusetts, attending school in Ashleyville, where his parents resided, and later the Monson Academy. At the age of fourteen years he began to learn the trade of a tanner and currier. Three years later he came to Putney and entered the paper mill of John Robertson, for whom he worked a number of years. Going then to Holyoke, Massachusetts, he remained there a short time, when he returned to Putney, and in 1880 purchased the mill property at Putney of his former employer, John Robertson, and for the next six years, in company with Henry Goff, was engaged in the manufacture of paper. On the retirement of Mr. Goff from the firm, in 1886, Mr. Cole formed a copartnership with John Robertson, and continued the business with him until the latter's death, in 1897. Although successful in his business career, Mr. Cole has met with reverses, among which was the burning of his mill in 1895, a serious loss to himself and his partner. It was immediately replaced, however, by one of greater capacity, fitted up with modern machinery, and in the manufacture of tissue, toilet and manila paper upwards of twenty people are kept in constant employment, producing from seventy to seventy-five thousand pounds of paper annually.

Mr. Cole married first Lucina Ann Lamb, who died December 25, 1898, having borne him three children, namely: Mary, wife of R. C. Winchester, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, and their daughter Una is a student at Smith College; Minnie, who died in infancy; and Jennie, wife of H. L. Pierce, of Putney. Mr. Cole married, second, Flora Shelly, of Putney. He is a Republican in politics, a member of Wantastiquet Lodge, I. O. O. F., and formerly belonged to Golden Rule Lodge, F. & A. M., of Putney, Vermont.

MARION H. DEAN.

Marion Harry Dean, deceased, was for many years prominently identified with the political and agricultural interests of Monkton, Vermont, and he was also a descendant of a family which settled in that section of the state in the early part of the eighteenth century. Moses Dean, great-great-grandfather of Marion H. Dean, was born in 1715, in England, where he remained for the greater part of his life. Finally he crossed the Atlantic in order to visit his son Ashbel, who had emigrated to this country at an earlier date, and while residing in Monkton, Vermont, at the residence of his son, his death occurred when he had attained a good age.

Ashbel Dean was born in 1745, and settled in Dutchess county, New York, and during the Revolutionary war served in the capacity of captain in Washington's army. Before the opening of hostilities between the United States and England, Mr. Dean removed to Monkton, Vermont, and became the pioneer of the family in that town, where the remainder of his life was spent in the occupation of farming. He was one of the prominent men of that section of the state, and was always ready to advance any movement that was promulgated for its interest.

Harry Dean, son of Ashbel Dean, was born in 1775, in Monkton, Vermont, where he was reared and educated in the public schools. After completing his education he devoted his time and attention to agricultural pursuits, and was very successful in the conduct of an extensive farm. He was one of the prominent and prosperous men of the district, and gained the respect and esteem of his fellow townsmen by his honorable business methods and his fidelity to every duty that devolved upon him as a citizen. His death occurred in the town of Monkton when he had reached his sixty-first year.

Asabel A. Dean, son of Harry Dean, was born in 1810, in Monkton, Vermont, and his early literary education was acquired in the same school which his father attended. Subsequently he became interested in the vocation of farming, which he continued in his native town for some years, after which he removed to Bristol, Vermont, where he spent the last days of his life in retirement, and enjoyed the rest and quiet to which his long years of toil entitled him. He married Miss Polly Beers, who was born in Ferrisburg, Vermont, in 1815, daughter of Elnathan Beers, one of the first settlers of the town. One child was born of this marriage, Marion H. Dean. The father died August 17, 1886, aged seventy-six years, and his wife passed away at the age of seventy-eight years.

Marion H. Dean, only child of Asabel A. and Polly Dean, was born October 6, 1833, in Monkton, Vermont, and his education was obtained in the public schools of his native town and at the Hinesburg high school. Being reared upon a farm, his thoughts naturally turned in that direction when he became old enough to choose his vocation in life, and at one time he successfully operated the largest farm in the town. He was also a prominent factor in its political affairs, and served in various capacities of trust and responsibility.

On June 28, 1854, Mr. Dean married Miss Lydia Lorette Fuller, who was born July 13, 1835, in Ferrisburg, Vermont, a descendant of an old and highly respected English family, who can trace their history back to before the sailing of the Mayflower. Edward Fuller, the progenitor of the American branch of the family, was born in England, came to this country in the Mayflower, and died in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1621; Samuel Fuller, born in England, died in Barnstable, October 3, 1683; John Fuller, born in Barnstable in 1656, and died in 1710; Joseph Fuller, born in Kent, Connecticut, July 19, 1765; Ashbel Fuller, born in Colchester, Massachusetts, in 1796, died in Kent, Connecticut, September 20, 1807; Ezbon Fuller, grandfather of Mrs. Dean, was born in Kent, Connecticut, April 27, 1764, later became a pioneer of Ferrisburg, Vermont, where he cleared a large tract of land and was one of the successful farmers of the town; his death occurred there in the year 1829; he was familiarly known as Squire Fuller, was appointed deacon of the church and also held the office of justice of the peace for many years; Gideon Fuller, father of Mrs. Dean, was born February 3, 1798, in Ferrisburg, Vermont, and was engaged in the occupation of farming in that town all his life; he married Miss Eleanor Leuce, born September 27, 1812, in Washington county, Vermont, and four children were born to them, Mrs. Marion H. Dean being the only surviving child. Mr. Fuller died December 25, 1857, at the age of sixty years, and his wife's death occurred in her ninetieth year; the family were all zealous members of the Baptist church of Ferrisburg, Vermont. Three sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dean: Ashbel A.; William M., born October 20, 1860; and Louis F., January 4, 1863. Mr. Marion H. Dean died in the year 1895, at the age of sixty-one years, survived by his widow, who still resides on the homestead in Monkton, Vermont, and his three sons, one of whom has since died.

William M. Dean, second son of Marion H. and Lorette Dean, is engaged in the occupation of farming in Ferrisburg, Vermont, and is also prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity. He married Miss Abby Palmer, and their children are James P. and Loretta. Louis F. Dean, third son of Marion H. and Lorette Dean, resides near the old homestead in Monkton, Vermont. He married Minnie Palmer. The family are all faithful and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Monkton.

WILLIAM BARCLAY.

Of the many diverse elements which have entered into the make-up of the American nation, none has been more conspicuously useful than the natives of Scotland. Indeed, that race enjoys a particular and twofold distinction,—its members are noted for their fine commercial instincts, unflagging industry, and tenacity of purpose and integrity, and one who engages in a calling not positively useful to the community and state, is seldom known. One of the principal industries of the state of Vermont, that of granite manufacturing, owes much of its development to skilled artisians of this nationality, who mastered their knowledge of stone in the splendid quarries of their native land, and came to America to find wider scope for their industry.

Of the class to which reference is made above is William Barclay, a leading granite manufacturer of Barre, Vermont. He was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, December 7, 1850, son of Peter and Mary (McDonald) Barclay. The father was a native of the place where the son was born, and was a farm overseer by occupation. The mother was born in Banffshire. Their son, William Barclay, received his education in the parish schools, where the school "reader" was the Bible. At an early age he was apprenticed to a granite-cutter in his native shire, and by the time he had attained to manhood he was a master workman. In 1874, when twenty-four years of age, he went to Canada, and for two years fol-



William Barclay



OSCAR D. BALDWIN.

lowed his trade in Montreal. In 1876 he returned to Scotland, where he remained for four years engaged in his calling. In 1880 he came to the United States, landing at New York city. His attention had been directed to the granite works about Quincy, Massachusetts, and he removed to that place, where his ability as a workman found him instant employment. After six months, however, he again visited Scotland, where he remained until 1883, when he returned to the United States and located permanently in Barre, Vermont. He followed his trade industriously for four years, carefully husbanding his means, and in 1887 he formed a partnership in the granite-cutting business with William Littlejohn, and this association was maintained until 1891, when the firm was dissolved. In the year following he associated with himself his brother Andrew, under the firm name of Barclay Brothers, and this existed until 1894, since which time William Barclay has conducted the business alone but under the name of Barclay Brothers.

The Barclay Brothers' work, covering all descriptions of granite monument, headstone and general cemetery work, is renowned in all the markets reached by such products. The cutting and finishing departments are all under one roof, occupying a building sixty-five by four hundred and twenty-five feet in dimensions, and one hundren skilled operatives are employed. A practical mechanic himself, Mr. Barclay is in high repute for his originality of designs and perfection of mechanical work. A perfect judge of material, he inspects all that passes into the hands of his workmen, making personal selection from the best quarries, in three of which he holds a personal interest. The equipment of the shops includes the most elaborate machinery known to the stone cutting and dressing art, and the sculptural and memorial work is of the highest excellency in both design and workmanship. In every way the business career of Mr. Barclay has been eminently successful, not alone in advancement of his personal fortune, but in the development of that great industry which has made Vermont noted throughout the world.

Mr. Barclay was reared in the Presbyterian church of Scotland, but in this country has held membership with the Congregational church. In political affairs he maintains a position of independency, acting with that party or supporting that candidate who at the moment represents those interests which promise to best subserve public interests. He is a member of Clan Gordon No. 12, Scottish Clans, of Barre, and of Granite Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of the same city.

Mr. Barclay was married in Scotland, March 17, 1876, when he first revisited his native land, to Miss Mary Monroe Smith, who was born in the same shire as he himself. Of this marriage were born seven children. The eldest, William, was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, April 29, 1878; he is now employed in his father's works; he married Miss Jesse Mercer, and to them has been born one child, William R. Barclay. The second child of Mr. and Mrs. Barclay, Robert Douglas Monroe, who is also in the employ of his father, was born December 29, 1880, in Aberdeen, Scotland, when the parents were visiting there. The third child, Mary Monroe, was also born in Scotland, December 9, 1882. The remaining children were born in Barre, Vermont, Anna Laing, August 16, 1887; Flora Elizabeth Bassett, October 3, 1889; Maggie Caroline Taylor, April 1, 1892; and Grace Darling, September 3, 1896.

WALTER N. BALDWIN.

Walter N. Baldwin, a leading business man and influential citizen of Starksboro, Vermont, belongs to a family which has been for several generations numbered among the respected citizens of the Green Mountain state. Orange Baldwin, his great-grandfather, was born in 1761, in Connecticut, whence he removed to New Haven, Vermont, probably finding his way through the then trackless wilderness by means of marked trees. He was one of the pioneers in the place of his destination, making a clearing in the forest, and living the rugged life incident to the early settlers of that day. He followed the vocation of a farmer, and his death occurred there.

George Baldwin, son of Orange Baldwin, was born in 1798, in New Haven, Connecticut, but passed his boyhood and all his subsequent life in New Haven, Vermont. He took an active part in public affairs, being one of the promoters of the "plank road" from Vergennes to Bristol, Vermont, and holding, during the remainder of his

life, the position of a director of this enterprise. He died at the age of eighty years.

Oscar D. Baldwin, son of George Baldwin, was born February 2, 1838, in Bristol, Vermont, and spent his early years in New Haven, in the same state. On reaching manhood he went to Shelburne Falls, where he became in time the proprietor of a grist mill. In 1865, having disposed of his interests in Shelburne Falls, he went to Starksboro, where he purchased the business now presided over by his son, Walter N. Baldwin. Under the direction of the elder Baldwin, the factory was completely renovated, being supplied with new machinery of the latest kind. The butter-boxes, tubs, and other similar articles made in these works, were all of the best manufacture, and the business rapidly became flourishing. Mr. Baldwin married Ruth Hoyt, born in 1840, in Pennsylvania, and their family consisted of the following named children: Walter N., mentioned at length hereinafter; Frederick A., also mentioned at length hereinafter; and Helen, who became the wife of Alson Collins, of Monkton, Vermont. Mrs. Baldwin, who attended the Methodist Episcopal church, died in 1887, and the death of Mr. Baldwin occurred April 22, 1902, at the age of sixty-four. The latter was not only signally successful in business, but was a man highly respected for his sterling worth of character. He was prominent in the political affairs of Starksboro, and held the office of selectman. He was a member of Patriot Lodge No. 33, Free and Accepted Masons, of Hinesburg, Vermont, and took an active part in the affairs of the order, and served as master of his lodge.

Walter Newell Baldwin, son of Oscar D. and Ruth (Hoyt) Baldwin, was born May 26, 1870, in Starksboro, Vermont, receiving his education in the schools of his native place, and also in Bristol. Subsequently he entered the employ of his father, with whom he was associated in business until the death of the latter. He then came into possession of the whole establishment, which he has conducted ever since with great success, demonstrating, by the able manner in which he fills the position of proprietor, that the remarkable business ability of the father has descended in full measure to the son.

In politics Mr. Baldwin is a Republican, and takes an active part in public affairs. The high place which he holds in the esteem of his townsmen is shown by the fact that he has been elected to a number of town offices. Mr. Baldwin married, August 16, 1892, Ruth Carpenter, born May 10, 1872, daughter of Joel Carpenter, a successful farmer of Starksboro, whose family consisted of two children: Ruth, mentioned above; and Jessie.

Frederick A. Baldwin, son of Oscar D. and Ruth (Hoyt) Baldwin, was born May 4, 1860, in Shelburne Falls, Vermont, and was educated in Beeman Academy, at New Haven. He was associated in business with his father until 1888, since which time he has been connected with the New York Life Insurance Company. Mr. Baldwin married Edna A. Boardman, of Middlebury, Vermont, and has a family of three children: Wayne M., Howe C. and Everett.

FRIEND NOYES WHITCOMB.

The strength of character, unfaltering perseverance and competent business methods which have brought success to Friend Noyes Whitcomb were manifest early in his career and came to him from his ancestors. The progenitor of the American branch of the family was John Whitcomb, born in Dorchester, England, and settled in Scituate, Massachusetts, after his arrival in this country, which was in the early part of the seventeenth century; he died September 24, 1662. Josiah, son of John Whitcomb, was born in the year 1638 and died March 21, 1718. His wife's maiden name was Rebecca Waters. David, son of Josiah and Rebecca Whitcomb, was born in Scituate, Massachusetts, February 20, 1668, and was united in marriage to Mary Fairbanks. Joseph, son of David and Mary Whitcomb, is supposed to have been born in Bolton, Massachusetts, in 1700. Later he took up his residence in Swanzey, New Hampshire, where he died aged ninety-two years. He was familiarly known as Captain Whitcomb, and married Damarius Priest. Elisha, son of Joseph and Damarius Whitcomb, was born about the year 1723, served in the Revolutionary war, being appointed to the rank of major, and displayed his courage at the battle of Bunker Hill; he married Joanna Whitcomb, of Leominster, Massachusetts, and his death occurred September 17, 1814.



J. N. Whitcomb

Salmon Densmore, son of Elisha and Joanna Whitcomb, was born in Swanzey, New Hampshire, March 19, 1776, was a carpenter by trade and in 1805 located in Orange, Orange county, Vermont, where his active life was passed. He married Aruba Camp, born October 31, 1787, at Sharon, Connecticut, the ceremony being performed May 15, 1806, at Orange, Vermont. Their children were Roxinda, born July 23, 1810; George W. C., born September 14, 1814; Emeline A., born September 18, 1818; Sarah, born February 1, 1821; Lyman Waterman, born February 7, 1824; William Elbridge, born November 4, 1826; and James Addison, born September 5, 1832. The father of this family died in Barre, Vermont, February 22, 1852, and the mother died October 4, 1867, at Brookfield, Vermont.

Lyman Waterman, son of Salmon D. and Aruba (Camp) Whitcomb, was born in Orange, Vermont, February 7, 1824. He obtained a good common school education in his native town, which qualified him for the duties of his life work. He commenced his business career by purchasing the Phelps saw-mill property in the town of Barre, Vermont, which he conducted successfully for a number of years; after disposing of this property he bought the saw-mill of William Martin, which was located in Plainfield, Vermont, where he remained for two years. He then purchased the Fork Shop in the town of Barre, which he operated as a sash and door factory, and after continuing in this line for some time he purchased the property formerly owned by Joshua Twing, where he followed the trade of millwright for over twenty years, and in addition he was the owner of a factory in Rochester, Vermont, in which fork handles and material for chairs were manufactured. In his political affiliations he was a firm supporter of the Republican party, and fraternally was a member of Granite Lodge, F. & A. M., of Barre, Vermont. On November 5, 1850, Mr. Whitcomb married Miss Mariam Sargent Noyes, daughter of William and Mary (Sargent) Noyes, who was born November 13, 1830. Two children were born of this union, namely: Friend Noyes, and Harry Wendall, born May 22, 1858. The father of these children died in Barre, Vermont, January 7, 1898, and his wife's death occurred May 23, 1902.

Friend Noyes Whitcomb, eldest son of Lyman Waterman and Mariam Whitcomb, was born in the town of Plainfield, Washington county, Vermont, November 18, 1855, but was only six months old when his parents removed to Barre, Vermont. His preliminary education was acquired in the public schools of Barre, and later he was a student in the Goddard Seminary, where he completed his education. At the age of thirteen years he learned the trade of millwright with his father, and the following eight years were spent in working at that line of trade. Then, wishing to become an engineer, he devoted three years to that pursuit, and after gaining a thorough knowledge of the business, he learned the trade of machinist, which he successfully followed until January, 1890. He then entered into partnership with his brother under the firm name of Whitcomb Brothers in the manufacture of granite-working machinery of all kinds, and this enterprise proved a success from the very beginning. In addition to this extensive manufacturing industry they are developing seventy acres of land into a fine granite quarry; this is situated on Millstone Hill in the town of Barre. They are the owners of this property, and Mr. Bond is associated with them in this enterprise under the firm name of Bond & Whitcomb. Mr. Whitcomb follows honorable business methods, unflagging energy, unwavering perseverance, and unassailable integrity, and to these qualities his splendid success is attributable. In his politics he has always been a staunch Republican.

On July 7, 1878, Mr. Whitcomb married Miss Martha Ellen Bigelow, who was born in Williamstown, Vermont, December 31, 1856, a daughter of Joseph and Martha (Luce) Bigelow. Their children are: Bessie Lou, born in Barre, Vermont, November 17, 1882, and Burnice Irene, born in Barre, Vermont, January 6, 1890.

JAMES M. WILSON.

James M. Wilson, a leading farmer of New Haven, Vermont, and who has been frequently honored by his fellow townsmen with positions of trust, is of Scotch descent, his grandfather Robert Wilson having been born in Scotland, where he spent his whole life. William W. Wil-

son, the father of James M. Wilson, was also born in Scotland, but after reaching manhood went to the West Indies, where he spent four years as overseer on a plantation on the Isle of St. Vincent, after which he went to Quebec and Montreal, and at a later period suffered shipwreck, but where we are not informed. He terminated his wanderings by settling in New Haven, Vermont, where he followed the occupation of a farmer. His migrations and hardships do not appear to have injured his constitution, for we read that after his many vicissitudes he completed a century of existence, dying at New Haven, Vermont, at the ripe age of one hunderd years. He married Elizabeth Meeker, born in Lincoln, Vermont, daughter of Levi Meeker, one of the first settlers of that town. The Meeker family were members of the Society of Friends, Elizabeth being one of four children, all of whom are now deceased, she herself having died at the age of eighty-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were the parents of several children, of whom James M. is the only one who reached maturity.

James M. Wilson, son of William W. and Elizabeth (Meeker) Wilson, was born in New Haven, Vermont, February 23, 1842, and was educated in the common schools of Bristol, Vermont, after which he devoted himself to farming, and later purchased a farm in the town of Bristol, where he lived nine years. At the end of that time he returned to New Haven, where he purchased parts of two estates, known respectively as the "old Hinman farm" and the "old Bottom farm." As a result of this purchase he now has a fine estate devoted to general farming, two hundred and seventy-five acres being under cultivation.

Mr. Wilson is a Republican in politics, and has served his town as selectman three years, as lister five years, and for two terms has acted as chairman of each of the above named boards. He has also represented his town at both the county and state conventions. Mr. Wilson and all his family are very active in all affairs connected with the Congregational church.

Mr. Wilson married, March 3, 1863, Julia Morrison, daughter of Nathan Morrison, of Starksboro, Vermont, who followed for many years the combined occupations of farmer and rope manufacturer, and died at the age of eighty-six, his wife expiring at the age of eighty. Mrs. Wilson is one of a family of twelve children, of whom three daughters beside herself are living: Mary, married to James Page, of Bristol, Vermont; Lizzie, who is the wife of W. W. Ricker, of Bristol, Vermont; and Abbie J., married to Lindley J. Burtsell, and residing on the old homestead in Starksboro, Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have three children: Lizzie, who is the wife of Herbert Hofugle, a lawyer of Ticonderoga, New York, and has two children, Sarah and James; William W., a druggist in Bristol, Vermont, married Jennie Everet, and has one child, also named Jennie Everet; and Thomas N., who resides with his father on the paternal farm, is married to Sarah Peck, and lost one child in infancy. Both Mr. Wilson's sons are very prominent Masons.

ELVIN M. COLLINS.

Elvin M. Collins, a prosperous and progressive agriculturist of Monkton, Vermont, was born in that town, February 8, 1850, a descendant of Daniel Collins, who was born in 1772 in Massachusetts. Here the latter received the limited educational advantages that could be obtained in the district schools of that day, and when he attained young manhood he removed to Monkton, Vermont, accompanied by his parents, and they were among the earliest settlers of that section of the state. He was engaged in the occupation of farming, to which he devoted the remainder of his life.

Alson Collins, son of Daniel Collins, was born in Monkton, Vermont, in 1797. He attended the common schools of the village, where he obtained a practical education, and being reared upon his father's farm he chose that vocation for his life work. He was engaged in the production of a general line of farm produce, and, being an industrious, capable and energetic man, he was enabled to secure a competence for his declining years. His death occurred in the town of Monkton, Vermont, at the age of sixty-two years.

George H. Collins, son of Alson Collins, was born in Monkton, Vermont, in 1821, was reared and received his education in the town, and the early years of his life were spent in assisting his father with the management of the farm, which,

after the death of his father, he inherited. For many years he was one of the prominent men of the town of Monkton, and his fellow townsmen honored him by choosing him as their candidate for various public offices, among them being, selectman, lister, collector and constable, which latter position he filled for a number of terms. He was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca U. Bates, who was born in Monkton, Vermont, December 12, 1825, a daughter of Miles B. Bates, who was born in 1785. Mr. Bates was an early settler of the town of Monkton, and was one of its most prominent and successful farmers; he also acted in the capacity of town clerk for three years and held a number of other local offices. In addition to his agricultural pursuits, he was engaged in the insurance business, from which he realized quite a goodly income. He married Miss Abigail Winchell, who was born in Monkton, Vermont, in 1790. Mr. Bates' death occurred when he had attained the extreme old age of eighty-four years. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Collins, all of whom are living at the present time (1902): Julia R. married William Gage in 1871, and has one son, Charles W. Gage; her husband died in 1873. Charles H. married Ella Newton, and they now reside in Haverlock, Iowa. Elvin M. Collins is the third. Both Mr. and Mrs. Collins resided with their son, Elvin M. Collins, at the time of their decease. He died in the sixty-fourth year of his age, and his wife passed away at the age of sixty-three years. They were faithful and loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Monkton.

Elvin Miles Collins was reared upon the old homestead and acquired an excellent education in the common and select schools of Monkton. During the early years of his life he worked upon the ancestral estate, where he remained until the death of his father. He then purchased three hundred acres of land, which he devoted to the production of a general line of farm products; he is also greatly interested in dairying, having thirty-four cows in his possession with which to supply the large demand for dairy products. Mr. Collins is a Republican in politics, and has served as delegate to a number of state conventions; he was also chairman of the town delegation to the state convention in 1902 and was elected in that year to serve in the state legislature. He has had other offices of trust and responsibility offered to him, but has steadily refused to accept them. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church and the Sunday-school connected with it.

Mr. Collins was united in marriage, in 1875, to Miss Addie M. Partch, of Hinesburg, Vermont, and her death occurred in the thirty-sixth year of her age; he chose for his second wife Miss Evelyn Safford, who was born in Essex, New York.

George E. Collins, a half-brother of Elvin M. Collins, enlisted, at the commencement of the Civil war, in Company B, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, September 1, 1862, was transferred to heavy artillery, December 13, 1862, and served for three years. He was honorably discharged from the service, but only lived one year after his return; he died October 7, 1866, at the age of twenty-four years.

FRED H. DEAN.

Fred H. Dean, a prominent merchant who has also acted in the capacity of postmaster for the town of Monkton, Vermont, was born in that town, December 17, 1850. Nathaniel Dean, his grandfather, was one of the pioneer settlers of Monkton, where he followed the occupations of farmer and carpenter and met with a large degree of success in both lines of business. He remained in this section of the country until an old man, and his death occurred in the west when he had attained great age.

Carlton S. Dean, his son, was born in December, 1812, in the town of Monkton, where he received his education in the common schools, and after attaining young manhood he was the proprietor of a hotel at East Middlebury. Subsequently he located at Monkton, where he was a farmer. Mr. Dean's genial, pleasant manner made him quite popular among the patrons of his hotel, and secured to him a very liberal patronage from which he derived a good income. He was united in marriage to Miss Celestia H. French, and the following named children were born to them: Casper H., now a prosperous farmer in the town of Monkton; Carlton S., who holds the office of town treasurer of Monkton; Amanda J., wife of Orton D. Bonner, a resident of this town;

Fred H. Dean; and Helen C., who died while the wife of Henry Stilson. The father of these children died in Monkton at the age of sixty years, and his wife passed away in 1874.

Fred Hezekiah Dean, youngest surviving child of Carlton S. and Celestia Dean, was reared in his native town, where he attended the common schools and later was a pupil in the graded school at Vergennes. After completing his studies he established himself in the store at Monkton, and his integrity, activity and energy have been the crowning points of his success. His connection with business enterprises and industries has been of decided advantage to this section of the country. In political principle Mr. Dean is a Republican, and was chosen to represent the town in the state legislature in 1886; he has also served as town clerk since the year 1879, and at the present time (1903) holds the office of postmaster, the duties of which position he performs both faithfully and conscientiously. November 30, 1875, Mr. Dean was united in marriage to Miss Halcie S. Smith, who was born in the town of Monkton, Vermont.

CHARLES P. ABERNATHY.

Charles Pierpont Abernathy, a highly respected and esteemed business man of Bristol, Vermont, was born in the adjoining town of New Haven, June 26, 1844. Hiram Abernathy, his grandfather, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1765, and became prominently identified with the business and political affairs of the town. He removed to New Haven, Vermont, when that section of the state was nothing but a wilderness. He had seven hundred acres of land, which he cleared and cultivated so that in due course of time it yielded him a goodly income. Here he lived for the remainder of his days and had a family of fourteen children. He contracted typhoid fever and died from that disease when he had attained the age of forty-seven years, and his wife succumbed the same week to the same disease.

Ira Abernathy, son of Hiram Abernathy, was born in New Haven, Vermont, August 12, 1804. He received his education in the common schools of his native town, and when only eight years of age he was placed under the care of a guardian, Manford Pyer, with whom he lived until he was sixteen years old. For some years he taught school during the winter months and worked on farms in summer. He taught three terms in Starksboro, and, being a skilled penman, often gave writing lessons after he engaged in farming. After attaining his majority he purchased a farm near the old homestead, and devoted his time and attention to the raising of a general line of garden produce. January 3, 1827, he married Miss Lydia L. Smith, who was born August 2, 1806, in South Burlington, daughter of James Smith, who was later one of the residents of New Haven. Six children were born to Ira and Lydia Abernathy. Cornelius, the first, born December 30, 1828, was a farmer in New Haven, and died October 1, 1847, in Bristol, Vermont. Cornelia E., born May 14, 1832, died July 7, same year. Abby C., born December 27, 1833, died April 5, 1869, while the wife of Orrin Dickinson. Lucia L., born October 12, 1838, died October 12, 1876, being the wife of Henry Soper, and the mother of two children, Noble and Florence. Eliza Janet, born May 22, 1841, died July 13, 1869, unmarried. Charles P., is the youngest. Mr. Abernathy died September 26, 1865, at the age of sixty-one years, and his wife, who was a member of the Congregational church, died June 26, 1846. Subsequently he married Mary Lawrence of Monkton, who was the mother of two sons, Julian W. and Frank D. The former born January 23, 1853, is a graduate of Middlebury College, and Yale University, is now at the head of Berkley Institute, Brooklyn, New York, and an author of some repute. The latter, born December 26, 1858, is a member of the firm of Allen & Abernathy, large dry-goods dealers, of Burlington, Vermont.

Charles P. Abernathy spent the early years of his life upon the farm belonging to his father, and was an attendant at the district schools of New Haven, and this was supplemented, later, by a course of study at the Williston high school, where he remained for three years. He then settled on eighty acres of land in New Haven, Vermont, inherited from his father, upon which he erected a beautiful residence, which he occupied for six years. He then bought a hotel and conducted it two years, and subsequently engaged in the grocery and meat trade in the vil-

lage of Bristol for fifteen years. During his residence here he bought land, laid out a street and built nine houses, which he disposed of. In addition he constructed a reservoir on the top of a mountain, which gave employment to twenty-five men for months, and brought the water three miles, in order to supply the town. When the work was accomplished, he disposed of the water system to Newcomb Munsill, and removed to Weybridge, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for six years. During the following three years he conducted a grocery and meat business in Middlebury. In 1898 he purchased the farm on which he is now located, on Bristol Flats, which was then known as the Eddy homestead, and was formerly called the Boynton farm, which consists of two hundred and fifty acres of ground, and is devoted to the raising of general farm products. In the year 1901 he cut a large quantity of hay and raised twelve hundred bushels of potatoes. Mr. Abernathy engages extensively in stock-growing, and has fine strains of cattle, sheep and swine. His herd of milch cows now numbers nearly fifty. He takes an active interest in all matters that tend to advance the welfare of the town. He served in the capacity of district clerk for a number of years while in Weybridge, and secured the establishment of a good school in his neighborhood, but since then has refused to accept positions of trust and responsibility which were tendered to him by his townsmen.

March 16, 1870, Mr. Abernathy married Miss Orpha L. Landon, who was born July 13, 1852, in Weybridge, Vermont, a daughter of Amos Landon, a prosperous farmer of that town, and his wife Jerusha Rockwood. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Abernathy: Carlton, the eldest, born April 2, 1871, who is engaged in the tailoring business in Chicago, Illinois, married Bethia Gray, and their children are Ruth, Grace and Janet. Janet E., born June 14, 1873, died February 5, 1902; she was a beautiful girl, beloved by all who came in contact with her; she began teaching at the age of seventeen years, and afterward took the course of the Normal School at Potsdam, New York, and the Vermont Academy at Saxton's River, Vermont. In 1897 she went to Providence, Rhode Island, and continued teaching in that state, being principal of the grammar room of the Harris public schools at the time of her death. Landon, born October 28, 1879, is now a student in the medical department of the University of Vermont, at Burlington. He was married in 1901, to Miss Edna Miller, of Des Moines, Iowa. Jay Barlow, born October 17, 1884, who also resides at home and is attending the public schools, completes the family circle.

WILLIAM H. GEE.

William H. Gee, a prosperous farmer and respected citizen of Monkton, Vermont, belongs to a family which has been for three generations resident in the state, and has added largely to the number of its good citizens.

Frank Gee, grandfather of William H. Gee, was born in 1800, in Canada. He had a family of ten children, all of whom grew up, but only three of whom are now living, namely: Henry, who is a resident of Providence, Rhode Island; Joseph, a farmer living in Bristol, Vermont; and Frank, a blacksmith, residing in the same place. Mr. and Mrs. Gee were both members of the Catholic church. The former died at Middlebury, Vermont. His wife died at the age of sixty, presumably in the same place.

Edward Gee, son of Frank Gee, was born in 1835, in Canada, and at the age of eighteen came to Middlebury, Vermont, where he worked at the trade of a blacksmith. He married Rosalie Greenough, born in 1838, daughter of John Greenough, a farmer of that town, who died there at the age of sixty-nine. Mr. and Mrs. Gee had ten children, all of whom are living, are prosperous in worldly affairs, and reside not far from their mother, to her great joy. Their names are: Edward, living in Ferrisburg, Vermont; Louise, living in Monkton, Vermont; Frank, a farmer in the last named place; Helen, living in Bristol, Vermont; Loretta, married to A. P. Brown, a merchant in Bristol, Vermont; William H., mentioned at length hereinafter; John, living in Plattsburg, New York; Virginia, living in Bristol, Vermont, married to James McDonough, a merchant of that place; Benjamin, in business with his father; and Lena, who remains at home.

William Henry Gee, sixth child and third son of Edward and Rosalie Gee, was born May 8,

1809, in the borough of Monkton, Vermont, where he spent the early years of his life, receiving his education in the common schools. For eleven years he assisted his father in his trade of blacksmith, which he enlarged and made very profitable by adding to it the business of a wheelwright and painter. At the end of that time he bought the farm which he now occupies, and erected all the present buildings, improving it in various other ways, and now follows the occupation of a general farmer, his estate covering an area of one hundred and twenty acres.

Mr. Gee is a Republican in politics and takes an active interest in the affairs of the town. His neighbors have manifested their confidence in him by making him school director and sending him as a delegate to the state convention, but he has steadily refused to serve in any other official capacity. He is an attendant at the Catholic church.

Mr. Gee married, in 1892, Berenice Partch, born in 1870, in Hinesburg, Vermont, daughter of Lyman C. and Louise (Martin) Partch. Lyman C. Partch was one of the early settlers in the town of Hinesburg, Vermont, where he followed agricultural pursuits all his life, and died at the age of sixty years. Louise (Martin) Partch was born in Ferrisburg, Vermont, and her death, like that of her husband, took place at the age of sixty years. Further information concerning the Martin branch of the family will be found in the sketch of Martin Fletcher Allen. Mr. and Mrs. Partch had four children: Medad L., now following the trade of a miller in Ferrisburg, Vermont; William, a farmer living in Hinesburg, Vermont; Berenice, referred to above as the wife of William H. Gee; and Ruby.

HON. NELSON DEWEY PHELPS.

Hon. Nelson Dewey Phelps, of Barre, Vermont, is a representative of an ancient family of English origin, which for nearly three centuries has been prominent in the colonial and national annals of New England. William Phelps, the fouder of the family in America, was born August 19, 1599, in Tewkesbury, England, that ancient Saxon town which, more than a century before, had witnessed one of the greatest battles of the War of the Roses, a battle which resulted in victory for the White Rose, one of that long series of conflicts in the course of which first one flower and then the other gained the ascendency until the union of the houses of York and Lancaster restored peace to the kingdom and founded the Tudor dynasty. The birth of William Phelps took place a few years before the brave and brilliant reign of "that bright occidental star, Queen Elizabeth," was succeeded by the narrow-minded rule of the "schoolmaster king" whose opposition to the Puritans, expressed in the declaration that he would "harry them out of the land," resulted in the planting of the New England colonies. That William Phelps belonged to that noble company of non-conformists, or that he was at least in sympathy with them, is indicated by the fact that he emigrated to Massachusetts in the year 1630, and settled at Dorchester, whence, in 1635, he removed to Windsor, Connecticut. Of the name of his first wife, as well as of the time and place of his marriage, no mention is made, but we are informed that in Windsor, Connecticut, he married his second wife, whose name was Mary Dover. The date of the death of this emigrant ancestor is not given, but it may be supposed to have taken place at Windsor, Connecticut, that town remaining the residence of the family for at least two subsequent generations.

Timothy Phelps, son of William and Mary (Dover) Phelps, was born September 1, 1639, probably at Windsor, Connecticut. He served in the colonial army with the rank of lieutenant, and no doubt participated in King Philip's war, perhaps forming one of the party who effected the capture of that warrior. He married, May 19, 1661, Mary Griswold, and resided throughout his life at his birthplace.

Nathaniel Phelps, son of Timothy and Mary (Griswold) Phelps, was born January 27, 1677, at Windsor, Connecticut. No details of his life have reached us, with the exception of the fact that he married, March 28, 1700, Hannah Bissell. It would seem, however, that he removed, before middle life, to Hebron, Connecticut, and that his death probably occurred at that place.

Solomon Phelps, son of Nathaniel and Hannah (Bissell) Phelps, was born July 29, 1716, in Hebron, Connecticut, and married, May 10, 1738, Temperance Barber. His life appears to have



Nelson D. Phelps

been wholly uneventful, and was no doubt passed entirely at his birthplace.

Bissell Phelps, son of Solomon and Temperance (Barber) Phelps, was born February 16, 1754, at Hebron, Connecticut. Soon after he attained his majority the Revolutionary struggle was ushered in by the fight at Lexington, and Bissell Phelps seems to have been among the first who enrolled themselves in the patriot army. He held a captain's commission from Quartermaster General Nehemiah Hubbard under General Washington, and must have been present at the siege of Boston and during the disastrous campaign in New Jersey, the gloom of which was relieved by the victories of Trenton and Princeton. After the arrival of General Lafayette, in the summer of 1777, Captain Phelps resigned and re-enlisted under the French commander, serving until the close of the war. It might be supposed that when the restoration of peace permitted him to abandon the hardships of a soldier's life, Captain Phelps would gladly have settled on the homestead, there to pass the remainder of his days amid the quiet and retirement of familiar scenes, but instead of this, he removed,—for what reason we are not informed,—to Middlefield, Massachusetts, whence he further migrated in 1791 to Waitsfield, Vermont, making the journey with his two yoke of oxen, and doing the work of a pioneer in his place of destination. Captain Phelps was twice married: first, January 12, 1775, to Lovina Skinner, who died March 28, 1802; and February 27, 1803, to Sally Waterman, born January 31, 1772, at Killingly, Connecticut. Captain Phelps closed his long, useful and adventurous life at the great age of ninety-one, dying in Waitsfield, Vermont, October 25, 1845. His wife survived him many years, passing away April 6, 1871, in the one hundredth year of her age.

Alexander Phelps, son of Bissell and Lovina (Skinner) Phelps, was born October 6, 1780, at Hebron, Connecticut. The migrations of the family took place during his infancy and boyhood, and in Waitsfield, Vermont, he resided for the remainder of his life. He married Rachael Steele, daughter of John and Sarah (Coff) Steele, of Tolland, Connecticut, where she was born June 19, 1780. Alexander Phelps enjoyed a more peaceful existence than his father, but without inheriting his longevity, his death occurring May 29, 1826, when he had scarcely reached the prime of life. His wife outlived him more than thirty years, dying at Waitsfield, Vermont, July 8, 1857.

David Martin Phelps, son of Alexander and Rachael (Steele) Phelps, was born October 10, 1824, at Waitsfield, Vermont, and received his education at the schools of his native town. During the early years of his life Mr. Phelps followed the occupation of a farmer, but possessed abilities which fitted him for the administration of affairs, and at the solicitation of those who were desirous of availing themselves of those abilities and also of securing for Mr. Phelps a suitable field for the exercise of his powers, he removed to Burlington, Vermont, where he acted as the representative of several commercial houses. Mr. Phelps was a Republican in politics, and took an active part in town affairs. His neighbors testified to the esteem and confidence in which they held him by electing him to the office of representative in the state legislature. During the Civil war Mr. Phelps was prominent in the enlistment of men for the army, and by every means in his power rendered efficient aid to the soldiers, both in the field and in the hospital. He was a member of the Congregational church, in which he served as deacon. Mr. Phelps married, at Waitsfield, May 28, 1857, Zilpha Brooks Dewey, born at Berlin, Vermont, a descendant of Thomas Dewey, the American ancestor of the Dewey family, who came to this country in 1633. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps were the parents of two children: Nelson Dewey, mentioned at length hereinafter; and Henry Alexander, also born at Waitsfield, Vermont, October 15, 1861. Mr. Phelps died September 18, 1869, and his wife expired October 31, 1894, in Barre, Vermont.

Nelson Dewey Phelps, son of David Martin and Zilpha Brooks (Dewey) Phelps, was born February 27, 1859, in the town of Waitsfield, Washington county, Vermont, and his elementary education was received at the common schools of his native town and of Burlington. Later he attended a graded school at Northfield, Vermont, afterward becoming a student at the Barre Academy at Barre, Vermont. His early life was spent on his father's farm in Waitsfield,

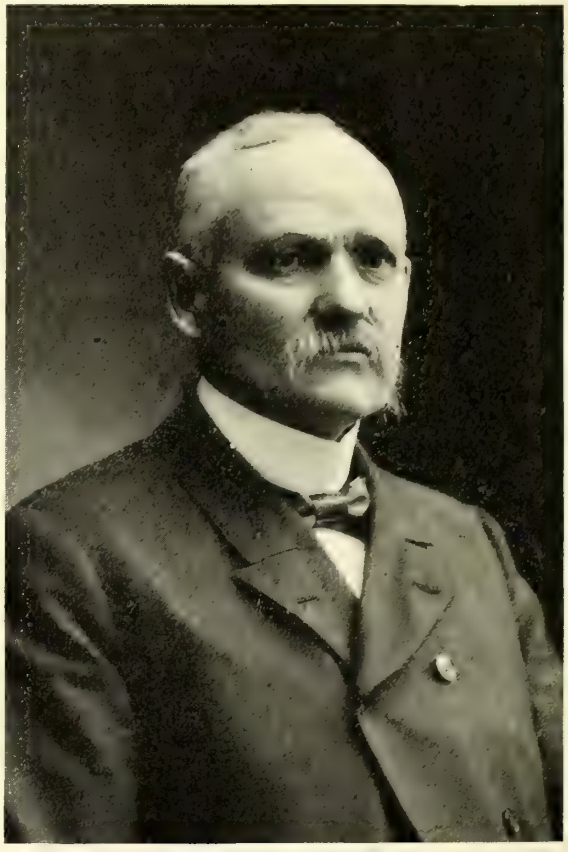
and four years were passed in Burlington. In 1884 he went to Barre, Vermont, where Orvis Jackman was then conducting a hardware business on North Main street. This business Mr. Phelps purchased, and on January 1, 1885, his brother, Henry Alexander Phelps, bought an interest in the establishment, which has since been conducted under the firm name of Phelps Brothers. January 1, 1892, they moved into the Gordon block, where they have one of the best equipped stores in their line in the state. Under their skillful management the business has been much enlarged and is in an extremely flourishing condition. The activities of the firm are not limited to the care of this establishment, extensive as it is, but they are also much engaged in plumbing and heating, and are large real estate dealers.

Mr. Phelps is an extremely public-spirited citizen, taking an active interest in all the affairs of the community. He served for several years as chief of the fire department of Barre, and for a considerable period acted as superintendent of the water works. In 1901 he was elected mayor of Barre by a non-partisan vote, and his administration of that office was such as to promote the very best interests of the city. Mr. Phelps is a member of the Republican party and in the memorable compaign ending September 2, 1902, he was elected one of the senators from Washington county to the state senate for a term of two years. During the session of the legislature he was appointed on the following committees of the senate: committee on corporations; committee on fish and game; and committee on printing.

Mr. Phelps is a member of the Masonic order, affiliating with Granite Lodge, F. & A. M., of Barre. He also belongs to the Fish and Game League of Vemont, and is a member of the following social and sporting organizations: the St. Bernard Club; the Vincitia Club of Barre; and the Burlington Yacht Club of Burlington. Mr. Phelps married, at Montpelier, Vermont, September 13, 1880, Miss Annie Maria Joslin, daughter of Cornelius Emerson and Josette (Dumas) Joslin, and had one child, Blanche Annie, born March 29, 1881, and died July 9, 1887. Mrs. Phelps, who was born at Waitsfield, Vermont, is a descendant of Thomas Jocelyn (as the name was originally spelled), who was born in 1592 in Lancaster, England, and came to America in 1635, being a passenger on board the ship Increase. He settled first at Scituate, Massachusetts, whence he removed to Hingham, and finally made his home at Lancaster, Massachusetts.

EDGAR HENRY DAVENPORT.

This name is a well known and honored one in Windham county, and, in the person of other members of the family, has become honorably known throughout all New England. Edgar H. Davenport is extensively interested in real estate in Brattleboro and vicinity, and is the owner



EDGAR HENRY DAVENPORT.

of the celebrated medicinal spring whose undoubted curative properties have made it for a number of years the mecca of a large number of people in search of health. It is at present known as the Lawrence and Wesselhoff water cure.

The family of which Mr. Davenport is a member was brought to this country by two brothers who emigrated from old England, where they had lived in the town of Davenport, and which received its name from the family. One of these emigrants settled in Virginia, and the other in New York state. From the latter sprung the family of Edgar Henry Davenport. His father was Calvin N. Davenport, a native of Leyden, Massachusetts, where he was a farmer and cattle dealer, and where he died at the age of forty-seven years, leaving a wife and six children. His wife's maiden name was Lucy W. White; they had nine children, three of whom died in infancy. Of those living, Charles N., came to be a lawyer of prominence; Martin V. was a farmer in Leyden, Massachusetts, now retired; George W. is a retired lawyer whose active life was passed in the courts of Wilmington and Brattleboro; William W., a cattle and wool dealer living in Leyden, Massachusetts, and one of the wealthiest men in his community, married Mary G. Knox, of Gill, Massachusetts, and has four children: Steven T., Mary, Charles and Bertha. The seventh child of the family is Steven T., who was a practicing lawyer at Wilmington and Brattleboro, but has now retired and lives at Greenfield, Massachusetts; he married Alice S. Warner, of Dover, Vermont, and his son, W. A. Davenport, is a lawyer in Greenfield, and a man of considerable prominence in the Democratic politics of the state. The youngest member of the family was Edgar H. Davenport.

Edgar Henry Davenport was educated in the common schools of his community, which training was supplemented by more advanced courses at what is known as Powers Institute at Bernardston, and Green Mountain Institute at Woodstock. He, like his brothers, took up the profession of law, doing the necessary reading in the office of his brother, Steven T., at Wilmington, and Charles N., at Brattleboro, and further with Judge H. H. Wheeler of Jamaica. He was admitted to the practice of his profession in September of 1871, and became a member of the bar of Windham county, in which he still retains his membership. He, however, practiced law but one year, having entered into other pursuits. His life has been a very active one in the buying and selling of real estate, in the handling of wool, and engaged in a general store at West Brattleboro. As stated before, he is responsible for the development of the celebrated medicinal spring spoken of above, and to which he has given a great deal of attention. Mr. Davenport is a supporter of the principles of Jefferson in politics, though he is rather independent in the matter of voting. He is a worthy member of the Baptist church, together with his family. His wife's maiden name was Emily E., a daughter of B. L. Barnard, of Wilmington; they are the parents of five children: Frederick B., who died in infancy; Blanche H., Madge I., Clara H. and Amy L. Davenport. Mr. Davenport is a gentleman whose genius has mastered the situation at all times, and whose genial nature and many fine qualities have made him a most popular citizen of his community.

SHERROD BROWN.

Sherrod Brown, a valiant and efficient soldier of the Civil war and a respected citizen of New Haven, Addison county, inherits his military spirit from Revolutionary ancestry. His first American progenitor was John Brown, who was born in 1600 in Hawkingdon, England, and came to Massachusetts previous to 1636, in which year he died at Boston.

Solomon Brown was born in Lexington, Massachusetts, and assisted in the heroic defense of that village during the famous British expedition against Concord in April, 1775. At that time Solomon Brown was only eighteen years old, and he is credited by authentic records with the shot which first drew British blood on that occasion. After the Revolution he became a regular soldier, and was appointed military storekeeper at Fort Schuyler, New York. He was one of the first settlers of the town of New Haven, Vermont, purchasing the right to a farm on Beech Hill, one and one-half miles south of the present village of New Haven. His second wife, Eunice (Bigelow) Brown, was the mother of six of his children, of whom there were seventeen in all. She was born in 1775 and died in 1836. He was one of the first deacons of the local church, and died June 6, 1837, aged eighty-two years and five months.

Ira Brown, son of Solomon, was born August 22, 1807, in New Haven, and died there February

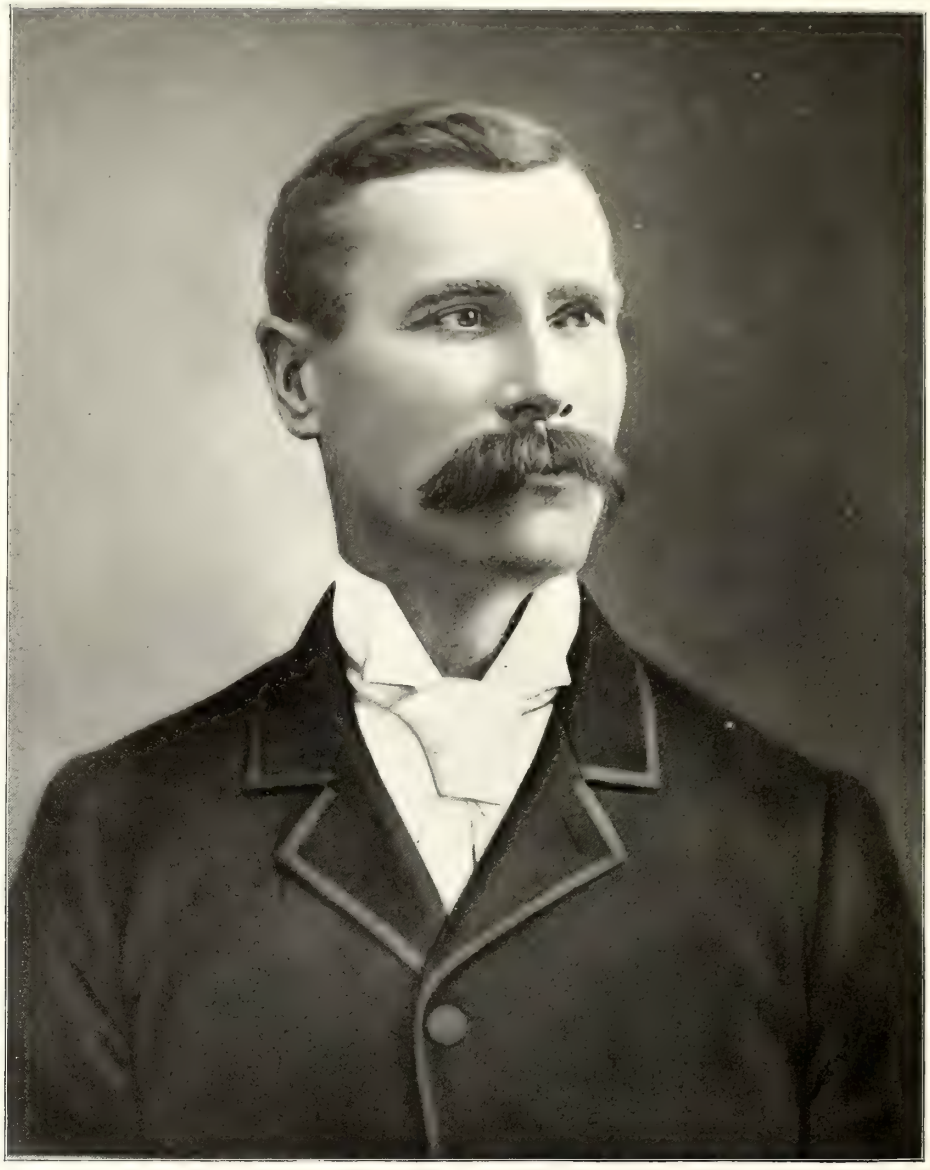
20, 1884. He grew up on his father's homestead, and eventually came into its possession, and was always a farmer. A man of quiet tastes, he sought no part in political affairs, but was attentive to his farm and considered a good farmer, thrifty and industrious. A wide reader, he kept well informed upon the course of current events, and was in a position to judge intelligently of the world's progress. In political principle an adherent of the Whig party, he naturally became a Republican upon the lapse of the old party name. He was an ardent admirer of Horace Greeley, and continued to read the New York *Tribune* through his life. He was identified with the Congregational church. In 1835 he was married to Eliza D. Bogue, who was born June 5, 1812, in Enosburg, Vermont, and died October 25, 1894, at her home in New Haven. She was a daughter of Ebeneezer and Laura Bogue, of Scotch lineage, the name being spelled Booge by the Scotch immigrants who brought it to this country. Five sons and one daughter were born to Ira and Eliza D. Brown. The first, Willard, was a clergyman of the Congregational church, and died in September, 1900, at Interlachen, Florida, aged sixty-two years. Sherrod is the second. Wickliffe died February 20, 1865, at the age of twenty-two years, at Point of Rocks, Virginia, from fever incurred in service as a member of Company C, Ninth Vermont Volunteers, in the Civil war. He enlisted in February, 1864. Corintha B. is the wife of Kiles Paul, of East Berkshire, Vermont. Frank F. died at the age of twenty-one years, and Winfield at eight.

Sherrod Brown was born September 20, 1840, on the homestead in New Haven, which is now his property. Through most of his life its cultivation has been his chief occupation. As he grew up he assisted in the toils of the farm, at the same time pursuing his education in the local schools, the district institution and Beeman Academy. When the war came upon the country he resolved to give his service to the preservation of its integrity, and enlisted in September, 1862, in Company F, Berdan's First United States Sharpshooters. During three years of service he maintained the honor of the family name, and was honorably discharged with a creditable record. Being attached to the Army of the Potomac, he was under fire in the following engagements: Snicker's Gap, Fredericksburg, Richard's Ford, Chancellorsville, the Cedars, again at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Upperville, Wapping Heights, Culpepper Court House, Auburn Creek Ford, Brandy Station, Locust Grove. At the latter engagement he was permanently disabled by a gunshot wound, November 27, 1863, he was sent to a hospital, where he remained two months. On partial recovery, he was detailed as quartermaster's clerk at Fort Schuyler, where his grandfather had served so long before.

On his discharge from military service, Mr. Brown returned to his native town and resumed the cultivation of the home farm, which now became necessary on account of his father's advancing years. In 1872 he went to Sioux City, Iowa, where he was employed for some time in a flouring mill and packing house. Returning again to the farm in 1875, he remained until 1876, when he went to Westport, New York, and continued to reside there until 1884, conducting a meat market during most of this period. Since the last named date he has been a resident of his native town, and now resides in the village of New Haven, while his son operates the farm.

With his family, Mr. Brown is affiliated with the Congregational church of New Haven. He has always been a Republican in political principle, and has filled most of the town offices. Upon the adoption of the present school law, he was elected one of the directors of the town, and made chairman of the board, continuing three years. He is now serving his fifth year as superintendent of schools. Within this period, two graded schools have been established in the town. In 1902 he was the party nominee for representative, but his pronounced prohibition principles caused his defeat, in common with many others, in the local-option wave that swept the state. He is an active member of William P. Russell Post, G. A. R., of Middlebury, and the Comrades of the Battlefield, a national organization.

Mr. Brown was married September 4, 1868, to Miss Stella E. Braman, who was born August 31, 1844, in Westport, New York, a daughter of Jason and Laura (Hubbell) Braman, of old New York families. Two sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Wickliffe and Frank. The lat-



Chas J Marr

ter died at the age of eight years, and the former is now tilling the old homestead farm. He married Grace E. Smith, of Middlebury, and has three children, Gertrude, Harold and Donald.

CHARLES MARR.

The mammoth granite industry of Vermont, one of the principal sources of wealth in the state, has had its development within a comparatively short time, not exceeding a quarter of a century. During this period, its stone products have been placed in every market reached by rail, extending far to the west, and enjoy well deserved reputation for quality of material and finished workmanship. Among the master mechanics and quarry proprietors of Vermont who have achieved these notable results, some of the most enterprising and successful are of Scotch origin, who learned their trade in working the famous granite of their native hills, and who, in coming to Vermont, found a field for which they were peculiarly well fitted. Among such is to be named Charles Marr, a leading granite manufacturer of Barre.

He was born July 23, 1851, in the parish of Udny, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, son of Alexander and Mary (Burr) Marr. The father was born March 11, 1805, in the parish of Foveran, Aberdeenshire, and he died August 15, 1888; his wife was born in the not far distant parish of Davot, November 13, 1813. Their son, Charles Marr, received his education in the parish school, and was engaged upon the little home farm until he was sixteen years of age. He then went to the city of Aberdeen, and entered upon an apprenticeship with a stone-cutter. Having mastered his trade, he worked as a journeyman until the spring of 1880, when he came to the United States, arriving in New York city on April 15. He went thence to the stone regions at Quincy, Massachusetts, where he was employed for three years. May 30, 1883, he located in Barre, Vermont, to enter upon business upon his own account. June 1, after his arrival, he associated himself with Alexander Gordon, also a skilled workman, under the firm name of Marr & Gordon, and somewhat later Mr. Marr's brother William was admitted, the firm name remaining unchanged. The business of the establishment developed steadily, and is now one of the most extensive in its line in the city, and the works are among the oldest. The firm own two large quarries, and operate a water-power polishing mill at South Barre and cutting sheds in the city of Barre. The product of the works comprise all descriptions of fine monument, mausoleum, vault and other cemetery work, including original designs in great variety and of the most superior class.

Mr. Marr has not only contributed materially to the advancement of community interests through his business enterprise, but has constantly aided in all public movements of utility. He is a member of the Congregational church. His political affiliations are with the Republican party in national concerns; in local affairs he is an independent, giving his support to such men as represent the best of local government and best serve the home people. He is a member of Clan Gordon No. 12, Scottish Clans, of Barre. He was married in Barre, August 15, 1893, to Miss Addie Luella Godfrey, who was born in West Fairlee, Vermont, December 18, 1871. Their children, all born in Barre, are Evan Godfrey, born November 19, 1894; Charles Wallace, born September 18, 1896; Mary Annette, born August 4, 1898; and Evelyn Rosalind, born February 28, 1902.

HENRY C. CONANT.

Among the progressive men of Addison county, Vermont, who have made for that region a high reputation in agricultural and stock-breeding lines, is to be named Henry Clinton Conant, of New Haven, owner and manager of the famous Judge Bottum farm, of two hundred and forty acres. His paternal grandfather, Baker Conant, born in 1790, was the progenitor of the family in Vermont, and was a very prominent man in Addison county. John B. Conant, son of Baker Conant, was born in November, 1825, in New Haven, Vermont, where he was reared and educated. He removed to Canton, New York, where he farmed for a time, then changed his residence to New Haven, Vermont, which was his home until his death, December 5, 1897. He married Almira Cunningham, who was born November 1, 1827, in Lincoln, Vermont, daughter of Nathan Cun-

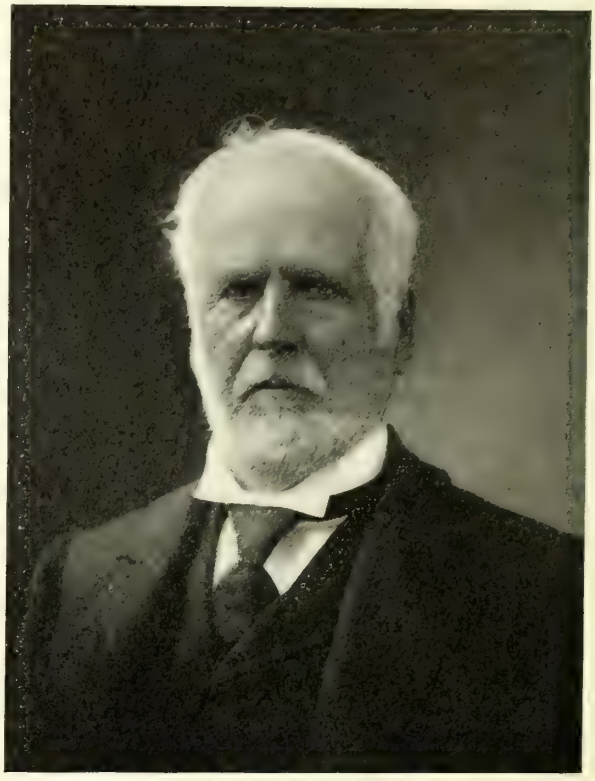
ningham, who was a prominent Mason. Of this marriage were born six children, of whom three are living, Henry C.; Herbert, who resides in Momence, Illinois; and Frederick H., who resides in New Haven, Vermont. The mother of these children resides in Leominster, Massachusetts, and is a Congregationalist in religion.

Henry C. Conant, eldest son of John B. and Almira (Cunningham) Conant, was born June 17, 1855, in Canton, New York, whence his parents removed, while he was an infant, to New Haven, Vermont. There he was educated, beginning his studies in the common schools and supplementing the instruction there received with a course in Beeman Academy. On arriving at age, he married and left home to carve out his own fortune. When twenty-five years of age he purchased a farm about one and one-half miles from that of his father, near New Haven village, and conducted it with marked success until 1890. He then disposed of it, and bought the well known Judge Bottum farm, at New Haven, and applied himself industriously to its improvement. He made repairs upon the house which were almost equivalent to rebuilding, and built an immense barn, one hundred feet long and forty-six feet wide, in order to add to his facilities for raising blooded cattle, which forms an important part of his business, his herd including some thirty head of superior breeding cows, mostly of the Jersey and Durham strains. Besides advancing his personal fortunes, his example has proved a powerful incentive in the neighborhood and has served to cause improvement in all lines of cattle-breeding and general farming. With his family, Mr. Conant attends the Congregational church of New Haven, in which Mrs. Conant holds membership. A Republican in politics, he is an earnest advocate of the principles of his party, while in no way is he a political aspirant.

Mr. Conant was married February 23, 1881, to Miss Susan Adams, a native of New Haven, born January 9, 1856, a daughter of Albert P. and Sophia (Champlin) Adams, long residents of the village named, but now living in Franklin county, New York. Of this marriage was born a daughter, Alice Mildred, who is now a beautiful and promising child, eight years of age. Albert A. Adams is a native of Burke, Franklin county, New York, and his wife was born in New Haven, Vermont, daughter of Thomas and Sophia (Hinman) Champlin. After the death of Thomas Champlin, his widow married Rev. Silas Bingham, the first settled minister at New Haven.

NORRIS ROBINSON MILLER.

Norris Robinson Miller, a prominent resident of Shelburne, Vermont, is a descendant of a family that have made their home in Vermont since the latter part of the eighteenth century.



NORRIS ROBINSON MILLER.

Ebenezer Miller, grandfather of Norris Robinson Miller, was a resident of Connecticut, whence he removed to Vermont and located first in Mt. Holly, where he remained for a short time; then took up his residence in Derby, and later settled in Colchester, Vermont. After remaining there for some time he removed to Westport, New York, and subsequently to Stockholm, in that state, where his death occurred at the age

of eighty-five years. He married Miss Esther Benson, of Connecticut, and four daughters and two sons were born to them.

Caleb Miller, fourth child, in order of birth, of Ebenezer and Esther Miller, was born in Connecticut February 23, 1793. He lived for twelve years in Charlotte, Vermont, and after spending four years in Cazenovia, New York, returned to Charlotte, whence he moved to Burlington, Vermont, and thence to St. Lawrence county, New York, and died September 17, 1854, at Hopkinton, in that county. He was a farmer by occupation. He sought to participate in the battle of Plattsburg in 1814, but failed through lack of transportation facilities at Burlington. On November 12, 1811, Mr. Miller married Miss Polly Naramore, a daughter of Asa and Mary (Lake) Naramore. Asa Naramore was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was held a prisoner in Canada during one winter by the British forces. For many years he drew a pension for his services. The following named children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Miller: Nelson L., born June 28, 1813, died in infancy; Asa N., born December 6, 1815, died March 27, 1890; Lucius C. and Lucian N., twins, born January 1, 1819, of whom Lucius was killed in Shelburne, Vermont, when only seven years of age, and Lucian lived to be thirty-five years old; Norris Robinson, born January 23, 1822; Mariette, born August 31, 1828, married, July 22, 1851, Samuel O. Kennedy, and died December 22, 1895, in Harmony, Fillmore county, Minnesota. The mother of these children died in Shelburne, Vermont, at the home of our subject, November 23, 1868.

Norris Robinson Miller, son of Caleb and Polly Miller, was born in Charlotte, Vermont, January 23, 1822. His education was acquired in the common schools of Vermont and New York, and upon reaching young manhood he purchased a farm in St. Lawrence county, New York, which he operated successfully. For twenty-one years he was engaged at the carpenter's trade, being thoroughly familiar with every detail of the business. In 1868 he removed to Shelburne, Vermont, and purchased a fruit farm, which he conducted with a marked degree of success until 1889, when he disposed of it to Dr. W. Seward Webb, and it became a part of the "Shelburne farms." Since April, 1890, he has been a resident of the village of Shelburne, in a house which he purchased in 1889.

In political affiliation Mr. Miller is a Republican, and his first vote was cast for General Fremont for president of the United States. He represented the town of Shelburne in the state legislature in 1890 and in 1891; was elected to the office of town clerk in 1891, and has been re-elected each successive election; he served as justice of the peace for twenty-two years, and for twelve years acted in the capacity of trial justice. He is the steward and treasurer of the Methodist Episcopal church of Shelburne, Vermont. On February 18, 1844, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Ann M. Ballard, a daughter of Asahel and Freelove (Irish) Ballard.

WILLIAM H. PARTCH.

William H. Partch, a prosperous citizen of New Haven, Vermont, was born in Hinesburg, Vermont, February 18, 1857, a descendant of a family who have made their home in Vermont for several generations. "Dr." Thomas Philip Partch, grandfather of William H. Partch, was born in Hinesburg, Vermont, in 1790, and after acquiring a common school education he turned his attention to farming in Hinesburg, where he spent the greater part of his life. He was united in marriage to Miss Lefa Lawrence, who was born in Hinesburg, Vermont, in 1795, and their children were: Lyman; William M.; Mrs. Charles Post; Mrs. Dean Hosford; and Mrs. Monroy Parmelee. "Dr." Partch died in Hinesburg at the age of seventy-five years, and his wife passed away at the age of eighty years.

William M. Partch, son of "Dr." Partch, was born in Hinesburg, Vermont, in 1820. He was engaged in the occupation of farming until 1861, when he removed to Bristol, Vermont, and became the proprietor of a hotel which he conducted successfully for nine years. After the expiration of this period of time he located in New Haven, Vermont, purchased a hotel and also a fine farm. He subsequently disposed of this property to his sons, William H. and Frederick M. He married Miss Martha Post, who was born in Hinesburg, Vermont, in 1825, a daughter of Alson Post, who was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Hinesburg all his life, and died there at the age of

eighty four years. The following named children were born of this union: Carleton, a resident of Michigan; Anna, who resides in Burlington, Vermont; William H. and Frederick M., residents of New Haven, Vermont; Clayton, Martha and Cecil, all of whom make their home in Burlington, Vermont. The mother of these children is still living.

William H. Partch, second son of William M. and Martha Partch, spent the early years of his life in Hinesburg, but his education was acquired in the common schools of Bristol, Vermont, and in the academy at New Haven, Vermont. He was then engaged with his brother Frederick in the hotel business up to the year 1893, when he disposed of his interest in the business. In 1901 Mr. Partch purchased the farm of his father-in-law, George P. Hathorne, which consisted of one hundred and eighty acres, which he devoted to dairying and general farming, and in the management of his agricultural interests he has met with gratifying success. In his political affiliations he is a firm and staunch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and has served as selectman for three years, also as chairman of the town board. He is a consistent member of the Congregational church of New Haven, serves in the capacity of deacon, and takes an active interest in all the work connected with it.

In 1893 Mr. Partch married Miss Florence Hathorne, who was born in New Haven, Vermont, October 11, 1856, a daughter of George P. Hathorne, who was a prominent and successful farmer of the town of New Haven, Vermont, held the office of selectman and also served as deacon of the Congregational church for a number of years. Mr. Hathorne married Miss Almena Clark, and the following named children were born to them: Alvah; Frank, professor of music in Potsdam, New York; Florence, wife of William H. Partch; Henry, Charles and Lucia Hathorne, all of whom are successful in their various callings. The father of these children died in 1900, at the age of seventy-four years, and his wife died in 1899, at the age of seventy-seven years. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Partch: Hazel and Raymond Partch. Mrs. Partch was educated in the academy at New Haven, Vermont, later at the Mt. Holyoke Seminary. She has taken an active part in all educational work; she was engaged as a grade teacher in Morristown, New Jersey, and served as principal of the primary school. She also occupied the responsible position of preceptress of Beeman Academy of New Haven, Vermont, and was elected superintendent of the Junior Endeavor Society.

JOHN E. SMITH.

John E. Smith, one of the most enterprising and successful of the great granite manufacturers of Barre, Vermont, whose accomplishments in his calling have materially aided in affording to the city the wide reputation in industrial affairs which it enjoys, is of Scotch descent. His paternal grandfather, John Smith, emigrated from Scotland to Bury, county of Compton, province of Quebec, Canada, bringing with him his family. One of his children was Angus, who was born in the Island of Lewis, Scotland, in May, 1823, and was twelve years of age when his parents left their native land.

Angus Smith, son of John Smith, married Elizabeth McIver, who was born in Scotland, December 25, 1831. To these parents were born eleven children: John E., born in Bury, county of Compton, Canada, November 27, 1853; Murdow, born January 11, 1855, who died when eight months old; Annie, born February 3, 1857, who became the wife of Charles Hutton, of Barre; Angus (and a twin who died in infancy), born May 1, 1859, who also resides in Barre; Donald, born February 20, 1861; Roderick, born October 31, 1862, who died in Barre, December 14, 1900; Peter, born August 7, 1864, who resides in Montreal, Canada; Murdow, deceased, who was born June 29, 1866; Allen, born October 11, 1868; and Daniel, born February 11, 1871, and now residing in Barre.

John E. Smith, eldest child of Angus and Elizabeth (McIver) Smith, received his education in the district school of Bury, county of Compton, Canada. In 1872 he came to Hardwick, Vermont, and went to work on the P. & O. R. R., where he worked until the winter of 1873, and the following four years worked in the woods in the winter time, and in the summer either in a saw-mill or on a farm. In the spring of 1877 he went to St. Johnsbury, Vermont, and began learning the trade of stone-cutting and in



John Smith



Donald Smith

1880 went to Barre, Vermont, being then considered a master workman. He pursued his calling industriously until 1883, when he entered into co-partnership with Emery L. Smith, under the firm name of E. L. Smith & Company. October 1, 1887, Donald Smith, a brother of Mr. Smith, was admitted to the firm, the style remaining unchanged. This association was maintained until 1895, when the two brothers purchased the interest of Emery L. Smith, stipulating that the firm name of E. L. Smith & Company should be continued.

Since 1895 the two brothers (John E. and Donald) have conducted the business, constantly increasing its magnitude and introducing all known improvements in manufacturing. They were the first to introduce in the quarries at Barre the use of compressed air for driving drills and working quarry machinery, at a cost of seventeen thousand dollars, and their plant is the most complete in that region, equipped with the most modern and complete devices. The cutting and finishing sheds are in the city, and their finished monuments and other cemetery work is not to be excelled in material and workmanship, and is famed in the largest markets throughout the country, reaching to the far interior. The firm purchased two additional quarries, making four in all, and their output of monumental stone equals if it does not exceed that of any other firm in the place.

While laboring industriously during many years in the upbuilding of his great business, Mr. Smith has at the same time afforded his effort to community affairs, and has borne a leading part in the advancement of all those interests which conduce to the prosperity of a city. In religion he is a Congregationalist, and in politics a Democrat. He has attained to all but supreme rank in the Masonic order, and holds membership in the following bodies: Granite Lodge No. 35, F. and A. M.; Granite Chapter No. 26, R. A. M.; Montpelier Council No. 4, R. & S. M.; St. Aldemar Commandery No. 11, K. T.; Gamaliel Washburn Lodge of Perfection, Fourteenth Degree, A. A. S. R.; Mount Calvary Council, Princes of Jerusalem, Sixteenth Degree, A. A. S. R.; Delta Chapter Rose Croix, Eighteenth Degree, A. A. S. R.; and Vermont consistory, S. P. R. S., thirty-second degree, A. A. S. R. Mr. Smith was married September 6, 1886, to Miss Florence Lillian Ayers, born in Plainfield, Vermont, a daughter of William and Jane (Hooker) Ayers. Of this marriage two children have been born, both in Barre, Murdena Vanie and Joena Elizabeth.

DONALD SMITH.

The firm of E. L. Smith & Company, which in some respects occupies a position of peculiar importance among the granite manufacturing firms of Barre, has for one of its members Donald Smith, son of Angus Smith, who is referred to elsewhere in this volume. Donald Smith was born February 20, 1861, in Bury, province of Quebec, Canada. From his tenth to his fourteenth year, his home was with John A. McIver, for whom he worked, receiving his board, clothing and schooling, and to the kindness and watchful care of that worthy man he ascribes in considerable measure that rearing and business training which aided him to attain success in life. He subsequently labored in various occupations until the spring of 1880, when he came to Barre and took work in a saw-mill at Groton Pond, where he was employed until March, 1883. April 1st of that year he entered the employ of the Whetmore Morse Granite Company, with which he remained until November 15, 1883. The remainder of that year and a part of the year 1884 he was in the employ of Wells, Lamson & Company. In the summer of 1884 he engaged in a task which exemplified his industry and perseverance. Purchasing two large granite boulders in a field near Wells, Lamson & Company, for which he paid the sume of thirty-five dollars, he employed three men to assist him, and worked these two rough masses into monumental stones, which he sold to Jones Brothers, clearing from them the sum of one thousand dollars. The following June he went to work for James R. Langdon, when Mr. Langdon purchased the quarry now owned by J. M. Boutwell, and remained with Mr. Langdon until he entered into co-partnership with his brothers, J. E. Smith and Emery L. Smith, October 1, 1887, under the firm name of E. L. Smith & Company, whose history is written in this volume in connection with that of John E. Smith. In its great achievements he

has borne a full share, and they stand as a testimonial to his unflagging industry and business capability.

Mr. Smith has risen to high rank in the Masonic order, and is a member of the following bodies: Granite Lodge No. 35, F. and A. M.; Granite Chapter No. 26, R. A. M.; Montpelier Council No. 4, R. S. M.; St. Aldemar Commandery No. 11, K. T.; and Mount Sinai Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is a member of the New England Order of Protection. In politics he is an independent Democrat, and he cast his last presidential vote for the lamented McKinley.

Mr. Smith was married May 23, 1888, to Miss Winnie G. Voodry, daughter of Lewis W. and Melvina (Bancroft) Voodry. She was born in Woodbury, Vermont, March 4, 1866, and died February 7, 1897, leaving one child, Donald Winnifred, born February 7, 1897. Mr. Smith was married January 4, 1899, to Miss Ethel A. Carswell, daughter of Samuel and Mary (McDowall) Carswell. She was a native of Scotland as were her parents. Of this marriage was born one child, John Wendell, July 16, 1900, who died February 13, 1902. On April 26, 1903, a son was born who was also named John Wendell.

MRS. ANDREW J. MASON.

Mrs. Andrew J. Mason, the widow of Andrew J. Mason, was born April 17, 1839, in Waltham, Addison county, Vermont. Jesse Ward, her grandfather, was a resident of the state of Connecticut, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He removed to Waltham, Vermont, where he pursued the same occupation for the remainder of his life. Chester Ward, son of Jesse, was born January 15, 1789, in the town of Waltham, Vermont, and being reared upon the old homestead, his thoughts naturally turned in that direction, and after obtaining his education in the common schools he devoted his time and attention to the occupation of farming, and, being industrious and energetic, he soon had his farm in a high state of cultivation. He was a progressive and public-spirited man, and took an active interest in the welfare of the community, and served in the capacity of town treasurer for many years. November 17, 1813, he was united in marriage to Miss Abigail Hawkins, who was born May 28, 1794, in Waltham, Vermont. Seven children were born of this union, one of whom is living at the present time (1903). Jesse was the oldest; he died October 9, 1902. Olive M., the second, wife of Hiram Spalding, died at their home in Canton. Amelia married Ethan Allen, and died in Ferrisburg. Laurette L. married Harmon Clark, and died in Hopkinton, New York. Chester Mansfield died at the age of seventeen years. Watson W. lived and died in Waltham. Mrs. Mason is the youngest of the family. Mr. Ward died February 27, 1882, at the age of ninety-three years, and his wife passed away December 17, 1874, in her eighty-first year.

Mrs. Andrew J. Mason, whose maiden name was Annie D. Ward, acquired her education in the common schools of her native town, and, September 22, 1859, was married to Andrew Jackson Mason, who was born in Potsdam, New York, October 24, 1834, a son of Lawrence Mason. Lawrence Mason learned the the trade of carpenter, and for the remainder of his life, which was spent in Potsdam, he followed that occupation. He married, for third wife, Miss Sarah French, who was born in New Haven, and five children were born to them, two of whom are still living, namely: Elizaette, Mrs. Cyrus Partridge, of Potsdam; and Sarah Jane, wife of Colonel C. E. Lounsbury, a resident of Fargo, North Dakota. Mr. Mason died in 1851-2 at the age of seventy-one years, and his wife, Sarah, died in her eighty-fourth year.

Andrew J. Mason attended the district school of Potsdam, and remained under the parental roof until he attained the age of seventeen years, when he removed to New Haven, Vermont, and was engaged in the occupation of farming up to the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. He enlisted September 5, 1861, as a private in Company F, Fifth Vermont Regiment, and for the bravery he displayed on the field of battle was promoted through various ranks to be first lieutenant, and at the time of his discharge from the United States service, March 31, 1863, he was acting in that capacity. With his regiment, he saw much hard service, and passed through many severe battles. After his return to New Haven he purchased a farm, which consisted of one hundred and ten acres of ground, and situated one mile

and a half northwest of the village, and successfully conducted his farming operations up to the time of his death, which occurred January 26, 1898, in his sixty-fourth year. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Mason, namely: Conie, who resides at home; Fred C., who died at the age of thirty-one years, in Elizabeth, Colorado; Jessie W., who died at the age of twenty-four years; Carrie, who resides with her mother; and Sarah, who became the wife of Davis L. Ross, and died June 15, 1902, and one son survives her, Earle Mason Ross, who was born May 25, 1902. Mr. Mason was a member of the Congregational church, a member of Ethan Allen Post, G. A. R., of Vergennes, and was also one of the charter members of Libanus Lodge No. 47, A. F. & A. M., of Bristol. In political principle, he was a Republican. Of domestic tastes, he did not care for official station, and led a quiet, industrious life. Though afflicted with paralysis soon after leaving the army, he contrived to perform considerable farm labor, and was a model of patient industry.

JOHN ROBINSON.

John Robinson, who is extensively engaged in farming, stock-raising and in buying and selling wool, and whose prominence is indicated by the many times he has been called to public office, makes his home in Bennington. He is a native of the Emerald Isle, his birth having there occurred on the 8th of May, 1837. His father, Thomas Robinson, was also born in Ireland, was a farmer by occupation, and while still in his native land was united in marriage to Miss Mary Flood, also born in the same country. About 1838, when our subject was but an infant, the parents brought their family to the new world, locating in the western part of Bennington, Vermont, where the father carried on agricultural pursuits for a number of years. Later he purchased a farm in Bennington and likewise became the owner of a valuable tract of land at Shaftsbury, carrying on agricultural pursuits throughout his entire business career. The Democratic party elicited his political support, and by his ballot he supported its men and measures. He was one of the first Irish settlers of Bennington, and at an early day he frequently walked from this place to Troy to attend church. He died at an advanced age, and his wife passed away at the age of ninety-five years. They were the parents of seven children, of whom five are still living: Mrs. John Crahan, of Bennington; Mrs. Martin Murray, of Shaftsbury; John, whose name forms the caption of this article; George H.; and Thomas W., who are also residents of Shaftsbury.

John Robinson spent his early years in Shaftsbury and Bennington, remaining upon his father's farms, and in the common schools he acquired his education, which was completed by study in the North Bennington select school. He was afterward associated with his father on his stock farm in the enterprise of buying and selling stock for eighteen years. At the age of twenty-six he began working for Henry Burden & Sons, as foreman in their large iron ore mines, continuing in that position for three years, during which time he was also engaged in farming to some extent and in dealing in flax. On the expiration of that period he purchased his present farm, becoming owner originally of two hundred and twenty-five acres, to which he has since added, making an aggregate of four hundred and fifty acres in his home farm, so that he now has one of the most extensive stock farms in this portion of the state. He raises sheep, cattle and horses, and is also engaged in buying and selling wool on a large scale. His operations are bringing to him an excellent return for he is a splendid judge of all kinds of domestic animals, and his investments are judiciously made in all kinds of stock. He readily recognizes a superior animal and buys accordingly. As his financial resources have increased he has added to his property until his farm now extends from Bennington to the Pownal line. As a wool-buyer he is well known, going as far north as Canada in the interest of this department of his business and also buying and selling throughout the west in addition to his own state. He has likewise dealt extensively in real estate, and for a number of years he has been a trustee of the Savings Bank of Bennington. He is a man of sound judgment and rare discrimination, who forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution, brooking no obstacles that can be overcome by determined and honorable effort.

Mr. Robinson not only controls extensive

business interests, but has long been recognized as an active factor in political circles. In 1870 he held the office of constable and was chosen collector of taxes, in which capacity he served for seventeen years. He has also been receiver for numerous estates. For three terms he served as deputy sheriff, and in 1884 was appointed United States marshal by President Cleveland, serving until President Harrison was elected. In 1884 he was also elected sheriff, in which capacity he served until 1886, when he resigned to accept the office of postmaster, in which position he remained until 1889. He has since been a selectman, and for a number of years he has also filled the office of justice of the peace. He has served his town altogether in public office for twenty-seven years, and at the present time is one of the board of civil authorities. His public record is one which indicates in unmistakable terms the confidence and trust reposed in him as well as his loyalty and capability in the discharge of duty.

On the 19th of Jaunary, 1864, Mr. Robinson was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Erwin, who was born in Ireland and during her childhood was brought to the United States by her parents, who settled in Bennington. Her father was a farmer by occupation and spent his last days in Chicago, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have an adopted daughter, Elizabeth, who is now twenty-two years of age. In his fraternal relations Mr. Robinson is an Elk, and is also connected with the Red Men in membership relations. He is accounted one of the leading and representative citizens of Bennington and of this portion of Vermont. The scope and extent of his business affairs and his capable control thereof have gained him prosperity, while his loyal and public-spirited citizenship and his probity stand as unquestioned facts in his life history.

WILL ALSON WHITCOMB.

Will A. Whitcomb, one of the representative business men of Barre, Vermont, can trace his ancestry back to the early part of the seventeenth century, when John Whitcomb, born in Dorchester, England, came to this country and took up his residence in Scituate, Massachusetts, where his death occurred September 24, 1662. Josiah, son of John Whitcomb, was born in 1638, united in marriage to Rebecca Waters, and the date of his decease was March 21, 1718. David, son of Josiah and Rebecca Whitcomb, was born in Scituate, Massachusetts, February 20, 1668, was united in marriage to Mary Fairbanks. Captain Joseph, son of David and Mary Whitcomb, was born in 1700, the place of his birth supposed to have been the town of Bolton, Massachusetts; he married Damarius Priest and subsequently removed to Swanzey, New Hampshire, where they resided until the death of Captain Whitcomb, which occurred in the ninety-third year of his age. Major Elisha, son of Captain Joseph and Damarius Whitcomb, was born about the year 1723, and after attaining young manhood enlisted for the war of the Revolution and was an active participant in the celebrated battle of Bunker Hill; he was united in marriage to Joanna Whitcomb, of Leominster, Massachusetts, and his death occurred September 17, 1814.

Salmon Densmore, son of Major Elisha and Joanna Whitcomb, was born in Swanzey, New Hampshire, March 19, 1776. After acquiring a common school education he learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed for many years in the town of Orange, Orange county, Vermont, whither he removed in 1805, and on May 15, 1806, he was united in marriage to Aruba Camp, who was born in Sharon, Connecticut, October 31, 1787. Their children were: Roxinda, born July 23, 1810; George W. C., born September 14, 1814; Emeline A., born September 18, 1818; Sarah C., born May 18, 1821; L. Waterman, born February 1, 1824; William Elbridge, born November 4, 1826; James Addison, born September 5, 1832. The father of these children died in Barre, Vermont, February 22, 1852, survived by his widow, who passed away at Brookfield, Vermont, October 4, 1867.

William Elbridge, son of Salmon and Aruba Whitcomb, was born in Orange, Orange county, Vermont, November 4, 1826, where he obtained a practical education in the district school. He then turned his attention to the trade of carpenter and joiner, which he thoroughly mastered, and for ten years he continued in this line of business. About the year 1852 he entered into partnership with his brother, Lyman Waterman, in the purchase of a sawmill located in the town of Barre,



W. E. Mitchell

Vermont, and which is now known by the name of the Phelps Mill; it was formerly the property of Benjamin Wood. In March, 1868, Mr. Whitcomb disposed of his interest in the mill, and in company with James M. Smith, Benjamin B. Cook, purchased a foundry and machine shop in North Barre, Vermont, and by the shrewd, energetic and high-principled manner in which they conducted their business affairs, well merited the wonderful success which they achieved in this enterprise; Mr. Whitcomb continued his interest in the business up to the time of his death.

Politically Mr. Whitcomb was a firm adherent of the principles of the Republican party, and was chosen by the citizens of the town of Barre to represent them in the state legislature for two terms; for five years he served in the capacity of commissioner, being appointed by the town of Barre to aid in the effort to secure proper railroad facilities for the people, and finally their efforts were crowned with success. He was one of the incorporators of the Granite Savings Bank and Trust Company at Barre, Vermont, and continuously served on the board of directors. He was prominently affiliated with Granite Lodge No. 35, F. & A. M., for over forty years.

On December 1, 1853, Mr. Whitcomb married Harriet Orville Wood, who was born in the town of Barre, Vermont, August 9, 1832, a daughter of Benjamin and Jennie Corey (Towne) Wood. They had one child, Will Alson Whitcomb. Mr. Whitcomb died January 10, 1900, having survived his wife a few years; her death occurred December 18, 1897.

Will Alson Whitcomb was born in Barre, Vermont, September 6, 1854, and acquired his literary education in the district schools and at Barre Academy. At the age of seventeen years he entered the machine works at North Barre, in which his father had an interest, and by faithful and close application to his duties he was soon in a position to aid in the management and advancement of the business. On January 19, 1893, he purchased the interest of Benjamin B. Cook in the firm and in 1900 he purchased the interest of James M. Smith, and later the business was transformed into a stock company with Mr. Whitcomb as president, which position he has most creditably and efficiently filled up to the present time (1903). Upon the death of his father he was elected to succeed him as director of the Granite Savings Bank and Trust Company. In politics he is a firm supporter of the men and measures advocated by the Republican party. Mr. Whitcomb is a member of Granite Lodge No. 35, F. & A. M.; Granite Chapter No. 26, K. T.; St. Aldemar Commandery No. 11; Mount Sinai Temple at Montpelier; and the Apollo Club of Montpelier, Vermont.

MERVIN P. VARNEY.

Mervin P. Varney, a prosperous business man of Bristol, Vermont, was born in Starksboro, this state, August 23, 1836, a descendant of a family which has resided in the state of Vermont for several generations. Hezekiah Varney, grandfather of Mervin P. Varney, was born in Vermont in 1775. After receiving such educational advantages as were afforded in the district schools of that day, he located in Starksboro, Vermont, and purchased the old homestead which is now occupied by his son-in-law, Hiram Perkins, who married Judith Varney. Mr. Varney devoted the remainder of his life to the cultivation of the soil, and was very successful in producing a general line of farm products. He married Miss Elizabeth Palmer, who was born in 1778, daughter of Enoch Palmer, who was one of the first settlers in the town of Monkton, Vermont. The following children were born to them: Anna, Sarah, Rachel, Jacob, Lydia, Mary, Enoch, Hannah and Judith Varney. The father of these children died in Monkton at the age of eighty-seven years.

Enoch Varney, son of Hezekiah, was born in Monkton, Vermont, October 5, 1808. His early years were spent in Monkton, where he acquired his education in the common schools; later he learned the trade of mason, which he followed successfully for a number of years. He bought and sold several farms, but spent his last thirty-five years on a farm in Bristol, which he cultivated while giving some time to his trade. He was an indefatigable worker, and his careful supervision of his property made it one of the most thrifty and desirable farms in the vicinity. In 1831 Mr. Varney married Miss Amanda Pease, born in Starksboro, Vermont, August 15, 1812, a daughter of Obed Pease, who

was born in Weston, Vermont, April 20, 1789. Mr. Varney's family included the following named children: Noble L., born December 15, 1832; Mervin P., August 15, 1836; Beulah S., September 12, 1841, now the wife of Mr. Myers, of Cornell, Illinois; Milo S., born March 24, 1843; Watson H., January 7, 1846, now a resident of Jewell, Kansas; and Carrie L., born November 4, 1855, wife of William Turner, of Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. Varney died in February, 1890, at the age of eighty-one years, and his wife's death occurred in January, 1890, in her seventy-eighth year.

Mervin Pease Varney, second son of Enoch and Amanda Varney, was reared and educated in Bristol, Vermont. When only nineteen years of age he was employed as a teacher in the district school, after which he removed to Salem, Illinois, where he resided for eleven years engaged in teaching, farming and speculating. Mr. Varney returned in 1870 to Bristol, Vermont, where he became prominently identified with the commercial and social interests of the town. He held the office of selectman from 1872 to 1875, was a member of the school board for a number of years, served on the prudential committee of the fire district. He became a member of the Free and Accepted Masons in Illinois, and while a resident of that state was one of its prominent members.

Soon after his return to Bristol, Mr. Varney engaged in building operations, and, during his residence here, has put up eighteen houses, all of which he has disposed of, except his pleasant home on Church street. In 1875 he opened a furniture store on Pleasant street and removed, three years later, to his present location, on the south side of Main street. The long time during which this enterprise has continued sufficiently indicates its success. The building occupied was erected by Mr. Varney.

On July 31, 1861, Mr. Varney married Miss Eliza Gilbreath, who was born November 8, 1837, a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Johnson) Gilbreath, of St. Lawrence county, New York, who were the parents of nine children, four of whom are now living, namely: Anna, wife of George Lovell; Fanny, Mrs. John Rouse; Mary, wife of Wesley Young; and Eliza, wife of Mervin P. Varney. The mother of these children died at the age of sixty-two years. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Varney: A. Watson, born July 5, 1863, graduated from Middlebury College in 1886, and is now engaged as principal of the high school at Burlington, Vermont; he married Harriet Bond; Lucinda, born December 29, 1868, died in infancy; and Enoch Warner, born November 27, 1875, married Miss Helen Hill. The family are faithful members and attendants of the Methodist Episcopal church, always willing to assist in all the work connected with it, and very charitable in their dealings. They occupy a high position in the social circles of Bristol, Vermont.

FRANK N. HILL.

Frank Nathaniel Hill, prominently identified for many years with the commercial interests of Bristol, Vermont, was born in Starksboro, Vermont, September 15, 1839. Samuel Hill, garndfather of Frank N. Hill, was born in New Hampshire, and acquired his education in the district schools of his native town (see W. N. Hill). About the year 1805 he located in Starksboro, Vermont, and for the remainder of his life followed the occupation of farming; he was a man of strong and marked characteristics, and an earnest worker in whatever effort was made to advance the interests of the town. He married a Miss Worth, who was born in New Hempshire in 1780; they had a family of ten children, all of whom are now deceased. Mr. Hill died in Starksboro at the age of seventy-eight years. They were faithful and earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Starksboro, Vermont.

Lionel Worth Hill, their son, was born in New Hampshire in 1805, but, his parents moving to Starksboro, Vermont, shortly after his birth, he was reared and educated in that town. After completing his studies he devoted his time and attention to agricultural pursuits, in which occupation he met with a marked degree of success; his farm was always neat and thrifty in appearance, indicating his careful supervision and the enterprise with which he prosecuted his labors. He took an active part in political affairs, and served his town in the capacity of selectman, town treasurer for a number of years, lister of the town, and chairman of that board. He was united

in marriage to Miss Lois Tasker, who was born in Barnstead, Vermont, in 1808, a daughter of Nathaniel Tasker. Three children were born to them, but Frank N. is the only survivor. They were active and devout members of the Free Will Baptist church of Starksboro, Vermont. Mr. Hill's death occurred when he had attained the age of eighty-four years.

Frank N. Hill, son of Lionel W. and Lois Hill, attended the public schools of Starksboro until he was sixteen years old, later pursued a course in the Hinesburg Academy and the Green Mountain Academy at Underhill Center. He followed the occupations of teaching school and farming in the town of Starksboro until he reached the age of twenty-five years. He then purchased a store at Starksboro, which he conducted successfully for twenty years. At the expiration of this period he sold his mercantile business and moved to his farm, and for a number of years was engaged in the production of a general line of farm produce. Later he disposed of this property to his son, and in 1890 removed to Bristol, Vermont, where he established his present flour and feed business. His store is well stocked with all kinds of grain, flour, feed, lime and fertilizer. His genial nature, combined with his long experience in business and distinct ability, quickly won for him many patrons, and his business increased rapidly from year to year. In his political affiliations, Mr. Hill is an adherent of the Republican party, and at the age of twenty-five years he was elected representative of the town of Starksboro, and re-elected the following year. He served as the first constable of the town, a position which he filled for fourteen years, was town treasurer, lister for a number of years, served on the board of selectmen, and for ten years acted in the capacity of justice of the peace. He served as delegate to a number of different conventions. It was chiefly through the instrumentality of the selectmen of Bristol, of whom Mr. Hill was chairman, that three iron bridges were constructed, the wooden bridges having been destroyed the previous spring. Mr. Hill was a member and a supporter of the Free Will Baptist church of Starksboro, Vermont, while living in that town.

In 1861 Mr. Hill married Miss Jeanette D. Heath, who was born in Cabot, Vermont, in 1841, a daughter of Converse and Betsey (Smith) Heath, whose family consisted of the following named children: Adeline, wife of Homer C. Hopkins, of Montpelier, Vermont; Emeline, widow of Willard F. Badger, of Lowell, Massachusetts; Betsy, wife of Henry A. McCrillis, now deceased; and Jeanette D., wife of Frank N. Hill. The mother of these children died in Bristol at the mature old age of ninety-three years. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hill, namely: Nellie, born in 1862, married Harry Gassett, of Boston, Massachusetts, who later, his health failing, removed to Denver, Colorado, remained there two or three years, when, not receiving the benefit he was seeking, he returned to Boston, Massachusetts, where he died in February, 1903; Fred F., born September 18, 1868, now engaged in farming in Starksboro, Vermont, was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ellison, and their child, Merle Blanche Hill, was born in May, 1890; and Lois Tasker, third child of F. N. and Jeanette D. Hill, born in June, 1881, is the wife of Henry Landon, who is engaged in the livery business in Bristol, Vermont. Mr. Hill erected a handsome residence on the corner of Maple and Pleasant streets, one of the finest in the town, where the family entertain their many friends and acquaintances. Mr. Hill is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Bristol.

FRED LANDON.

Fred Landon, one of the representative citizens of Bristol, Vermont, was born in South Hero, Vermont, May 16, 1834, a son of Abner B. and Minerva Landon. Thaddeus Landon, his grandfather, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, and removed to South Hero, Vermont, where he engaged in the occupation of farming, and met with such success in this undertaking that he decided to spend the remainder of his life there. He was united in marriage to Miss Anna Baldwin, and eight children were born of this union, all of whom are now deceased with the exception of John, who resides in the town of South Hero, Vermont. Mr. Landon died at the age of seventy-eight years, and his wife passed away in her seventy-sixth year.

Abner B. Landon, son of Thaddeus Landon, was born June 16, 1802, in South Hero, and re-

ceived his education in the district schools of the town. Having been reared upon a farm, he understood thoroughtly every detail connected with farm work, and so chose that occupation for his life work. In politics he was formerly a Whig, but later joined the ranks of the Republican party. He took an active interest in all the affairs of the town, and served as selectman and lister for many years, besides being chosen to represent the town in the state legislature. September 23, 1824, he was joined in marriage to Miss Minerva P. Phelps, who was born June 18, 1801, in South Hero, daughter of Solomon Phelps, a farmer of that town. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Landon, six of whom are still living, namely: Franklin, now a resident of Colchester, Vermont; Ruth, wife of Henry L. Wood, of Georgia, Vermont; Fred, further mentioned below; Charles C., who resides on the old homestead; Jed, a resident of Atkinson, Nebraska; and William, who resides in Georgia, Vermont. The mother of these children died at the age of eighty years. Mr. Landon passed away September 10, 1861, aged fifty-nine years.

Fred Landon, second son of Abner B. and Minerva Landon, acquired his education in the district schools of South Hero, Vermont. His boyhood and young manhood days were spent upon the farm in assisting his father in the management of it, and even after the latter's death he still continued his work on the farm until 1866, when he removed to Clarksville, Virginia, where he was engaged for three years in the buying and selling of real estate. At the expiration of this time he located in Bristol, where he was interested in the photograph business for four years. He was then appointed postmaster of that town, and so faithfully did he perform the duties of the office that he was retained in that position for nine years under two appointments. He then commenced to lay the foundation for his present extensive business of dealer in horses, carriages, sleighs and harness; he also, in addition to this, conducts a large trade in lumber, brick and slate. His business prospered from the beginning until now he has the largest trade in that section of the country, and has handled more horses than any other man. He has built a commodious residence, also all the buildings where he conducts his business. He keeps about fifteen horses constantly on hand for livery service.

Mr. Landon is a Republican in politics, and he has been honored by his townsmen by being elected to fill various offices of trust and responsibility; he represented the town in the state legislature for the year 1898, and has served as a delegate in the state and county conventions. He is a member of the Libanus Lodge, F. & A. M., of Bristol, and his family are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Bristol.

In 1859 Mr. Landon was united in marriage to Miss Melissa Gardiner, who was born in Stockport, New York, daughter of the Rev. Simeon S. Gardiner, who preached the gospel for many years in both New York and Vermont, in which latter state he was well and favorably known. His wife was Miss Margaret Caroline Van Dusen, and two children were born to them: Melissa, now the wife of Fred Landon, and Henry, who is a resident of Bristol, Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Landon have three children living, having lost two by death. Mattie, the eldest, resides in Monkton. Ellsworth conducts a tailoring business in Chicago, Illinois. Henry is associated in business with his father. Lulu C., the third, died April 23, 1902, while the wife of Charles F. Rockwood, of Burlington, Vermont. Gardiner, the fourth, died at the age of thirteen years.

ORVILLE HALE RICHARDSON.

The Hon. Orville Hale Richardson, of Montpelier, Vermont, is a representative of a family whose origin is of greater antiquity than can be claimed by but few in New England. Amos Richardson, the founder of the American branch of the family, came from England in the earliest period of the Massachusetts Bay colony, and found a home in the town of Boston when that stronghold of Puritanism was in its most primitive state. It is not improbable that his arrival took place about the time when the settlement was at the height of its orthodox indignation against the heresis of Mrs. Anne Hutchinson, who numbered among her friends and sympathizers "young Sir Harry Vane," then the governor of the colony, and John Underhill, the famous



O H Richardson

Indian fighter, whose signal services as a soldier of the colony are commemorated in the verses of Whittier. It is known for a certainty that in 1640 Amos Richardson was a resident of Boston, the site of the house being on what is now Washington street, just north of the Old South church. In 1866 he removed to Stonington, Connecticut, where he was elected representative in the general court, and also acted as the agent of Governor Winthrop for New England. No other details of his life have reached us, but it is evident from these facts that he was a man of high standing in the community. Among his descendants, those named in the following generations have been especially prominent in the annals of New England.

Ira Richardson, Sr., son of Lemuel Richardson, was born January 23, 1788, in Massachusetts, and removed early in life to the town of Waitsfield, Washington county, Vermont, where he was one of the pioneers, following for many years the occupation of a farmer. Mr. Richardson was largely instrumental in the building up of the town, of which he was one of the most influential citizens. He was a man whose ability and integrity commanded the respect and confidence of his neighbors, and caused him to be elected to most of the offices in their gift. Mr. Richardson married Rachel Durkee, who was born October 27, 1795. He died in the town of Fayston, December 16, 1844, in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

Ira Richardson, Jr., son of Ira, Sr., and Rachel (Durkee) Richardson, was born October 6, 1816, in Waitsfield, Vermont, and received his education in the common schools of his native town, where, after leaving school, he found employment in a store. Later, Mr. Richardson engaged, on his own account, in the manufacture of lumber, in which he was very successful, being also a dealer in merchandise and conducting a tannery. This business, which grew to large proportions and included very extensive dealings, was managed by Mr. Richardson with consummate ability, joined to knowledge theoretical and practical and enforced by strict attention to details. Politically Mr. Richardson was in his early life a Whig, but joined the Republican party at the time of its organization, remaining ever after one of its most ardent supporters. He was very active in public affairs, and his townsmen testified to the honor in which they held him by electing him to various offices of trust and responsibility. In 1856 and again in 1866 he represented the town of Waitsfield in the state legislature, and also represented Washington county in the state senate. In 1868 and 1869 he served as assistant judge for Washintgon county. The manner in which he fulfilled the duties of these offices more than justified the high estimate formed of his abilities and the high regard felt for his character by his fellow citizens. Mr. Richardson was an active member of the Methodist church, foremost in every benevolent enterprise, and ever ready to aid, to the utmost of his power, all charitable associations and projects.

Mr. Richardson married, April 6, 1843, Harriet, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Campbell) Chapman, of Fayston, in which town Harriet was born, January 6, 1818. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson were the parents of the following named children: a son, born August 28, 1844, who died in infancy; Calvin Clinton, born, as were all the other children, in Waitsfield, Vermont, October 6, 1845, now residing in Minneapolis, Minnesota; Ira Edward, born March 7, 1848, also residing in Minneapolis, Minnesota; Clarence Milton, born November 20, 1849, a resident of Waitsfield, Vermont; Orville Hale, mentioned at length hereinafter; Meriden Lee, born September 6, 1854, now living in Waitsfield, Vermont; and Harriet Elizabeth, born March 7, 1857, died September 20, 1861. Mr. Richardson died December 17, 1877, deeply and sincerely regretted, not only by his family and near friends, but by the whole community, to which he had so long given the example of an honorable and fearless citizen, faithful in the discharge of every duty and ever foremost in all enterprises having for their object the advancement of the public welfare. His character, as a business man, a public official and a member of society, was such as to command in the highest degree the affection and veneration of all who were brought within the circle of his influence. Mrs. Richardson survived her husband several years, dying August 8, 1882, in the sixty-fifth year of her age.

Orville Hale Richardon, son of Ira, Jr., and Harriet (Chapman) Richardson, was born July

7, 1852, in the town of Waitsfield, Washington county, Vermont, and received his education in the public schools of his native town. At the age of nineteen he began his business career by transferring freight from Waitsfield to Middlesex by team, following this occupation for about three years. At the end of that time he engaged in the lumber business, conducting it for six years in his native town, and then removing to the town of Warren, Vermont, where for three years he pursued the same calling, transferring his business at the expiration of the last named period to Middlesex, in the same state. In this town he successfuly conducted his business until October, 1895, when he formed a partnerhip with S. D. Allen, under the firm name of Allen & Richardson, and engaged in the lumber business in the city of Barre. In January, 1902, the partnership was dissolved, and on April 4, of that year, Mr. Richardson purchased Brown's mills, situated on Dog river, two miles from the city of Montpelier, on the Northfield road, in the town of Berlin. Here he engaged extensively in the manufacture of lumber, the product of his mills being about eighteen thousand feet per day, which he disposes of both at wholesale and retail. During these years, in the course of which Mr. Richardson several times transferred his business from one place to another, he resided for three years and a half at Middlesex, and then settled in the city of Montpelier, where he has since made his home.

In politics Mr. Richardson is a Republican, and in 1896 and 1897 was elected alderman of the second ward of the city of Montpelier, the citizens of which chose him, September 2, 1902, to represent them in the state legislature. In the session of that year he served on the committee of ways and means and the committee on manufactures. He is a member of Vermont Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., at Montpelier.

Mr. Richardson married, March 13, 1877, Alice M. Wilder, born August 1, 1856, in the town of Waitsfield, Washington county, Vermont, daughter of Captain Orcas C. and Mary Elizabeth (Holden) Wilder. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson are the parents of one child: Carolyn Mary, born May 16, 1878, in Fayston, Vermont, educated at the Montpelier Seminary, at Montpelier, and at the Goddard Seminary, in Barre, Vermont. Mr. Richardson is a competent business man, manifesting in the unassuming but thorough manner in which he discharges his duties as an official and a citizen, traits of character which have been conspicuous in generations of his ancestors.

FRED GRANT HASKINS.

Fred Grant Haskins, the popular and reliable postmaster of Bristol, Vermont, was born in that town, September 3, 1864, a grandson of Henry Haskins, who was born August 24, 1798, in Connecticut and received his education in the common schools of his native town; later he removed to New Hampshire, where he remained for a short period of time and previous to 1840, located in Mooretown, Vermont. After the great flood at that place, he settled in Bristol, Vermont, where he spent the remainder of his life, except the last year, which was passed in Lincoln. He was a farmer by occupation. He married Miss Ursula Chapman, born in Lyme, New Hampshire, November 11, 1803, and eight children were born to them, four of whom are now living: Selinda, widow of Aaron Moody, of Lincoln, Vermont, was born August 23, 1825; Elias M., born November 10, 1837, is now a resident of Zion City, Illinois; Joseph is mentioned below; and Alvira, born May 15, 1836, is now the wife of Charles Dale, of Mooretown, Vermont. The father of these children died May 1, 1877, at the age of seventy-eight years, and his wife passed away April 13, 1876, at the age of seventy-two years. All save one of their children grew to maturity. William, born December 20, 1823, died August 20, 1867, leaving a son, Charles. The others died unmarried.

Joseph Haskins, son of Henry Haskins, was born in Bristol, Vermont, March 25, 1841. He acquired his literary education in the common schools of the village, and after completing his studies, learned the trade of house-painter, which he followed for a number of years. Subsequently he entered the employ of the Bristol Manufacturing Company, in the capacity of foreman of the finishing department, and this position he has retained for thirty-five years. He was married July 3, 1859, to Miss Marietta Tucker, born in Warren, Vermont, November 3, 1839,

daughter of James Davis and Roxana (Herrick) Tucker. Four children were born of this union, two of whom are still living: Josephine Olive, born May 17, 1860, of Bristol, Vermont; and Fred Grant Haskins. The mother of these children passed away February 8, 1903. She was a faithful and zealous member of the Baptist church of Bristol.

Fred Grant Haskins, only son of Joseph and Marietta Haskins, obtained his preliminary education in the common schools of Bristol, and this was supplemented by a course of study in the local academy. After attaining young manhood he was employed for three years in the finishing department of the Bristol Manufacturing Company, the following four years he was engaged in the dry-goods trade with N. F. Dunshee. He then removed to Waltham, Massachusetts, and entered the furnishing goods department of a large emporium, where he remained as salesman for two years, after which he returned to Bristol and again entered the employ of Mr. Dunshee, where he remained for three years. In 1893 Mr. Haskins went to Chicago, during the progress of the World's Fair, and was employed there in the capacity of salesman in a tailoring establishment for eight months. He then returned to Mr. Dunshee's store in Bristol and remained with him until April 1, 1898, when he secured his present position of postmaster through the influence of Mr. Dunshee, his former employer. Mr. Haskins served in this capacity for four years and performed the duties of his office in so creditable a manner that at the expiration of his term he was re-appointed to serve a second term, which will expire in the year 1906. He has one clerk to assist him in the discharge of his duties. Mr. Haskins is a firm adherent of the principles of the Republican party. He is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has held the office of financial secretary of Bristol Lodge, No. 36, of that order. For a number of years he acted as first assistant foreman of the local hose company, and during two years he served as foreman; he has also been a member of the Postmasters' Association of New England since it was first organized, in 1901.

On August 10, 1890, Mr. Haskins was married at Waltham, Massachusetts, to Miss Minnie Fuller, who was born August 10, 1866, in De Kalb, Illinois, daughter of William Fuller, a native of Essex county, New York, who began life when a very young man in the west and became a successful farmer and extensive stock-raiser. He was also the owner of a large amount of real estate. His wife, Eleanor Campbell, is a native of Buffalo, New York, and now resides at De Kalb, Illinois. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Haskins are: Rae F., born March 29, 1891, and Effie I., born August 28, 1892. The family are faithful and consistent members and attendants of the Baptist church of Bristol, and take an active part in all the work connected with it.

J. JULIAN DUMAS.

J. Julian Dumas, engaged as a broker in the general insurance business in Bristol, Vermont, was born April 21, 1840, in Waitsfield, Washington county, Vermont. Morris Dumas, grandfather of Julian Dumas, was the son of a native Frenchman, who emigrated to Canada. He was born in Canada and after acquiring an education in the common schools was engaged as a general laborer and cooper for a number of years. In 1838 he settled in Waitsfield, Vermont, and by his honorable and upright character easily won the confidence and respect with all whom he came in contact. He married Miss Charlotte Butigie, who was born in Canada; they reared a large family of children, only two of whom are living at the present time: Edmond, of Waterbury Center, Vermont, and Elizabeth, wife of John Carpenter. The father of these children died in Burlington, at the extreme old age of eighty-four years, and his wife died in her eighty-fifth year, at Waitsfield.

Julian Dumas, father of J. Julian Dumas, was born in Chamberlain, Canada, where he was reared and received his education. In 1836 he located in Waitsfield, Vermont, where he followed his trade of cabinet-maker and joiner for a number of years; being an experienced and skilled workman, he commanded good wages, and was enabled, in 1880, to retire from the active duties of life. He then removed to Bristol, Vermont, where he spent the remainder of his days. He married Miss Adelaide Rousseau, who was born

in Canada, and the following named children were born to them: Adelaide, residing in Toronto, Canada; J. Julian, of Bristol, Vermont; Emily, of Waitsfield, Vermont, married John Barber; Addie, wife of Eaton A. Heath, a resident of Warren, Vermont; Leon, of Springfield, Massachusetts; Serena, of Cambridge, Massachusetts; Cassimer, of Rochester, New York; George, of Cambridge, Massachusetts; and Romaine, of Bowmansville, Ontario. Mr. Dumas died February 9, 1893, at the age of seventy-nine years, and his wife's death occurred in 1877 in her sixty-third year.

Joseph Julian Dumas, eldest son of Julian and Adelaide Dumas, attended the common schools of Waitsfield, and after completing his studies he learned the cabinet-maker's trade, with his father as preceptor. In 1855 he removed to Vergennes, Vermont, and from September, 1855, to October, 1858, he worked at his trade; he then resided for a short period of time in Cavendish, Waitsfield and Warren, where he was engaged as a joiner. In November, 1859, he located in Bristol, where he worked at his trade of cabinet-maker until December 23, of the same year, when he went to St. Johns, province of Quebec, Canada, where he learned the French language, remaining there until May 6, 1862. He then returned to Waitsfield, Vermont, and for a few months was engaged in the joiner business, and on August 16, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Thirteenth Vermont Regiment, under the command of General Stanton; he participated in the battle of Gettysburg, and after serving his country for eleven months was honorably discharged July 21, 1863. He returned to Waitsfield, Vermont, where he remained until August 10, 1863, when he located in Boston, Massachusetts, and was engaged with the Chickering Sons' Piano Company until January 18, 1869; he had a contract for the work and engaged the services of twenty-nine men. In April, 1876, Mr. Dumas returned to Bristol and was actively connected with the Bristol Manufacturing Company until May 1, 1880; one year of this time he was in complete charge of the machinery department. He then went to New York city, where he was engaged in making piano cases for the firm of Baer Brothers; he acted in the capacity of superintendent of the factory, having charge on an average of one hundred and sixty-five men. He remained there until May, 1882, when he returned to Bristol, Vermont, and engaged in the builders' supply trade, which he conducted until July, 1888, when his health failed, and the following year he disposed of his business. He then entered into the insurance business and later became a broker of general insurance; he represents the Phoenix and Hartford Fire Insurance Company, the Continental of New York, the Boston, Pennsylvania, Traders of Chicago, State Mutual and Union Mutual of Vermont, Travelers Accident of Hartford, and also the United States Fidelity & Guarantee Company of Baltimore, American Fidelity Company of Montpelier, Vermont, and a number of other companies. Mr. Dumas was the first commissioned insurance agent in Bristol, Vermont. He is vice president of the Addison and Chittenden Counties Underwriters' Association, and was elected the first treasurer of the village of Bristol upon its incorporation in 1903. Politically Mr. Dumas is a Republican, and fraternally he is a prominent member of the Masonic order, being a member of Libanus Lodge No. 47, A. F. & A. M., of Bristol, in which he has held the office of chaplain for a number of years; he is a member of Gifford Chapter No. 23. R. A. M., has held all the offices and served as high priest for three years; a member of Munsill Council No. 15, R. & S. M., and has held the office of deputy master; a member of Mt. Calvary Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, and also of Bristol Lodge No. 36, I. O. O. F. March 17, 1863, Mr. Dumas was initiated into Franklin Lodge No. 23, of Boston. He held the office of treasurer for three years in the local lodge, and served as past grand at the institution of the local lodge of the Daughters of Rebekah. He was formerly connected with Massasoit Encampment of Boston, was a charter member of Boston Encampment and later a charter member of Bristol Encampment No. 31, I. O. O. F.; and has acted as treasurer of the latter named encampment since its organization. He is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, being one of the oldest members in this section; was mustered in Post Severance of Boston, Massachusetts, in 1866, and later joined Walter C. Dunton Post No. 110 of Bristol.

On October 12, 1870, Mr. Dumas married Miss Emma I. Tenney, daughter of Sylvanus Tenney, of Northfield, Vermont, and one child, Evelyn Dumas, was born to them. The latter resides at home and has been engaged for the past eight years as a teacher in the schools of Bristol, Vermont. Mrs. Dumas died January 14, 1882, at the age of thirty-two years, and on May 16, 1883, Mr. Dumas contracted an alliance with Miss Sarah M. Taggart, born in Charlotte, Vermont, daughter of John and Betsey M. Taggart. John Taggart was born in Ferrisburg, Vermont, February 14, 1819, a son of John Taggart, who followed the occupation of farming all his life, and died in the year 1825. John Taggart, Sr., married Melora Prindle. Betsey M. Taggart is a daughter of Benjamin and Sally (Hemenway) Skiff. The latter was a daughter of Asa Hemenway, who was born in Massachusetts, and his wife, Sally Nicholson. John Taggart, Jr., learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, which he pursued successfully for over twenty years. In April, 1856, he purchased a farm in Charlotte, which he operated for the remainder of his life. He married Miss Betsey M. Skiff, born in Bridport, Vermont, November 26, 1822, a daughter of Benjamin H. Skiff, who followed agricultural pursuits in Connecticut, and who died at the age of forty years. Mr. Taggart died in 1901, at the age of eighty-two years. Mrs. Dumas, previous to her marriage with J. Julian Dumas, was engaged in teaching school for sixteen years. All the family are faithful and zealous members of the Baptist church at Bristol, Vermont, in which Mr. Dumas acts in the capacity of deacon.

LESTER A. BRYANT.

Lester Andrews Bryant, a successful agriculturist of Lincoln, Vermont, was born in Worcester, Vermont, June 21, 1839, a son of Israel and Olive (Andrews) Bryant, the former named having been born in Duxbury, Vermont, where he received his education and later removed to Middlesex, where he engaged in the production of a general line of garden products. He remained there for many years and finally located in Lincoln, Vermont, where he spent the last fourteen years of his life. He was united in marriage to Miss Olive Andrews, who was born in Calais, Vermont, a daughter of Joseph Andrews, who was a prominent farmer in Calais all his life. Five children were born of this union, namely: Irene, wife of S. M. Carpenter, of Chelsea, Vermont; Lester A.; Mary E.; Lewis W., a resident of Templeton, Massachusetts; and Lucy Ann, now deceased. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bryant were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Lincoln, Vermont.

Lester A. Bryant, oldest son of Israel and Olive Bryant, spent his early years in the town of Worcester, where he acquired his education in the common schools. His mother died when he was only eleven years of age, and he remained in the town of Worcester until he attained his thirteenth year, when he removed to Tunbridge and engaged in agricultural pursuits until he reached his majority. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted as a private in Company D, Twelfth Regiment, Second Army Corps, and served his country for nine months. He participated in the battle of Gettysburg, and was honorably discharged from the service in 1863. He then went west, where he engaged in farming for four years; he spent the following two years in White River Junction, engaged in the livery stable and hotel business. In 1869 he located in Lincoln, Vermont, where he purchased a farm which consisted of one hundred and twenty-five acres of land, which he devoted to general farming, meeting with a large measure of success in this undertaking.

Mr. Bryant is a staunch and firm adherent of the principles of the Republican party and has served as delegate to a number of conventions, both county and state; for two years he served as selectman, and for fifteen years held the position of lister, a longer period than it was ever held by any other man. He was also clerk of the board for a number of years, and his name appeared on the McCullough ticket, in 1900, as a candidate for representative, when he polled a large number of votes. He is a prominent member of Garfield Post No. 62, G. A. R., of Lincoln, where he has held the office of commander, and at the present time is acting in the capacity of adjutant.

In 1869 Mr. Bryant was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Delphy, born in New Haven, Vermont, a daughter of Mitchell Delphy, a suc-

cessful farmer of Lincoln, Vermont, where his death occurred about 1880. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bryant, of whom two grew up: Angie L., who is employed as a teacher; and Frederick H., who was graduated from a law school, and is now practicing in Malone, New York.

GEORGE W. SNEDEN.

George W. Sneden, of Bristol, Vermont, who is employed in the capacity of pension attorney and collection agent, was born at Weybridge, Vermont, October 2, 1839, a son of James T. and Artemisia (Gulley) Sneden. The family is said to be of English and Dutch extraction. James T. Sneden was born May 7, 1808, in New Jersey, where he obtained his early education in his native town. When quite a small boy he removed with his widowed mother and two sisters to the town of Weybridge, where he learned the trade of wheelwright, which he pursued successfully both there and at Addison. Subsequently he removed to New Haven, Vermont, where he engaged in the occupation of farming up to a short time before his death. He died December 9, 1893, at the home of a son in Waltham. He was united in marriage to Miss Artemisia Gulley, who was born April 17, 1806, in Addison, Vermont, and died July 17, 1892. They had a family of four children, three of whom are living: James, the eldest, died December 8, 1902; George W.; Eliza E., widow of Manville Keeler, a farmer of New Haven, Oswego county, New York; Martha M., wife of Elihu Kingsley, a prominent citizen of New Haven, Vermont.

George W. Sneden, second son of James T. and Artemisia Sneden, attended the common schools of New Haven, Vermont, and later was a student in the academy there and high school at Vergennes, Vermont. After completing his education he was employed as teacher in the common schools of that vicinity, where he remained until the year 1861, when, his country being in need of his services, he enlisted in April of that year. He was the first man in New Haven to respond to President Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand three months' men, and joined Company I, First Vermont Regiment. At the expiration of his term he was honorably discharged from the service, but re-enlisted in June of the same year in Company C, Ninth Vermont Regiment, and was attached to the Ninth, Eighteenth, and later to the Twenty-fourth Army Corps. For his bravery on the field of battle he was promoted to the rank of sergeant, then to first sergeant and later to that of second lieutenant. The regiment passed through Harper's Ferry and was captured September 15, 1862. Lieutenant Sneden saw considerable service during the progress of the war, and participated in the following named battles: Newport Barracks, February 2, 1864; Chapin's Farm, September 29 and 30, 1864; Fair Oaks, Virginia, October 27, 1864; and he was at the fall of Richmond, April 3, 1865. He resigned after the war ended, in May, 1865, and returned to the town of New Haven, where he pursued his trade of wheelwright and joiner. Subsequently he was engaged in the milling business in Weybridge and finally, in 1887, located in Bristol, where he first conducted a mill and subsequently a feed store, and later engaged in his present business of pension attorney and collection agent. Self-reliance, energy and honesty are the traits of character to which may be attributed the success which has crowned his efforts.

In his political affiliations, Mr. Sneden is a Republican, and he has served as town grand juror for a number of years. He has been a member of Libanus Lodge No. 47, F. & A. M., for four years, and served on its financial committee and is now secretary. Both he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star Chapter, of which his wife acts in the capacity of worthy matron. He is a prominent member of Walter C. Dunton Post No. 110, G. A. R., in which he has been commander and held several other offices. He is also aide-de-camp and assistant inspector of the department staff of the state of Vermont. Mr. Sneden takes an active interest in the temperance organizations of the town, and the members of his family are consistent members of the Baptist church of Bristol, Vermont.

March 20, 1865, Mr. Sneden was united in marriage to Miss Marcia L. Evans, born in Randolph, Vermont, a daughter of John Evans. Three children were born of this union: Albert E., the eldest, died in 1877 at the age of nineteen years; Merle B., born in Starksboro, Vermont,

resides in Niles, California, and is engaged in the drug business there; Claude M., born in Weybridge, Vermont, is a student in the medical college of Baltimore, Maryland. The mother of these children died November 3, 1893, and Mr. Sneden subsequently contracted an alliance with Miss Seraph C. Prime, who was born in Bristol, Vermont.

FRANK T. BRIGGS, M. D.

Dr. Frank T. Briggs, general practitioner of Bristol, Vermont, was born in Bath, New York, February 16, 1865, a son of Darwin and Elmira Briggs. Tyler Briggs, father of Darwin Briggs, was born in Slatersville, Rhode Island, where he received his education. Desiring to become a member of the medical fraternity, he accordingly pursued a course of study in medicine, and after securing his degree of Doctor of Medicine, commenced the practice of his profession in Woonsocket, where he spent the remainder of his life, in the full enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice.

Darwin Briggs was born June 30, 1823, and was reared in the town of Woonsocket. After acquiring his education in the common schools he learned the trade of a machinist and engineer, and later secured a position as locomotive engineer on the road running from Chatham to New York. He was subsequently employed on western railroads, including both the Northern and Southern Pacific, and also on the Vermont Central, where was employed for many years. When about sixty years old he settled at Franklin, Massachusetts, where in early life he had married Miss Elmira Brown, and the following named children were born of this union: Stella, wife of Daniel W. Whiting, of Franklin, Massachusetts; Abbie, wife of C. C. Bailey, of Woonsocket, Rhode Island; Frank T., of this review; and Ida, who resides with her mother. One son and two daughters died in childhood. The family are consistent members and attendants of the Methodist Episcopal church. The father of these children died September 15, 1896, in Franklin, Massachusetts, at the age of seventy-three years, and is survived by his widow, who is still a resident of that town.

Dr. Frank Tyler Briggs, only surviving son of Darwin and Elmira Briggs, received his early education in the common schools of Franklin, Massachusetts, and then entered Dean Academy, of the same town; later he pursued a course of study in Bowdoin College, Maine, and was graduated from the Medical College of Baltimore, Maryland, in 1897, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Shortly after completing his medical course he located in Bristol, Vermont, where he commenced a general practice of medicine and surgery, and being a man of unswerving integrity and honor he has gained and retained the confidence and respect of his fellow men, being recognized as one of the leading citizens and prominent practitioners of that town, with whose interests he is fully in accord.

On July 24, 1890, Dr. Briggs was united in marriage to Miss Mabelle Braman, born in Walpole, Massachusetts, a daughter of George and Frances Braman, both of whom were life-long residents of Massachusetts. Dr. Briggs is a member of the Phi Chi Medical Society, and is prominently identified with the Masonic order, being a member of Libanus Lodge and Gifford Chapter, of Bristol and Mt. Calvary Commandery, K. T., of Middlebury. He is also identified with Bristol Lodge and Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being past chief patriarch of the latter body. He is past regent of Mt. Nebo Council, No. 707, Royal Arcanum, of Medfield, Massachusetts, being also a member of the grand lodge of that order; and is examining surgeon and treasurer of the local court of the Independent Order of Foresters. The Doctor and his family are members of the Daughters of Rebekah, and of the Baptist church of Bristol, Vermont.

WILBUR E. HANKS.

Wilbur Edson Hanks, a prominent merchant anl man of affairs of Bristol, Vermont, belongs to a family which has been, for several generations, represented in the state. Alvin Hanks, his grandfather, was one of the early settlers of Vermont, whither he went from New Hampshire. In his new place of abode he did the work of a pioneer, clearing and then cultivating the land whereon he resided. He married Betsey Clifford and was the father of eight children, five of

whom are still living: Arzy, residing in Rochester, Vermont; Mary, who is the widow Hussy, and lives in Averill, Massachusetts; Alvin, who resides in Warren, Vermont; Harvey, a resident of Bristol, Vermont; and Betsey Ann, the wife of Simon N. Gould, and resides in Randolph, Vermont. Mr. Hanks died when seventy years of age, and his wife survived to the age of eighty.

Benjamin Hanks, son of Alvin and Betsey (Clifford) Hanks, was born in Lincoln, and all his life followed the business of a farmer and lumber merchant, owning a number of mills, and conducting an extensive business. He was a Republican in politics and enjoyed in a high degree the respect and confidence of his neighbors, being called upon to fill the office of lister for two years and that of selectman for the same period. He married Mary J. Bagley, born in Warren, Vermont, daughter of Daniel Bagley. The last named was born in Hartland, Vermont, later removed to Warren, and thence to Lincoln, where he died at the age of eighty years. Mrs. Hanks was one of a family of six children, two of whom are still living: Walter and Melissa. The mother of these children died at eighty years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Hanks were the parents of six children, five of whom are living: Wilbur E., mentioned below; Forester, residing in Huntington, Vermont; Alvy, living in Albany, New York; Eugenia W., a resident of Randolph, Vermont; and Judson, who lives in Richmond, Vermont. Mrs. Hanks, who died at the age of sixty, was a member of the Christian church. Mr. Hanks was sixty-seven years old at the time of his death.

Wilbur E. Hanks, son of Benjamin and Mary J. (Bagley) Hanks, was born January 1, 1849, in Lincoln, Vermont, where he received his education in the town schools. At the age of twenty-one he began life as a farmer, working by the month, and at the end of three years bought a saw and general lumber mill, conducting that business eight years, during which time he was so successful that at the expiration of the time mentioned he bought out a store in Lincoln, which he conducted, in conjunction with his mill and lumber business, for two years. Feeling the need of a wider field for his enterprises, Mr. Hanks sold both store and mill and removed to Huntington, where he bought two mills and several hundred acres of timbered land. Later he bought another mill, cutting timber from his land for the three which he then owned. In the course of time he purchased other tracts of land, becoming at last the owner of about thirty-two hundred acres, half of which, as well as one of his mills, he has recently sold. Mr. Hanks is the proprietor of a very extensive business, giving employment, in cutting timber and operating mills, to twenty-five men throughout the year, and this force during the busy season is increased to fifty. Mr. Hanks manufactures clapboards and staves, for which he finds his principal markets in Boston and New York. In 1890 he moved to Bristol, where he built the beautiful house on Pleasant street which is now his home.

In politics Mr. Hanks is a Republican, and has acted for three years as chairman of the board of selectmen. His townsmen have further testified to the esteem in which they hold him by sending him, in 1888, to represent them in the state legislature, and by re-nominating him for the same office in 1902. He has always taken an active interest in everything pertaining to the political welfare of the community, and consented, notwithstanding all the cares of his business life, to act as a delegate to the county and state conventions, and to serve on town and county committees. He is a charter member of Libanus Lodge No. 49, F. & A. M., and a member of Bristol Lodge No. 36, I. O. O. F. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Bristol, of which he is now a director, and is a member of the Baptist church in Lincoln.

In 1870 Mr. Hanks married Eliza A. Merrill, daughter of David and Sarah A. (Caldwell) Merrill. Mr. Merrill was a farmer and passed his entire life on a large farm in Lincoln. He was born in 1810, and died in 1853. His wife was a native of New Hampshire, born January 1, 1823, and died in Lincoln April 10, 1902. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Merrill consisted of three children, all of whom are living: Jane, who married Sargent Sewell, of Lincoln, Vermont; Alfred, residing in Lincoln; and Eliza A., mentioned above as the wife of Wilbur E. Hanks. Mr. and Mrs. Hanks are the parents of two children, the elder of whom, Gertrude, became the wife

of Burton A. Atkins, a druggist of Bristol, and has three children: Norma, and Wilbur and Wilva, twins. Clayton married Katherine Ward, and is in business with his father as a bookkeeper.

WILLIAM ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

In the history of the business interests of Addison county the name of William A. Lawrence occupies a conspicuous place, for through many years he has been one of the leading factors of the locality, progressive, enterprising and persevering. Such qualities always win success, and Mr. Lawrence is now known as the most extensive dealer in horses in the Green Mountain state. His birth occurred in Monkton, Vermont, on the 21st of September, 1856, where his paternal grandfather, Josiah Lawrence, was engaged in the tilling of the soil for many years, having come to this state from Connecticut. Orrin Lawrence, the father of our subject, was born December 4, 1798, in Monkton, and he also followed agricultural pursuits as a life occupation, his labors being ended in death November 21, 1880. His wife, who was in her maindenhood Lucy Blazo, represented one of the oldest families in the east, and her birth occurred in Starksboro, this state. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence became the parents of eight children, six of whom grew to years of maturity, as follows: Milo C., now a resident of Hinesburg, Vermont; Lucy, who became the wife of Samuel D. O'Brien, of Lincoln, Vermont; Myron P., of Leadville, Colorado, where he is engaged in mining; Ruby, deceased; Sylvia, the wife of S. C. Poor, of Stowe, Vermont; and William A., of this review. Mrs. Lawrence passed away June 2, 1884, at the age of seventy-seven years and for over fifty years she was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. For fifty-three years she and her husband traveled the journey of life together, sharing with each other in its trials, joys and sorrows, and they lived to celebrate their golden wedding.

William A. Lawrence was reared in Monkton, receiving his elementary education in its schools, and later became a student in the high school of Vergennes. After completing his education he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, continuing on the old homestead farm until 1881, when he came to Bristol and began speculating in cattle, horses and farm products, in which he was engaged until 1884. In that year he embarked in the carriage business, which he continued for the following fifteen years, and during that time he also began dealing in horses and cattle. Disposing of his carriage business in 1899, he has since given almost his entire attention to his stock business, buying horses in carload lots in Iowa and Missouri, and he usually keeps about seventy-five. His business now extends over this entire state and New York, and he is known as one of the most extensive dealers in horses in Vermont. His pleasant residence on North street, in Bristol, was erected in 1897, and he has also erected several other dwellings in Bristol, having dealt quite extensively in real estate in this village.

On the 22d of March, 1876, Mr. Lawrence was united in marriage to Lockie Partch, who was born in Hinesburg, Vermont, being a daughter of Nelson W. and Lucy (Barker) Partch, the former of whom was a life-long farmer and his death occurred at the age of sixty-five years, while the mother's death occurred at the age of sixty-three years. They became the parents of six children, four of whom are now living, as follows: Ella, the wife of J. O. Bottum, of New Haven, Vermont; John W., who makes his home in Canada; Orson, of Ticonderoga, New York; and Carrie, the wife of W. J. Nash, of New Haven. Mrs. Lawrence, the eldest of these children, was reared and received her education in Hinesburg, this state, and for six years followed the profession of teaching. She was called to the home beyond on the 11th of December, 1889, at the age of forty-five years. She was a lady of many noble characteristics, and was loved and honored by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. For his second wife Mr. Lawrence chose Minnie Morrison, who was born in Starksboro, Vermont, being a daughter of Page and Mary (Orvis) Morrison, and a granddaughter of Thomas Morrison, who came from Connecticut to this state in early pioneer times. Page Morrison was a mechanic, and owned and operated a rake and butter tub factory for many years. He departed this life when seventy-two years of age, and his wife was called to her final rest at the age of fifty-two years. Both were born in February, 1811. She was of Welsh descent. Mrs.

Lawrence, their only child, has been twice married, her first husband being Anson W. Peet, who was engaged in the lumber business at Huntington, and whose death occurred in his native town, Shelburne, this state, at the age of thirty-nine years. One son, Morrison, was born of this union, but he died when but five years of age. Her second marriage occurred on the 27th of March, 1901, when she became the wife of Mr. Lawrence. Mr. Lawrence gives his political support to the Republican party, and for fourteen years he served as the deputy sheriff of Addison county, was for a time a member of the town committee, was president of the Greenwood Cemetery Association, of Bristol, and in 1900 represented his town in the legislature. He is a member of the Addison County Agricultural Society, of which he is now president; for three years has been a member of the board of directors of the National Bank of Middlebury; and for two years was one of the directors and for a similar period vice-president of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company. In fraternal relations he is prominently connected with the Masonic order, being now a member of Mount Sinai Temple of the Mystic Shrine of Montpelier, which he represented in the grand conclave at Boston. He is also a member of Bristol Lodge, No. 36, I. O. O. F.

JAMES KELMAN PIRIE.

James Kelman Pirie, until recently junior member of the firm of Lamson & Pirie, quarrymen and granite manufacturers at Williamstown, is one of the leading business men of the town. He comes of the same ancestry as John T. Pirie, the noted dry goods dealer of New York and Chicago. He was born May 13, 1858, in Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and is a son of Walter and Jean (Kelman) Pirie, who were born in the same place. Walter Pirie was for many years a member of the police force of the city of Aberdeen and died in 1865. His widow survived until 1874. James K. Pirie is the only child of their marriage. He spent the first fifteen years of his life in Scotland. Coming then to St. George, New Brunswick, he learned the trade of stone-cutter, at which he worked as a journeyman in nearly all of the New England states, locating in Williamstown, Vermont, in 1880.

Inheriting in a marked degree the habits of industry and thrift characteristic of his Scotch ancestors, Mr. Pirie has met with eminent success in his chosen vocation. In 1883 he became junior partner of the newly organized firm of Wells, Lamson & Company, which purchased in that summer fifteen acres of quarry land lying south of Millstone, in the northeastern part of Williamstown, and opened what is now known as the "dark quarry," establishing at the same time large cutting shops in Barre. In 1886 the firm bought nine and one-half acres of land on the northern side of Millstone hill, opening their light granite quarry, and subsequently worked both quarries with great success. In April, 1891, Mr. Wells retired from the firm, and the business was subsequently continued by Messrs. Lamson & Pirie, until the death of Mr. Lamson, in November, 1902. Mr. Pirie continues the business. In April, 1892, they bought five acres of land on the river below North Barre, and the following summer built a new plant which they equipped with a complete set of the most approved modern machinery used in their line of work.

This concern is noted throughout the Union for the excellent work it turns out, a specialty being made of heavy monumental work, cemetery vaults and mausoleums. It has furnished many notable public and private monuments, among which mention may be made of the Soldiers Monument at Binghamton, New York; the Soldiers and Sailors Monument at Kokomo, Indiana; the polished columns and carved caps for the mausoleum erected at San Francisco, California, by John L. Flood; the monument erected to Hon. A. B. Martin, of Lynn, Massachusetts; the mausoleum erected for the family of the late Vice-President Hobart, at Paterson, New Jersey, costing on board the cars at Barre, twenty-five thousand dollars; and the one for George Ehret, in Woodlawn Cemetery, Greater New York, which cost one hundred and twenty thousand dollars on the cars at Barre. The establishment employs an average of one hundred men, and in addition to its monumental work carries on a large business in rough granite. Both quarries have side tracks, and operate powerful cranes, and steam derricks with a capacity of fifty tons.

Mr. Pirie married, December 2, 1882, Mary Farnsworth, of Hardwick, Vermont, and they



James R. Pirie

are the parents of eleven children, namely: James G.; Mary; Frederick F.; Grover C.; Maude I.; Francis, now deceased; Merle; Bessie; Daisy; Elsie; and Christina. Politically, Mr. Pirie affiliates with the Democratic party, and has served with fidelity in many of the more important town offices. For ten years he was justice of the peace, and for six years was a grand juror. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, of the Scottish Clans, the Burns Club, of Barre, and of the state council of Modern Woodmen of America. He owns a fine estate of forty acres, on which is a handsome residence, near the quarries in Williamstown, and is an enthusiastic horticulturist.

ALBERT LINCOLN CAIN.

One of the representative citizens of Addison county is Albert L. Cain, a man whose history furnishes a splendid example of what may be accomplished through determined purpose, laudable ambition and well directed efforts. He has steadily worked his way upward until he has now reached an exalted position in the business circles of his community, being the president and treasurer of the Bristol Novelty Works, one of the leading institutions of its kind in this part of the state. Mr. Cain was born in Bristol on the 28th of November, 1868, and is a son of Samuel R. Cain, who claimed Massachusetts as the state of his nativity, his birth there occurring in Wareham. The father of the latter, Samuel Cain, was also a native of the old Bay state, and took up his abode in Wareham, but later removed to Bristol, Vermont, and returning to Wareham his last days were there spent.

Samuel Cain, Jr., was a merchant and a manufacturer of staves in Starksboro, Lincoln and Huntington, Vermont, and the last years of his life were spent in Bristol, where he passed away in death in 1888, at the age of sixty-two years. He took a prominent and active part in the public life of his community, and among the many public positions which he was called upon to fill may be mentioned those of selectman and school director. His wife bore the maiden name of Lydia Barrows, and she, too, was born in Wareham. By her marriage she became the mother of three children. Lydia R., Mrs. G. H. Bartlett, of Madison, Wisconsin; Rena, Mrs. B. M. Sergeant, a resident of Council Bluffs, Iowa; and Albert L., the subject of this review. The mother of these children was called to her final rest in 1888, when she had reached the age of fifty-seven years. Both she and her husband were members of the Congregational church.

Albert L. Cain is indebted to the public school system of Bristol for the educational privileges which he received in his youth, and between the ages of sixteen and nineteen years he assisted his father in his business. On the expiration of that period he assumed control of the enterprise, owning and operating nine mills for the manufacture of staves, and his time was thus employed until 1896, when he sold his interest to his partner, George Bartlett, of Jonesville, Vermont. In 1898 Mr. Cain became one of the incorporators of the Bristol Novelty Works, of which he was made the president and treasurer, and they are engaged in the manufacture of turned wooden boxes, handles, dowels, novelties, toys, etc. The factory is equipped with all the latest improved machinery, and fifty skilled employes are required to accomplish its work. The first treasurer of the company was Ashbel A. Dean, but he is now deceased, and the present officers are: A. L. Cain, president and treasurer; N. F. Dunshee, vice-president; and A. M. Norton, secretary. Mr. Cain is a man of excellent business and executive ability, of sound judgment and capable management, and the prosperity which this firm is now enjoying is due in a large measure to his untiring efforts.

The marriage of our subject and Miss Daisy A. Ray was solemnized in 1890. The lady is a native of Hinesburg, Chittenden county, and a daughter of Willard and Susan L. (Crossman) Ray, the latter of whom is still living. Mrs. Cain is her parents' only child, and by her marriage she became the mother of two children, but the son, Seward R., died at the age of four years. The daughter is Rena L. By his ballot Mr. Cain supports the men and measures of the Republican party, and he has served as a school director and lister and has many times been a delegate to county and state conventions. He is a charter member and foreman of the Munsill Hose Company. His genial temperament, courteous manners and broad-minded principles ren-

der him a favorite with all, and the circle of his friends is almost co-extensive with the circle of his acquaintances.

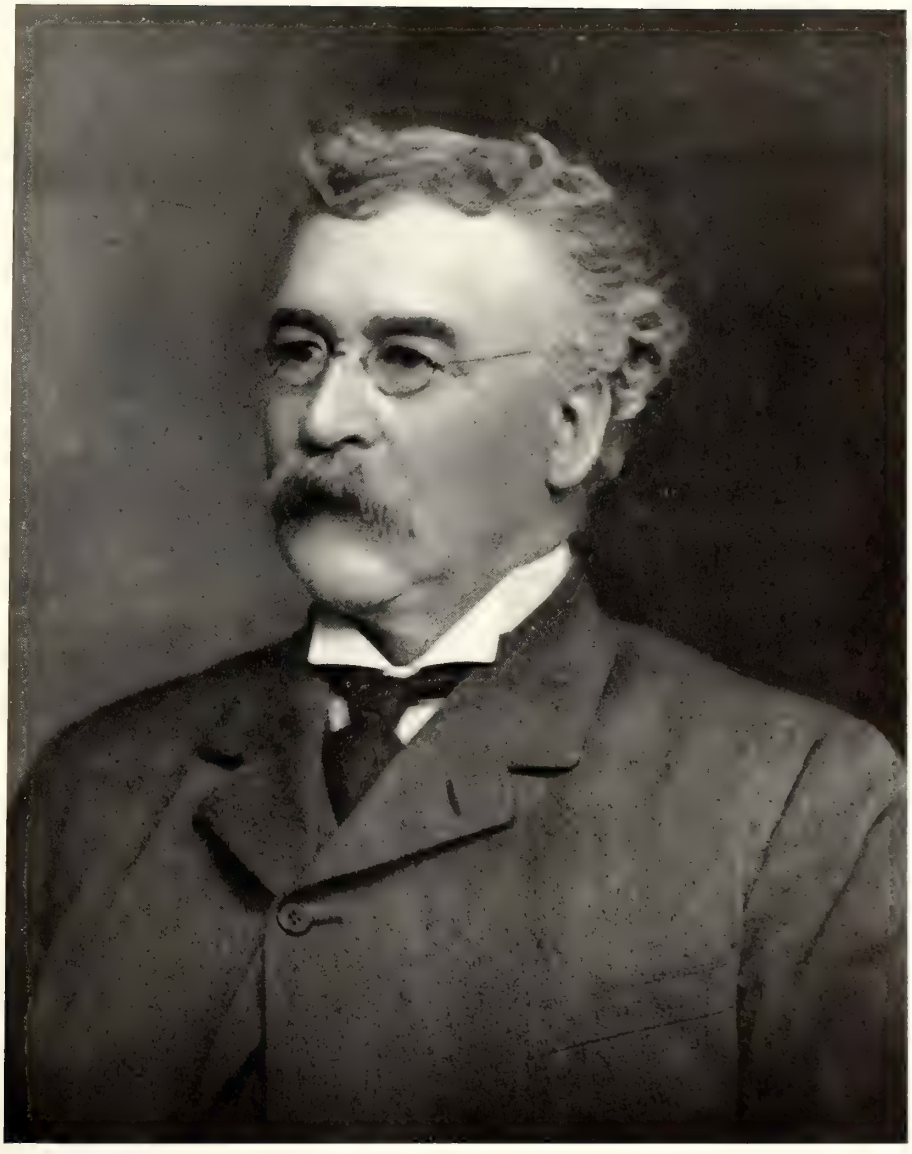
HON. QUIMBY S. BACKUS.

Hon. Quimby S. Backus, an enterprising and successful business man of Brandon, Vermont, who has established a reputation in the commercial circles of the United States, is a descendant of William Backus, a native of Saybrook, Connecticut, where he was born in 1638. The line of descent is as follows: William Stephen, born in 1660, later received the title of lieutenant and was one of the sixteen Norwich legatees of Joshua Arms, one of the original proprietors of Norwich, Connecticut. In 1693 Lieutenant Backus settled in Windham, Connecticut, being one of the first twenty-two inhabitants of that town. Samuel, born in 1693, married Sarah Gard in 1719, and nine children were born to them. Nathaniel, born January 13, 1728, married M. Elizabeth Hebard, a daughter of Robert Hebard, the ceremony being performed probably in 1750, and his death occurred December 14, 1815. Elijah, born July 23, 1755, was an active participant during the Revolutionary war, being engaged in the battles of Germantown and Monmouth. On April 21, 1786, he was united in marriage to M. Trifina Cross.

Gurdon Backus, father of Quimby S. Backus, was born in Windham county, Connecticut, in 1800, and, after acquiring a literary education in the common schools of his native town, entered a theological seminary and was ordained a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. He officiated as pastor at Bridgewater and also acted in the capacity of presiding elder for a number of years. The Rev. Mr. Backus was married three times, his first wife having been Wealthy Ann Hoisington, mother of Hon. Quimby S. Backus. The second wife of the Rev. Mr. Backus was Perley Flint, and his third wife was Sarah Chapman, to whom the following named children were born: Phoebe Hawkins, Caroline, Emeline, Justin, Harriet, Anna, Rev. Gurdon, Joseph, Clark, and Martin Backus. The Rev. Mr. Backus died at Brandon, Vermont, in 1871, at the age of seventy-one years.

Quimby S. Backus, son of Gurdon and Wealthy Ann Backus, was born July 23, 1838, at Bridgewater, Vermont. His preliminary education was obtained in the public schools of his native town, and this was supplemented by attendance at the public schools of Brandon and the Brandon Seminary, from which institution he was graduated at the age of sixteen years. He then removed to Woodstock, Vermont, where he learned the trade of machinist, which he followed with success for many years, being employed by the Howe Scale Company and having the distinction of making the first scales made in Brandon for the company. In 1861 he was engaged as a tool-maker in a gun shop in Windsor, the firm having a contract for supplying guns to the United States government; later he was employed in the railroad shops at Rutland, Vermont, and subsequently engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of machinery at Winchendon, Massachusetts. Mr. Backus patented and was for several years employed in the manufacture of vises; he later patented a bit brace, the first made that could be adjustable to any size of bit. He then removed to Millers Falls, where he manufactured machine specialties, which were all his own patents, and in this line of business he continued until 1876; he invented the Backus heater and established a manufactory in Philadelphia, in 1888, remaining until 1892. He next located in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where he conducted the business until 1901, removing at that time to Brandon, Vermont, where he erected a large manufactory and foundry, which gives employment to sixty-five people. The plant and yards cover an area of five acres, and they established offices or stores in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, San Francisco and other large cities, besides giving the agency of the heater to private dealers throughout the country.

Mr. Backus is a staunch adherent of the principles of the Republican party, a strong local option man, and takes an active part in all campaigns. He was elected senator from Rutland county in 1902, was a member of the committee on claims and the standing committee of the Manufacturers' Library, and also served in the capacity of chairman of the committee on joint rules, taking an aggressive part in all discussions. He is a member and serves as second lieutenant of the "Allen Grays," a company of Vermont



Lo. I. Barkus.

militia, but, being engaged in making guns during the progress of the Civil war, was exempt from active service, but sent a substitute. He has attained a prominent position in the Masonic fraternity, having taken the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite, and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine.

In 1858 Mr. Backus was united in marriage to Lavina A. Lawrence, a daughter of Oliver E. and Emeline (Wood) Lawrence, the former named being born in Chittenden county, Vermont, and the latter in Brandon, Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence were the parents of the following named children: Samuel L., a resident of Rutland, Vermont; James, who resided in Hubardton, Vermont; Charles, a citizen of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Lavina A., wife of Quimby S. Backus; Ellen, deceased, and Porter Lawrence, deceased. The mother of these children died at the age of eighty-two years; both Mr. Lawrence and his wife were members of the Baptist church. Amos Lawrence, grandfather of Mrs. Backus, was a shoemaker by trade, served in the Revolutionary war, and his death occurred at Brandon, Vermont, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Backus are: Fred Ellsworth, born at Brandon, August 3, 1861, who acquired his education at Brandon and later at Stebbins' Institute, a business college of Springfield, Massachusetts. At the present time (1903) he is a member of the firm of the Backus Company, founded by Quimby S. Backus, he having the management of the manufacturing department, while his father attends to the financial and sales departments. He, like his father, is connected with all the Masonic bodies up to and including the thirty-second degree, has been secretary of the chapter, senior deacon of blue lodge and held offices in the consistory. In June, 1898, Mr. Fred E. Backus married Maud M. Peck, who was born in Brandon, Vermont, a daughter of Darwin Peck; they have one daughter, Beatrice Carile Backus, born July 19, 1900.

Nellie Everetta, youngest child of Hon. Quimby S. and Lavina A. Backus, born at Windsor, Vermont, married John O. Bowman, a prominent lawyer of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and their children are: Fred Quimby and Miriam Lawrence Bowman.

Mr. Quimby S. Backus came from genuine old New England stock; he was the son of Rev. Gurdon Backus, a highly useful local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church in his day, and Wealthy Ann Hoisington Backus; the latter was a direct descendant of Captain Joseph Hawkins, who was given a large tract of land to settle in Bridgewater, Vermont. The Hawkins family trace their lineage to the English general, James Wolfe, who was killed at the battle of Quebec, September 13, 1759, in the hour of his victory. The Backus family were old Puriant stock and came from Connecticut, where they were original owners of one-twentieth of the site of the city of Norwich, Connecticut.

JOHN ELIAKIM WEEKS.

Among the representative citizens of Addison county, esteemed alike for his sterling worth of character and his activity in the business world is John E. Weeks, a member of the well-known firm of Thomas & Weeks, wholesale dealers in hay and retailers of feed. He is a worthy son of an honored family, and his paternal grandfather, Eliakim Weeks, was numbered among the early pioneers of Salisbury, Addison county, Vermont, where he followed the tilling of the soil. He was a native of Brooklyn, Connecticut, where he was born March 6, 1771. His wife, Rebeckah, daughter of Ephraim and Fanny Crook, came from Westminster, Vermont, to Salisbury in 1793. She was seventeen years old when married to Mr. Weeks, and died July 3, 1835, in Salisbury. She was born October 5, 1780. Mr. Weeks held many of the important offices of the town, and was an active and energetic man. At the time of his death, September 30, 1820, he was one of the selectmen of the town. He was the son of Holland Weeks, who was married September 4, 1766, in Hampton, Connecticut, to Hannah, fourth child of Nathaniel and Sarah (Capin) Moseley. The latter was the eighth child of John Capin and Ruth Thayer, his wife. Ruth Thayer was the eighth child of Ephraim Thayer, whose wife, Sarah, was the seventh child of John Bass and Ruth Alden. The latter was the seventh child of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, whose romantic courtship in the Mayflower colony at

Plymouth, Massachusetts, is known to every student of American history.

Holland Weeks was born January 29, 1744, in Pomfret, Connecticut, a son of Ebeneezer Weeks and Anna Holland. Ebeneezer was a son of Joseph Weeks, who came from England. Ebeneezer died March 3, 1788, and his wife in 1803, aged eighty-six years. Holland Weeks was a pioneer settler of Salisbury, and here his son Eliakim, aided in clearing up a large farm in the western part of the town. This remained in the family until after the death of his youngest son, John M. Weeks, in 1858. At the age of about twenty years, Eliakim Weeks began business for himself. He was a self-trained machanic, and did considerable work as a joiner, but farming was his chief occupation. After buying and selling several farms, he came into possession of a tract of about three hundred acres in Salisbury village, on which was a dilapidated sawmill. This he rebuilt and made it a source of considerable income. He built a large two-story house in the village, but did not live to see it completed. He was the father of twelve children, the last two being twins. The eighth child and fourth son, Ebeneezer Holland Weeks, was born September 14, 1812, in Salisbury, and he, too, chose the noble art of husbandry as his life occupation, becoming the owner of three hundred acres of valuable land. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, elected him to many offices of honor trust, and he served as town clerk for the long period of twenty-five years; was also a selectman and lister, for two terms was called upon to represent his town in the legislature and was made associate judge of the Addison county courts, thus gaining the title of judge by which he was afterwards known. He was also called upon to settle a large number of estates, and was recognized as a leader of the Republican party in this county. For his wife Judge Weeks chose Elizabeth Dyer, a native of Leicester, Addison county, Vermont, and a daughter of Gideon Dyer, also a native of that town, whose death occurred in Pittsford, this state. Mr. and Mrs. Weeks became the parents of eight children, but only the subject of this sketch is now living. The mother still survives and makes her home in Brandon, Vermont, being now eighty-four years of age. The father passed away May 19, 1881, at the age of sixty-nine years, having long been a faithful supporter of the Congregational church, with which his widow is also identified.

John E. Weeks was born in Salisbury, Vermont, on the 14th of June, 1853, and in that town he was reared and received his early educational training, becoming later a student in the Middlebury high school. Remaining in his native place until 1876, he spent the following three years in Brandon, returning thence to Salisbury, and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1898. For many years previously he had devoted much of his time to the settling of estates, and he is yet prominent in that line of work. In 1892 he embarked in the business of pressing and shipping hay. The firm of Thomas & Weeks is now recognized as a leader in its line, and ships an everage of a carload per day. In addition Mr. Weeks also owns and operates three hundred acres of rich and fertile land near Salisbury village. In many other lines of endeavor he has been equally prominent, and now represents the Vermont Mutual Insurance Company of Salisbury and Middlebury. He was appointed associate judge of the Addison county courts in 1892 and 1894, served as assistant door-keeper in the senate of 1884, and in 1888 was elected to represent his town in the legislature, during which time he served as a member of the committee on manufacturing and other special committees. Being elected to the senate in 1896, he served as a member of the committees on railroads and claims. In 1898 Mr. Weeks was appointed trustee of the Industrial School, in which position he is still serving, and is also a trustee of the village of Middlebury, being president of the board.

The marriage of Mr. Weeks was celebrated in 1879, when Hattie J. Dyer became his wife. She was born in Salisbury and is a daughter of Frank L. Dyer, for many years a prominent farmer of Salisbury but now deceased. His widow, Lucretia D., nee Graves, now makes her home with our subject. The Republican party receives Mr. Week's hearty support and co-operation, and in return it honored him with many high official positions. In his fraternal relations he is a member of the Masonic order, being connected with Union Lodge, No. 2, of Middlebury.



J. K. Converse

Religiously he affiliates with the Congregational church, in which he is serving as chairman of the financial committee. He is interested in whatever is designed for the public welfare, and is a public-spirited, progressive citizen who merits the high regard in which he is uniformly held.

THE CONVERSE FAMILY.

Rev. John Kendrick Converse (VI), —Joel (V), Thomas (IV), Samuel (III), Sergeant Samuel (II), Deacon Edward (I),—was born in Lyme, Grafton county New Hampshire, June 15, 1801, and was the son of Joel and Elizabeth (Bixby) Converse.* The pecuniary obstacles to obtaining an education, attending the farm life of that period, were overcome by him by industry and close study; and he fitted for college at Thetford, Vermont, under the tuition of Rev. John Fitch. He entered Dartmouth College in the class of 1827. The closest application marked his college course. He developed fine scholarship and literary ability, and was deeply interested in the discussions and debates of the college literary society of which he was a member, which doubtless contributed largely to the facility in extemporaneous speaking which characterized his subsequent efforts in the pulpit. During the winter of his second year at college he taught a school at Acton, Massachusetts, and the necessity of self-support led to his leaving Dartmouth after two years to become the principal of a large school at Keene, New Hampshire; and, later in the same year, he conducted a classical school in Nottoway county, Virginia, at the same time pursuing his college studies. He spent the last year of his college course at Hampden-Sidney College in Virginia, where he graduated in 1827, Dartmouth College also subsequently conferring upon him the degree of A. B. Upon his graduation at Hampden-Sidney, he pronounced an English oration on

*Rev. John Kendrick Converse was descended from Deacon Edward Convers of Woburn, Massachusetts, as follows: Deacon Edward Convers (I), Sergeant Samuel Convers (II), Samuel Convers (III), Thomas Converse (IV), Joel Converse (V), Rev. John Kendrick Converse (VI).

Deacon Edward Convers (I), came to Massachusetts in the ship Lion, with Winthrop, in 1630, and settled in Charlestown, where he was one of the selectmen, and established the first ferry to Boston, which he donated for the support of Harvard College, whose founder, John Harvard, was his personal friend. He joined others in founding the town of Woburn, Massachusetts, and establishing the first church of Woburn, of which he was made deacon; served town as selectman; and in 1660 was deputy to the general court. His grandson, Major James Convers (son of Lieutenant James Convers), distinguished himself by his gallant defense of Storers' Garrison, at Wells, during the war against the French and Eastern Indians, known as the Ten Years' war, and was promoted by Governor Phipps to the command of all the military forces of Massachusetts in Maine. From Major James were descended Colonel Israel Converse of Randolph, Vermont, Governor Julius Converse, Larkin G. Mead, the sculptor, Mrs. Justin S. Morrill, Mrs. William Dean Howells and Commodore George Albert Converse.

Sergeant Samuel Convers (II), married Judith, daughter of Rev. Thomas Carter, pastor of the church in Woburn.

Samuel Convers (III), was founder of town of Thompson, Connecticut, named after the family of Deacon Edward Convers's daughter, Mary Convers, who married Simon Thompson, and whose descendant became distinguished as Sir Benjamin Thompson and Count Rumford. Samuel Convers married Dorcas ———. The researches of Representative Alva S. Wood, of Woburn, lead to the conclusion that she was Dorcas Cleveland, daughter of Aaron Cleveland, the ancestor of ex-President Cleveland. One of the sons of Samuel Convers was Pain Convers, who had a son, Pain, Jr., and Pain Jr., served in the American army in the Revolutionary war as Ensign from Killingly, Connecticut, at the Lexington alarm, as lieutenant in command of a company in the Eleventh Regiment of Militia at New York in 1776, and as captain in Fourth Battalion, (John Ely, colonel), State regiments in Connecticut and Rhode Island, under Generals Spencer and Wooster, 1776-1777. He removed to Bridport, Vermont, about 1790, and was the progenitor of the Converse family there.

Thomas Converse's (IV) son, Thomas Converse Jr., was, during the Revolutionary war, captain of Seventh Company, Connecticut Line; served under Washington at Valley Forge, where he was appointed sub-inspector, Huntington's Brigade; was also adjutant. After the war he was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati in Connecticut. He removed to Rutland, New York, where he was deacon in the Presbyterian church, and colonel of a regiment of militia.

Joel Converse (V), removed from Thompson, Connecticut, to Lyme, New Hampshire, where he was a farmer.

Rev. John Kendrick Converse (VI).

(The above from Sewell's History of Woburn, Massachusetts. Family Record of Deacons James and Elisha S. Convers, by William G. Hill. Savage's Genealogical Dictionary. Family History in the line of Joseph Convers, of Bedford Massachusetts, by Rev. John Jay Putnam. Sketch of Deacon Edward Converse in January, 1895, number of *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*. Ephraim and Pamela (Convers) Morris, their ancestors and descendants, by Seymour Morris of Chicago, Illinois. Revolutionary War Records in the office of the Adjutant General of Connecticut).

the subject of "Classical Education," and, on the evening of the same day, a valedictory oration before the Philanthropic Society on "The Origin and Influence of Literary Societies."

After graduation he continued teaching the school in Nottoway county for a year. Among his pupils was a quiet, studious lad, whose mistaken zeal for his native state of Virginia led, later in life, to an act of aggression, of which he doubtless afterwards repented—Edmund Ruffin. Preparatory to a course of theological study, Mr. Converse at the end of the year, resigned the Nottoway county school, and for nearly two years assisted his brother, Amasa* in the editorial charge of *The Southern Religious Telegraph* and *The Literary and Evangelical Magazine*, at Richmond, Virginia. During a portion of this time he had been studying theology, which he continued at the Princeton Theological Seminary, where he graduated in 1832. During that year he received calls to the pastorate of the neighboring historic church of the sainted Tennent, and to churches in Burlington, Vermont, and Trenton, New Jersey. On August 8, 1832, he was installed as pastor of the Congregational church in Burlington, Vermont, now known as the White Street Congregational church. He was its pastor for twelve years. During the third year of his pastorate his acceptance of a call to the Congregational church of Providence, Rhode Island, was prevented by the burning of his church in Burlington, and his sense of duty to continue in a field where his labors were then so much more needed in consequence of that catastrophe. He labored with untiring energy during these years, and the growth of the society was rapid and constant. During his pastorate a portion of the church was set off to form a new church in the adjoining town of Winooski, in which he always felt a deep interest. During the same period he laid the foundation for the Congregational church at West Milton, Vermont.

A pastor who had been a contemporary of Mr. Converse (the Rev. James Buckham), says of him, in preface to the memoir of him written by his eldest daughter and published in 1881:—

"Cowper's description of the preacher—such as Paul, were he on earth, would hear, approve and own—was fully exemplified, I think, in Mr. Converse, as almost any other minister that I have known:—

"Simple, grave, sincere,
In doctrine incorrupt; in language plain,
And plain in manner, decent, solemn, chaste,
And natural in gesture; much impressed
Himself, as conscious of his awful charge,
And anxious mainly that the flock he feeds
May feel it too; affectionate in look,
And tender in address, as well becomes
A messenger of grace to guilty men."

On May 21, 1834, he was married in Burlington, by Rev. Joseph Torrey, of the University of Vermont, to Sarah Allen, who was born in Milton, Vermont, August 13, 1810, and was the daughter of Heman and Sarah (Prentis) Allen.*

*Rev. Amasa Converse, D. D., founder of the *Christian Observer*, the leading Presbyterian journal of the Southern states.

*Sarah Allen's descent from Corporal Edward Allen, Valentine Prentis, James Rogers, Mathew Griswold and Henry Wolcott, has much of interest, and is as follows:

Corporal Edward Allen (I), of Dedham, Ipswich and Suffield, Massachusetts, according to tradition, came from Scotland, and had been a soldier under Cromwell. He was one of the selectmen of Suffield, and is mentioned in the church records as "Corporall Edward Allyn." He married Sarah Kimball, of Ipswich, whose sister's great-granddaughter was the mother of Daniel Webster, the statesman.

Edward Allen, Jr. (II), of Deerfield, Massachusetts, town clerk, clerk of the market, selectman, and seater in "ye meeting house," was active in defense of Deerfield during the various Indian wars; served on committees on fortifications, and locating houses and cellars within forts; was sent by Governor Dudley to Canada, with John Sheldon, to recover the return of English captives there, during Queen Anne's war. The colonial records include his petition to Lieutenant Governor Dummer for exemption from watching, on account of the infirmities of age, after having watched for forty-six years.

Samuel Allen (III), of Deerfield, Massachusetts, was in the King's service, in Father Rasle's war, in Captain Joseph Kellogg's Company; was wounded in Father Rasle's war; and, during the old French war, was killed while resisting an Indian attack at "The Bars," Deerfield, August 25, 1746. He married Hannah, daughter of Deacon Eleazer Hawks, who was a soldier under Captain Turner in "ye Falls Fight."

Corporal Enoch Allen (IV), of Ashfield, Massachusetts, marched to Lexington as a private in Lieutenant Samuel Bartlett's Company; served during the siege of Boston in Captain Ebenezer Webber's Company, Colonel John Fellow's Regiment; and served in the campaign to resist the Burgoyne invasion, as corporal in Captain Ephraim Jennings' Company, Colonel

She died in Burlington, Vermont, April 14, 1873. In youth she was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church, Burlington. It may be interesting to recall that the church at that time had no organ, but the instrumental music was furnished by an orchestra composed of a bass viol, violin and two flutes, in which her brother George Allen (afterwards professor of Greek and Latin in the University of Pennsylvania), played the violin, and her brother, Charles Prentis Allen played second flute. She subsequently united with the Congregational church of Burlington.

The development of a bronchial affection led to Mr. Converse's resignation of his pastorate in the spring of 1844, to become the head of the Burlington Female Seminary, of which he was the principal for some twenty-five years. It was the first advanced school for young women in that locality, and for many years was a large and efficient institution, drawing pupils from nearly every state in the Union, and from the Canadas. A memoir of him, written by his eldest daughter, mentions the deep attachment felt for him by all his pupils, his great influence over them for good, and his broad methods of instruction,

---

David Well's regiment, in which his brother Samuel Allen, Jr., was lieutenant.

HON. HEMAN ALLEN, M. C., removed to Grand Isle, Vermont, in March, 1795; admitted to the bar in 1803; practiced law in Milton, Vermont; twelve years in the legislature from Milton; removed to Burlington, Vermont in 1825; chosen to Congress in 1832, and served four terms; from 1813 a trustee of the University of Vermont. Hemenway's Vermont Gazetteer, No. VI, Chittenden County, August, 1863, contains an interesting sketch of him. He married Sarah Prentis, whose ancestry was as follows:

VALENTINE PRENTIS (I), came to this land with Eliot in 1631 from Nazing, Essex county, England; joined church in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1632; freeman, 1632; died about 1633.

JOHN PRENTIS (II), removed from Roxbury to New London, Connecticut; commander of trading vessels New London and John and Hester, the latter named after himself and wife; "Townes Attorney," 1667; deputy to general court, 1668. His son, John, Jr. was captain of the fort at New London; and his grandson, John Prentis, third, commanded the colony war sloop Defence at the siege of Louisburg.

CAPTAIN STEPHEN PRENTIS (III), of New London, Connecticut, captain of the Fourth Company, or train band, of New London; selectman; deputy to general court, 1728, 1729, 1730; one of the two overseers of the Indians at Niantick; married Elizabeth, daughter of John Rogers. Captain Stephen Prentis's brother, Jonathan Prentis, was a prosperous merchant and seaman; deputy to general court; member of governor's council, overseer of the Niantick Indians, part owner of the brigantine Prosperous; a justice of the peace; and an officer of the first and oldest ecclesiastical society of New London.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH PRENTIS (IV), captain Fifth Company, or train band, of New London; married Mercy Gilbert, granddaughter of Earl Gilbert, a Scotch peer.

DR. JONATHAN PRENTIS (V), removed to St. Albans, Vermont; married Margaret Daniels, of Groton, Connecticut, whose mother, Grace (Edgcumbe) Daniels, was granddaughter of Lord Edgecumbe, of Plymouth, England. It was while on a visit to the Edgecumbes of Mount Edgecumbe, in Cornwall, England, that Captain John Prentis, of the sloop Defence, passed away.

SARAH PRENTIS (VI), married Heman Allen.

The following was the descent of Elizabeth Rogers, who married Captain Stephen Prentis:

JAMES ROGERS (I), of Stratford, Milford and New London, Connecticut; commisioner, 1660; deputy to general court, 1665; assistant to general court, 1678, 1679, 1680; united with Mr. Prudden's church in 1645: "He acquired property and influence, and was much employed in civil and ecclesiastical affairs, and his landed possessions were very extensive."

JOHN ROGERS (II), of New London, Connecticut, founder of religious sect called "Rogerenes" or "Rogerene Quakers," and sometimes "Rogerene Baptists." For an account of the religious persecutions which he suffered and apparently courted, see chapter XIV of Miss Caulkin's History of New London. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Matthew Griswold, of Lyme, Windsor and Saybrook, Connecticut. Matthew Griswold came from Kenilworth, England, was lieutenant 1667, deputy to general court, 1667, 1668, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684; and commissioner, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, and1687. He married Anna, daughter of Henry Wolcott, of Windsor, Connecticut. Henry Wolcott was a member of the general assembly and the house of magistrates,—"probably, after the pastor, the most distinguished man in Windsor," and the progenitor of the Wolcott family of New England, which has included so many prominent descendants.

(Hermann Mann's Historical Annals of Dedham.

The Hammatt Papers No. 1, treating of the early inhabitants of Ipswich, Massachusetts.

H. S. Sheldon's History of Suffield, Massachusetts.

George Sheldon's History of Deerfield, Massachusetts.

Sketch of Hon. Heman Allen, M. C., in August, 1863, Chittenden county number of Hemmenway's Vermont Gazetteer. Colonial Records and Revolutionary War Records in office of secretary of the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Colonial Records in office of Adjutant General of Connecticut.

Miss Caulkin's History of New London.

C. J. F. Binney's History and Genealogy of the Prentice or Prentiss Family in New England.

History of Windsor, Connecticut.

Memorial of Henry Wolcott.

History of the Kimball Family in America, etc., by Leonard Allison Morrison, A. M., and Stephen Paschall Sharples, S. B.).

which, for that period, were advanced, and greatly tended to stimulate their best efforts toward intellectual development. He was a man of fine presence and distinguished by an unusual courtesy and ease of manner.

During a portion of this time when he was in charge of the seminary he was also pastor of the Congregational churches of the neighboring towns of Colchester and Winooski, the former from 1850 to 1855, and the latter from 1855 to 1861; and he subsequently supplied the pulpit of the West Milton church for several years.

During this period he was also for several years superintendent of public schools in Burlington, and his advocacy of a higher grade of scholarship in the public schools, and improved school buildings, contributed to considerable improvement in that service.

Having seen much of the workings of slavery during his residence in Virginia, and being thoroughly interested in the welfare of the colored race, he early took strong interest in the American Colonization Society, and in the Republic of Liberia, as affording a solution of the great southern problem. He was the active secretary of the Vermont Colonization Society for over twenty-five years; and, during the latter part of his life, for a number of years, until incapacitatd by physical infirmity and advancing years, he was the agent of the American Colonization Society for Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine and northern New York, speaking in many pulpits, raising funds and devoting himself to the work of the Society with characteristic earnestness and success.

Since his death in Burlington, on October 3, 1880, a large new public school building has been named after him, the "Converse School," and one of the new streets of Burlington has been named "Converse Place" in memory of him.

CHILDREN OF REV. JOHN KENDRICK AND SARAH (ALLEN) CONVERSE.

LIZZIE S. CONVERSE (VII), born in Burlington, Vermont, February 26, 1835; died at Rosemont, Pennsylvania, May 15, 1891; unmarried; member of the Congregational church at Burlington; after graduation from the Burlington Female Seminary she devoted some years to educational work, teaching in a seminary in Virginia, and in her father's school; founded a scholarship in the University of Vermont called the "Lizzie S. Converse Scholarship," and wrote a memoir of her father, published by J. B. Lippincott & Company, Philadelphia, in 1881.

JULIA ALLEN CONVERSE (VII), born in Burlington September 30, 1837, educated in her father's school; unmarried; with her sister Helen she resides in the old homestead in Burlington which has been occupied by the family for some fifty years, and which is the central of the three buildings built by Bishop Hopkins for a boys' school, and subsequently used as one of the buildings of the Burlington Female Seminary.

HELEN CHRISTINE CONVERSE (VII), born in Burlington July 7, 1839, educated in her father's school; unmarried.

WILLIAM KENDRICK CONVERSE (VII), born in Burlington January 3, 1842; died April 27, 1844.

JOHN HEMAN CONVERSE (VII), born in Burlington December 2, 1840; married, July 9, 1873, Elizabeth Perkins Thompson.

CHARLES ALLEN CONVERSE (VII), born in Burlington May 17, 1847.

FRANK KENDRICK CONVERSE (VII), born in Burlington November 4, 1849; married Abbie Adelia Conner.

IDA FLAVIA FREDERICA CONVERSE (VII), born in Burlington August 24, 1851; married Dr. George Foster Simpson.

JOHN HEMAN CONVERSE (VII). (Rev. John Kendrick (VI), Joel (V), Thomas (IV), Samuel (III), Sergeant Samuel (II), Deacon Edward (I).

Sketch of JOHN HEMAN CONVERSE, from the "Ariel" of 1893, published by the students of the University of Vermont.

Near the close of the last century Joel and Elizabeth Converse removed from Connecticut to Lyme, New Hampshire, where they purchased a "bleak, hillside farm," and where was born in 1801, the youngest of nine children, John Kendrick Converse. "My parents were not poor," he writes in his diary, "but had not the means to portion comfortably a large family of children; therefore it was the custom of my father to give them a small sum, and with this let them go out into the world and seek to make their fortune in

whatever pursuit they might choose. This sum, never over two hundred dollars, was lessened by half in case they left the parental roof before they were of age. Accordingly, I had my choice, and I chose to leave the farm during my minority. I received a small portion from my father, and the sum realized from a small flock of sheep, loaned out at fair interest, brought me in fifty dollars more. These sheep were the product of one sheep given me in my infancy. Thus circumstanced, I was to commence the journey of life." He spent three years in Dartmouth College, took his fourth year and his degree in Hampton-Sidney College, Virginia, pursued his theological course in Princeton Theological Seminary, and shortly after was settled as pastor of the Congregational church in Burlington. In 1834 he was married to the daughter of Heman Allen, of the well known and honored Vermont family of Allens. Of these parents was born in Burlington, December 2, 1840, John Heman Converse, the subject of the present sketch. He was fitted for college at the Burlington Union high school, entered the University of Vermont in 1857, and was graduated in 1861.

The class of 1861 was one of the famous classes of the University, containing among its well known names those of Drs. B. S. Bigelow, W. T. Carpenter, Lund and Wood, in the medical profession; Butler, Elliott and Leavens in the ministry; Henry Ballard in law; Kenney of the navy; Mammond of typewriter fame; Bates, George Carpenter, Converse and Norton in business; Lucius Bigelow of the press; Deming in literature; and the lamented Charles Work, in whose early death the University lost one of the most gifted scholars and most promising men it has ever numbered among its graduates. In this remarkable class Converse stood among the foremost in general scholarship, and was recognized both by his instructors and his classmates as having that combination of intellectual and moral force which wins the prizes of life.

After graduating Mr. Converse was for three years connected with the editorial department of *The Burlington Daily and Weekly Times,* a journal which after a brilliant career of ten years, under the Bigelows, George and Lucius, Converse and Lamb (1856), was absorbed into the *Free Press and Times.* Removing to Chicago in 1864, he entered the service of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, in which position he continued until January, 1866, when he removed to Altoona, Pennsylvania, where, until 1870, he was in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. During this time, 1865 to 1870, the general superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad was Edward H. Williams, of the well known Williams family of Woodstock, Vermont. Mr. Williams having become in 1870 one of the proprietors of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, of Philadelphia, secured for Mr. Converse a desirable position in the establishment. In April, 1873, Mr. Converse was admitted to the firm of Burnham, Perry, Williams & Co., of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, which position he holds at the present time.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works may be fittingly characterized as one of the few colossal manufacturing establishments of the world, ranking as such with the Krupp Iron Works in Germany, the ship-building establishments on the Clyde and at Barrow-in-Furness, and the Carnegie Iron and Steel Works at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Matthias W. Baldwin, starting in life as a jeweler, subsequently a manufacturer of tools for calico printing and of stationary engines, became interested in the steam locomotive, then first coming into use in America, and in 1832 designed and constructed the first successful American locomotive, which was named "Old Ironsides," and was advertised to "depart from Philadelphia, daily, when the weather is fair, with a train of passenger cars." Combining in a remarkable degree inventive genius and executive ability, Mr. Baldwin built up an establishment which at his death, in 1866, had reached a production of one hundred and eighteen locomotives per annum. The firm which succeeded to the management has carried the capacity of the works to the enormous figure of one thousand locomotives per annum, or more than three for every working day in the year, giving employment to over five thousand men. This product embraces from a third to a half of the entire manufacture of locomotives in America. No other establishment in America or Europe reaches one-half this output. The market for this immense product is almost the whole civilized world, the firm having almost a monopoly of the export business in locomotives to Mexico, South America, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Australia, the Sandwich Islands, Japan and South Africa. The department entrusted to Mr. Converse is the general business management as apart from the mechanical, and, great and various as must be the demands of the position, he meets them with the apparent ease which betokens a complete mastery of the conditions of success.

It would seem that a man who has had such

heavy business responsibilities to carry would have no time for other cares, certainly no time to give to exacting public trusts. But this is not the case with Mr. Converse. He is a director of the board of city trusts of Philadelphia, in which capacity he is one of the trustees of Girard College. He is also director of the Philadelphia Saving Fund, the Philadelphia National Bank, the Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia, and the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. He is also a trustee of the Presbyterian Hospital of Philadelphia, and the secretary of the board. And Mr. Converse is not a man to content himself with a mere nominal position on these important boards. The writer of this sketch, having occasion to visit the Presbyterian Hospital in company with Mr. Converse, found that he keeps himself in constant communication with every department of the hospital management, and there is no reason to think that his duties in connection with the other boards above mentioned are attended to less faithfully. His many contributions to public objects have been most liberal. One of the principal buildings of the Presbyterian Hospital he erected entirely at his own expense. His benefactions to churches, charities and various educational and civic institutions are constant, generous, and indicative of a large and wise sympathy with all the progressive humanitarian and religious movements of our day.

In his private life Mr. Converse has gathered around him in a quiet and modest way the luxuries which are congenial to a man of culture. His lovely home at Rosemont, one of the most beautiful of the suburbs of Philadelphia, is also the home of art, music, literature and genial society, and is presided over by an amiable and accomplished wife, who is in full sympathy with Mr. Converse's tastes and aims. It is not quite so difficult to conceive how a man can carry so manifold and serious business cares with such serene and sunny ease, after one has seen what relaxations and refreshments are available to a man of intellectual resources, of social gifts and of domestic tastes.

It is well known to the alumni of the University that Mr. Converse is a devoted son and liberal benefactor of his alma mater. Being a trustee of the University and intimately acquainted with its needs, he has known how to make his benefactions as wise as they have been liberal. Besides endowing a scholarship, and making frequent contributions to meet special needs, he has recently founded the "Converse Prize" for proficiency in public debate. In order to increase the attractions of positions on the faculty, he has, in conection with his partner, Dr. Williams, built and given to the University for the use of professors three houses, which, for architectural beauty and for convenience and elegance in their appointments, may rank with the most atractive modern houses. Having the feeling which Mr. Billings so strongly held, that an institution having such an incomparable site should make much of the element of "material impressiveness," Mr. Converse has taken great interest in the improvement of the building and grounds of the University. In co-operation with his friend and partner, who shares both Mr. Converse's liberal spirit and his interest in the University, he proposes to erect during the coming season, a domitory building, which will be planned on the same liberal scale and with the same regard to attractiveness and service as all Mr. Converse's buildings, and probably in addition thereto another building, the details of which have not been decided on, but which will quite likely be a building containing laboratories and lecture rooms for the chemical and physical departments. Should the architectural conditions be feasible, it is intended to provide gymnasium facilities in connection with one or other of these buildings. It is a part of Mr. Converse's plan to develop the capabilities of the grounds east of the present college buildings, and to have future structures arranged in the form of a quadrangle about the present campus, a plan which will at once commend itself to the artistic sense of every one familiar with the landscape.

At a time when there is so much public discussion respecting the worth of a liberal education to the man of affairs, and respecting the rights, responsibilities and opportunities of wealth, it is gratifying to the alumni of the University to be able to point to one of their number who exemplifies, as well as any man of his generation, at once the value of trained intellect in extensive business affairs, and fidelity in the administration of that wealth of which, under Providence, he has become the trustee.

In addition to the foregoing sketch from the "Ariel," it may be of interest to add that even as early as his school-days, and while in college, Mr. Converse manifested great interest in railroads, telegraphy and similar things practical. One who was then a visitor to the family, now, after many years, chiefly recalls the remarkable celerity with which he was wont to start and run

to fires when a small boy; yet, even at that early age his mind was occupied with deeper matters of utility unusual in childhood; for his principal toy was a miniature locomotive, which he made of wood; during his schooldays he printed a small newspaper, and learned to telegraph, and was the first "sound" operator in Vermont; and during his college course he became proficient in stenography, which at that time was a rarity. He largely paid the expenses of his college course by vacation work as telegraph operator, railroad clerk, teacher, or reporter,—at one time telegraph operator at Troy, New York; at another time reporter in the Vermont legislature; again freight clerk at Waterbury, Vermont; or teacher of a public school at Winooski.

His position on the Burlington *Daily and Weekly Times* was that of business manager, but such was his versatility that he was able to render efficient service in any branch of the work, either as editor, reporter, printer, telegrapher or manager.

The "Ariel" sketch should have added that his service on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad was in the office of Dr. Williams, who was then superintendent of the Galena division. After Dr. Williams removed to Altoona, Pennsylvania, to take the general superintendency of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Mr. Converse continued in the Chicago & Northwestern Railway service in Chicago under Division Superintendent John C. Gault (Dr. Williams' successor), until his (Mr. Converse's) entrance into the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona, under Dr. Williams, in 1866.

In addition to his interests mentioned in the "Ariel," he was, during the war with Spain, greatly interested in the work of the National Relief Commission, of which he is president. That association did a great work in distributing medicines and supplies to the soldiers and otherwise caring for them. During that war he was also president of the Pennsylvania Sanitary Commission, which was referred to as follows, in the annual message, in January, 1899, of the governor of Pennsylvania:

"On April 28, 1898, the Executive appointed the Pennsylvania Sanitary Commission, with Mr. John H. Converse as president, and Hon. Robert E. Pattison as secretary. The organization was soon after expanded into the National Relief Commission, with Dr. M. S. French as general secretary, and continued throughout the war to render valuable aid, not only to the Pennsylvania oragnizations, but to the entire army. The people of the state responded with liberal contributions of money and supplies, and the agents of the commission accompanied our troops wherever they went. The work of this commission cannot be too highly commended.

"Upon the breaking out of fever in military camps the hospitals of the state volunteered to furnish, free of charge, quarters and medical attendance for all sick brought to them. The Pennsylvania Sanitary Commission provided hospital trains, and a large number of stricken soldiers were brought from the camps and tenderly cared for in the several hospitals. Indeed, a number of our hospitals, at their own expense, provided trains well equipped with cots, physicians, nurses and medicines, and brought the soldiers back to Pennsylvania from their southern hospitals. After the establishment of Camp Meade, near Harrisburg, where 20,000 troops were encamped, hospital trains made, for a time, almost daily visits to the camp to convey the fever patients to one or the other of the hospitals. There could not have been a finer example of patriotism. These efforts were not limited to our Pennsylvania troops, but every soldier, no matter from what state, who needed medical treatment received it from generous and sympathetic hands."

Mr. Converse is one of the directors of the Pensylvania & Northwestern Railroad, and incidentally has been interested in banking; and, in addition to the financial institutions mentioned in the "Ariel," with which he is connected, he is a director in the Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit and Insurance Company. The banks and trust companies of which he is a director are some of the largest and strongest in Philadelphia. The Philadelphia Saving Fund, a beneficial institution, has deposits to the extent of over fifty million dollars, and over one hundred and seventy-five thousand separate accounts.

From 1896 to 1898 he was the president of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, which is not only a social club, but has been an organiza-

tion of much weight and influence as regards public questions of national finance and political economy.

During the time of the free silver agitation he did good work as the president of the Sound Money League of Pennsylvania. He is treasurer of the Christian League of Philadelphia, of which the object is to compel the enforcement of the laws against vice and immorality; and is first vice-chairman of the Philadelphia Committee for the Czar's International Peace Conference, Hon. George F. Edmunds being chairman.

He is interested also in art. He is one of the advisory committee of the Art Association of the Union League of Philadelphia, and it was largely through his agency and means that Ridgeway Knight's "Le Soir" was procured for the walls of that club house. To the collection of paintings in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, of which he is a director, he presented the large canvas, "The Hailing of the Ferry," by Ridgeway Knight. The Converse Medal was founded by him in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts as a prize for high achievement by American painters and sculptors. He is president of the Fairmount Park Art Association, which has done so much to beautify Fairmount Park with sculpture of the highest order. The exercises over which he presided, in connection with the presentation of the statue of Garfield in Fairmount Park by that association in 1896, were the occasion of a distinguished assemblage. As president of the Fairmount Park Art Association, Mr. Converse also presided at the ceremonies of the unveiling of the Grant statue in Fairmount Park, April 27, 1899, which was illustrated and thus described in "Harper's Weekly" of May 6, 1899:

A NEW STATUE OF GRANT.

A commemorative bronze statue of General Ulysses S. Grant was unveiled in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, on April 27, the seventy-seventh anniversary of the birth of the great commander of the Union armies. President McKinley, with many distinguished officers of the nation and state, took part in the ceremonies.

Promptly at the hour set for the departure of the line of carriages from the Bellevue, in South Broad street, a squad of mounted police appeared, followed by the First City Troop, under command of Captain John C. Groome; and when the start was made this troop acted as the President's escort. The carriage containing Mr. McKinley, John H. Converse, president of the Fairmount Park Art Association, Secretary Gage, and Mr. Charles C. Harrison, was drawn by four black horses. Secretary Long and Secretary Hitchcock, with President Thompson of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and President Darlington of the Union League, occupied the carriage immediately following. Attorney General Griggs and Secretary Cortelyou came next, and among the persons in the other carriages who were objects of special interest to the great crowd thronging Philadelphia's streets were General Miles; Admiral Casey; Captain Clark, formerly of the Oregon; M. Jules Cambon, the French ambassador; Captain Coghlan, of the Raleigh; Daniel C. French and E. C. Potter, sculptors of the statue; Governor Stone and his staff; and in the last section of carriages, which was devoted to the use of ladies and members of the reception committee, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. McKinley and Miss Rosemary Sartoris, General Grant's granddaughter. When the head of the procession reached the statue a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. A military procession passed over the same route half an hour later. This was marshaled by General Snowden; sailors and marines from the Raleigh, led by Lieutenant Commander Phelps, were given the place of honor; then followed the First Brigade of the Pennsylvania National Guard, a division composed of cadet commands, and representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic, carrying battle-flags of the Civil war. The unveiling exercises opened with a prayer by Bishop Whitaker. Mayor Ashbridge delivered a short address, and Mr. Converse formally presented the statue to the commissioners of Fairmount Park. At the conclusion of Mr. Converse's address, Miss Sartoris mounted the steps leading to a small platform, to which ran the cord which connected with the top of the red, white and blue covering of the statute. When she pulled this cord, and the bunting fell to the base of the statue, two flags ran out on a line on each side, a salute of seventeen guns was fired, and a great cheer arose from the crowd. General Snowden received the statue on behalf of the commissioners, and the sculptors were introduced. Immediately after the review the President and cabinet officers, escorted by the City Troop, dove to the Union League Club, where they were dined by Mr. Converse. In the evening a great audience

in the Academy of Music listened to speeches by the President and Hampton L. Carson.

The statue is of heroic size, its height from the bottom of the plinth to the top of the rider's hat beig fifteen feet, one inch. Of the two artists mentioned, Mr. French designed the figure of Grant, and Mr. Potter designed the horse. Their motif is a moment when Grant was surveying a battle-field from an eminence, intent upon the operations of his own forces and those of the enemy.

Mr. Converse's summer home at Rosemont includes an art gallery which contains examples of the work of some of the world's greatest artists. Himself an amateur of music, and an executant (as are also the members of his family), he has always been among the foremost in efforts to promote the development of music in Philadelphia. He was vice-president of the Philadelphia Music Festival Association in 1883-1885, which contributed largely to subsequent musical advancement in that city and vicinity. For several years he was vice-president of the Utopian Club of Philadelphia, which was composed of musicians and amateurs.

From the University of Vermont he received the degree of LL. D. in 1897. He is president of the Alumni Association of the University of Vermont, a member of the chapter in that college of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and a trustee of Princeton Theological Seminary.

He has always been deeply interested in religious and charitable work, devoting his time and means thereto without stint. He has for some years been one of the Citizens' Permanent Relief Committee of Philadelphia, whose aim is to relieve the distress of the poor. He has taught a class in Sunday-school for some thirty years; is an elder of the Presbyterian church at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, one of the trustees of that church, and for many years president of the board of trustees; president of the board of trustees of Calvary Presbyterian church, Philadelphia; and president, in 1898-1899, of the Presbyterian Social Union of Philadelphia. In connection with the missionary work of Bryn Mawr Presbyterian church he built and donated a hospital at Miraj, India. He is a trustee of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church; a member of the Presbyterian board of publication; a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Philadelphia; one of the honorary directors of the Presbyterian Historical Society; and chairman of the Presbyterian Evangelistic Committee of Philadelphia.

The building referred to in the "Ariel" as having been donated by him to the Presbyterian Hospital in Philadelphia is the large central building called the Administration Building. The building referred to in the "Ariel" as in contemplation by him as a donation to the University of Vermont was completed in 1895. It is a handsome large dormitory building and is called "Converse Hall." In 1899 he founded and handsomely endowed the department of economics and commerce in the University of Vermont.

He was for several years president of the New England Society of Pennsylvania, and vice-president for Pennsylvania of the National Association of Manufacturers, an organization whose object is to develop the foreign commerce of this country.

The public interest in addresses by him on "Citizenship and Technical Education," delivered at Lehigh University on Founders' Day in 1896, and on "The Twentieth Century University" at the University of Vermont, before the alumni, in 1898, led to their publication, and they have attracted considerable attention, especially among educators.

In addition to his membership in the organizations of which he is an officer, hereinbefore specified, he is a member of the following: The Bryn Mawr Citizens' Association (and president of same); the Neighbors' Club of Wynnewood, Haveford, Bryn Mawr, and vicinity (and ex-president of same); the Free Library of Economics and Political Science of Philadelphia; the American Academy of Political and Social Science; the American Forestry Association; the American Philosophical Society; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; the Vermont Historical Society; the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia; the Union League of Philadelphia; the Art Club of Philadelphia; the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia; the University Club of Philadelphia; the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia; Indian Rights Association; the New England Society of Pennsylvania; Pennsylvania Horticultural Society; the Geographical Society of Phila-

delphia; the Philadelphia Country Club; the Radnor Hunt; the Vermont Antiquarian Society; the Philadelphia Society of the Archaeological Institute of America; the University Archaeological Association; the Lake Champlain Yacht Club; the Merion Cricket Club; the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution; the Sons of the American Revolution in Vermont.

The following sketch is from the May 11, 1899, issue of *The Presbyterian Journal of Philadelphia:*

MR. JOHN H. CONVERSE.

We are gratified to be able to place on our front page the portrait of Mr. John H. Converse, the president of the Presbyterian Social Union of Philadelphia. Mr. Converse is one of the most esteemed citizens of Philadelphia. He has quietly and by force of character put himself in the front rank of the honored and trusted men of whom Philadelphia is proud.

Mr. Converse is a fine specimen of sterling New England stock, a native of the Green Mountain state, and the son of a minister.

He was educated in the University of Vermont and has received the degree of Doctor of Laws from his alma mater. His early life was spent in Burlington, Vermont. He was a diligent student, and devoted himself for a time to journalism. Being a ready shorthand writer, his services were appreciated by the legislature of his native state, and, in this limited field, he did good foundation work.

But the coming man soon threw off the restraints of such local service. The man destined for so much more important work soon became restless in such environments and, taking Greeley's advice, went west. Dr. Edward H. Williams, another honored son of Vermont, who knew and valued Mr. Converse, was already prominent in railroad affairs in the west. The career of Mr. Converse is very considerably linked to the fortunes of Dr. Williams, and the two men are close confiding friends. Mr. Converse first found a start in Chicago. Whatever his hands found to do he did with his might. The value of Dr. Williams as a railroad manager was soon discovered by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and he was put in charge of affairs at Altoona. Ever mindful of the capacity and worth of his young friend, Dr. Williams induced Mr. Converse to turn his face east again. It was not without a struggle that he decided to leave Chicago, thinking that he would have a better chance in the west. But his conscience determined his course at this critical moment, as always, and he began the movement that was to bring him success. Later Dr. Williams found his crowning triumph in his connection with the Baldwin Locomotive Works. And, following the lead that has proved so successful, Mr. Converse was soon applying his remarkable energy, and all the fine qualities of his character, to the wonderful development of this powerful corporation. For twenty-five years he has been the determining spirit of this magnificent enterprise. Fortune has forced itself upon the man. He has constantly scattered with a liberal hand, and his fortune has grown as by magic. He is the master of money, and has never allowed money to master him. While other men have dreamed of generous purposes, after so many millions have been accumulated, Mr. Converse has seemed determined to be his own executor. Nobody talks about the millions he may be worth, everybody recognizes his lavish generosity. He seems to take no thought about accumulation, but seeks opportunity to be helpful to every good cause.

As a citizen he is universally appreciated; financial institutions are anxious to have the use of his good name and the advantage of his good judgment. The Philadelphia City Trust, recognizing his integrity, has claimed him as a member. In every movement, for the public good or for the public honor, the co-operation of Mr. Converse is sought. But none of these things that his character draws to him seem to excite any ambition for personal preferment.

Mr. Converse is not the sort of man that politicians are looking for, and he is not the sort of man that stops to consider the favor of those who determine office-holders. There may come a landslide some of these days that will give a patient public the luxury of seeing such a man in some place of honor, long disgraced by little politicians, but it will be a divine Providence, rather than a human purpose, when it comes. It is refreshing to find men great enough not to seek their own glory, just great in goodness and in true worth.

As a loyal, faithful, generous churchman, Mr. Converse is pre-eminent. He is a thorough Presbyterian, but will help any Christian enterprise. His hand is never off his purse. Plenty of schemes of doubtful desert impose upon his generosity. But any poor minister, any poor church, any poor Christian can share what the

Lord gives him. As a university man he is keenly awake to all educational projects.

The Presbyterian Hospital is greatly loved and favored by Mr. Converse. He is a trustee in this institution and for many years has acted as its secretary. He devotes himself to the details of hospital work with as much diligence as he shows in his own business affairs. The beautiful administration building was his gift, and he is constantly seeking the success of this benevolent institution.

Other institutions have shared bountifully in his benevolence, and missionaries in heathen lands are supported by him.

But the man is better than his abilities or his gifts. In the quiet walks of life he wins his friends and makes his friendships by the true heart-throbs that reveal the secrets of influence and success. Any man is favored who has the confidence and friendship and gentle fellowship of John H. Converse.

The following reference to him in the December 27, 1898, issue of *The Philadelphia Call* is part of an article on prominent citizens of the Quaker City, entitled "Philadelphia Millionaires:"

Associated in the management of the Baldwin Locomotive Works are at least four millionaires, three of whom began life as clerks and have risen by sheer ability and character. Their names are William C. Henszey, John H. Converse, George Burnham and Dr. E. H. Williams. Burnham, who is the head of the establishment to-day, was one of the original young men associated with Mathias W. Baldwin, the founder of the enterprise, and after the death of the latter, established the firm name of Burnham, Williams & Company. Dr. Williams graduated from the University of Vermont, and started life as an engineer on a small railroad in New England. Since he has acquired wealth, he has developed into a great traveler.

The most interesting figure in this group, and one of the most thoroughly self-developed men in the United States, is John H. Converse, who is likewise a graduate of the University of Vermont, and started life just as did Dr. Williams, in the great railroad shops at Altoona. He has been president of the New England Society and of the Manufacturers' Club, is a patron of the fine arts, and probably the best after-dinner speaker in the Quaker City. Art lovers will remember him as the donor of Ridgeway Knight's famous picture "Calling the Ferry" to the Philadelphia Academy. He is far and away the most prominent personality in the town since the death of George W. Childs.

The following sketch of him appeared in *The Philadelphia Press* of May 14, 1899:

JOHN H. CONVERSE, philanthropist and man of business.—Personal side of one of the leading Citizens of Philadelphia, who is foremost in seeking the good of the city and the welfare of its people.

Fifth series of "Men Who Are Prominent in Affairs of City and State."

It is difficult to say how John H. Converse, of Philadelphia, is most widely known, as one of the heads of the great Baldwin Locomotive Works, as a philanthropist, or as a Presbyterian.

In each he stands at the forefront. In each he has won fame. He is to-day one of the active, hardworking, wealthy Philadelphians, identified with most of the great movements, either for bettering the city or helping its people.

If the place of his birth were to be of importance in the study of his character, we should describe him as a Yankee, for he was born in Burlington, Vermont, fifty-nine years ago, December 2, 1840. If climate and early environments had a determining influence upon his character, it would be fair to assume that his New England birth was responsible for that thrift without greed, that frugality without parsimony, which has marked his career.

It is safe to assume, and those who have known him longest say it for him, that he was never a bad boy. He was not too good, however, to play pranks in his early school days, and he always insisted and fought for his rights in those days, as he has since.

He was studious and well prepared in his lessons, rather than brilliant, and never allowed a problem to conquer him if patience and inflexible determination could enable him to master it.

After the usual preparatory course, Mr. Converse was admitted to the freshman class in the University of Vermont in 1857, and he was graduated from that institution in 1861.

During his college life, he paid more attention to the practical things in the course of study than to the merely ornamental. He took special delight in mechanical drawing, and during his four years at the university learned to be an expert stenographer, when stenography was a much more unusual study than it is to-day.

To these two elements in his rudimental education, he probably owed the determination of his future life work, and to them, in a measure, Philadelphia is indebted for his business and philanthropic life.

Mr. Converse set out to make a career for himself at once. His first ambition was to become the maker of a great newspaper, and he accordingly became a journalist.

Mr. Converse is too modest to talk about himself, and he leaves us to infer that what he did in that direction was done with conscientious care, but circumstances induced him to give up editorial work after a period of three years. He was an editorial writer on *The Burlington Weekly and Daily Times* from 1861 to 1864, when he received an inducement to enter one of the departments of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway with an office at Chicago.

Although Mr. Converse possessed literary attainments of a marked character, his new employment was more suited to his temperament and disposition, and to those qualities of mind which have made his business career so signally successful.

It was about the time that Josiah Penham was making the effort to build the railroad from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, which subsequently developed into the Northern Pacific Railroad, that Mr. Converse entered the Northwestern road's employ. It was a good time to study railroading in the west, and he made good use of its advantages to learn a good deal about it.

He remained in Chicago for two years, displaying decided ability, and, had he remained in the west, probably would have been one of the prominent figures in the organization of the great systems of railroad which have since grown to such magnitude in the northwest. Mr. E. H. Williams, who had come out of New England also, and had known Mr. Converse in his school days, and who had observed his talent, had become general superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He needed just such a man as Mr. Converse with him and accordingly wrote out to Chicago and offered him an important position.

At that time Mr. Converse had made up his mind that his field of work was in the west, and, notwithstanding a very strong inclination to be with Mr. Williams, he decided to decline the offer and so wrote to that gentleman. Over night, however, Mr. Converse fortunately changed his mind and also his determination. He telegraphed Mr. Williams to disregard the contents of the letter.

Thus the business association of these two men who have ever since been closely allied, began, and has culminated in their joint control and management of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. As Mr. George H. Burnham and Mr. Williams have of late years given up much of their active work in the firm, Mr. Converse has become practically the head of the concern.

He remained four years with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and was in the way of becoming one of the leading spirits of that gigantic corporation, when Mr. Williams retired from his position and was admitted into the firm which controlled the Baldwin establishment. Mr. Williams at once induced Mr. Converse to accept a post of great responsibility in the works, and the way was thus open for that advancement which has given him a place among the financial and industrial leaders of the country.

Naturally Mr. Converse has become the possessor of large wealth, which he dispenses largely in work of philanthropy and benevolence. His business talents and his financial wisdom are not confined in their operation to the management of the department of the Baldwin Works, which is his special charge. He is a director in the Philadelphia National Bank, the Philadelphia Trust Company, the Pennsylvania and Northwestern Railroad Company, the Real Estate Trust Company, of Pennsylvania, and the Philadelphia Saving Fund.

All these offices receive his active and constant attention, and are by no means merely an indication of honor. It would seem such heavy business responsibilities are more than one could well carry, but Mr. Converse brings to them a well trained mind and a wonderful aptitude in the conduct of financial matters.

Mr. Converse is a modest man. While he would shrink from no public duty which occasion might demand of him, he would be repelled by the necessary publicity in connection with it. His is not a mockish modesty.

"He is," remarked one of his business associates, "a true man, a most sincere man, in earnest in whatever he does."

One gets an impression of this from him almost at sight. His eyes look at you with force. You see character and candor there, sternness at times, but never without reason. He is direct in speech, deliberate in his manner.

His forehead is high and although not unus-

ually broad, gives one an idea of power and great capacity for mental work. The nose is prominent, the mouth rather large, with a very full underlip. His head is well poised, and the physique and general bearing of the man is of one who is self-contained, sure of himself, tolerant but firm.

His mouth, when you come to look at it closely, impresses you with that rare combination of a strong will, but a tolerant disposition.

His judgment upon matters is deliberate and always sound. It is to the possession of this quality that he owes his business success and the confidence of his associates.

Said a distinguished professional friend of his: "I can rely almost implicitly upon Mr. Converse's judgment. I fancy that I have a pretty strong mind of my own, but I should very seriously consider a course, in business or in other affairs, in opposition to a conclusion reached by him. In a long and close personal relation with him I have scarcely ever known him to be wrong in judgment."

Mr. Converse rarely if ever jumps at a conclusion. He examines every phase of a question, looks at it from every possible standpoint, and turns it over carefully in his mind. He never says that he knows a thing as a matter of fact until he is absolutely sure of it. This is as true in small matters as in more important ones. No detail is too trifling for him to look at.

The failure to keep an engagement, and that promptly, without the most sufficient cause is a cardinal sin in Mr. Converse's eyes. I quote another friend of his:

"Mr. Converse never broke an engagement in his life which it was possible to keep. I am quite sure of this. If he should tell me six months in advance that he would meet me at the corner of a certain street in London, say on a certain day at a certain hour, I should find him there as sure as he was alive and able to get there, or a messenger from him explaining why he could not come. The importance of the engagement or the non-importance of it would not be considered by him."

There is another characteristic trait of Mr. Converse. He never forgets about a business statement. Indeed, he rarely ever forgets about any matter of fact that he ever had knowledge of. To remind him of a thing which he had agreed to or had not agreed to, or was an essential thing in any way, and have him say, "I forgot," would astonish any intimate friend of his. He takes careful note of all business affairs, church affairs or home affairs, when necessary, but those things which he does not make a memorandum of he stows away neatly and conclusively in his memory, as though it had been put on his calendar.

But, withal, Mr. Converse can be stubborn; not an obstinate stubbornness, but with an almost inflexible belief in his own opinion. He is by no means an unreasonable man, and is open to argument, and when convinced of an error, will frankly confess it, "But," remarked one of his most uncompromising admirers: "He is dreadfully hard to convince when he has once made up his mind, probably due to the fact that he thinks out his conclusions more carefully than most men."

He is a devout Presbyterian, deeply religious, charitable, generous. He has probably given half a million dollars to his church and to others, and to broad schemes of philanthropy. He has given not only much of his money to the Presbyterian Hospital, but devotes much of his time to it.

He has given largely to his alma mater—the University of Vermont. Being a trustee of the university and intimately acquainted with its needs, he has known how to make his benefactions as wise as they have been liberal. Besides endowing a scholarship and making frequent contributions to meet special needs, he has founded "the Converse Prize" for proficiency in public debate.

In co-operation with his friend and partner, Dr. Williams, who shares Mr. Converse's liberal spirit and his interest in the university, he has has erected for the university a number of buildings, which, for architectural beauty and completeness, rank with the most attractive of modern houses. The structures thus erected include a number of dwellings for the use of professors, a student's dormitory building, and a building which contains the laboratories and lecture rooms for the chemical and physical departments. In 1897 the University of Vermont conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D.

But Mr. Converse is not sectarian in his benevolence. He is one of the most liberal contributors to charity organized and otherwise of the very rich men of this city.

An illustration of the quickness and spontaneity of his response to appeals to his generosity is a case which occurred recently. A friend wrote to him of a work he was engaged in, merely men-

tioning it as a matter of news, and with no thought of appealing to him for help, because he had but recently subscribed for a similar object. Mr. Converse at once sent him a check for one hundred dollars. As the arrangement to meet the case had been completed before the check arrived, the check was returned with thanks and an explanation. He at once remailed it with instruction to apply it to the next best thing in the same direction. Having once devoted the money to the cause, he would not take it back.

Mr. Converse in domestic life is such a man as one would expect to find in the home of such a man. He would be out of place as a first-nighter at the theatre, and his tastes do not run in that direction. He is, however, fond of music, and is an excellent performer on the violin.

In his private life he has gathered about him in a quiet and modest way the luxuries which are congenial to a man of culture. In his home, art, music, literature and genial society abound. His accomplished wife is in full sympathy with him in taste and aims.

He is a loving, sincere and artless man among his friends. His attachments are strong and his circle of friends is large. He has two daughters and one son, the latter a student at Princeton College.

In the popular meaning of the term, Mr. Converse is not interested in politics. That is to say, he is not attracted either by the political methods which are potent in shaping our public affairs, or by some of the products of them. It is probable that he does not regard with any degree of complacency the use of his name by mere politicians who might desire only the use of a good name to trick reform; but it is not unreasonable to suppose that he has enough human nature in his make-up to cause him to look not unkindly upon that other influence which has often picked him out as one of the very best types of Philadelphia's public-spirited citizens, when propriety and fitness are to be regarded in the selection of men for high positions.

No man is insensible to this kind of tribute from his fellow men, and Mr. Converse values the esteem and confidence of neighbors and friends just as he valued the good opinion of his employers when he was making his way in life.

In the company of men who have sought to remedy some of the evils of our municipal government, he has worked for better men and better principles in the conduct of the city's affairs. He was a supporter and contributor to the old Committee of One Hundred and of the Committee of Fifty, and other kindred organizations; but his aid has been given for his city, not for himself.

As a Republican of strong connections he has always supported that party in its national progress; he has probably not always been able to follow it in local and state contests. Mr. Converse is not a fluent talker, but in business councils he can express himself with great clearness and effect, and in his semi-public capacity as one of the members of the board of city trusts, he has shown an aptness in discussion which suggests that he would be a good speech maker if he cared to try. He was elected a member of the trust in 1889, and is now serving as chairman of the committee. He has had charge of all the Girard estates within the city, and takes a deep interest in the incomparable institution founded by that other great Philadelphia business man—Stephen Girard. Recently he was transferred to the post of chairman of the household committee.

It is not surprising that he should be a member of the Fairmount Park Art Association. He is fond of art, and has a fine gallery of rare pictures in his country home at Rosemont; and he regards the beautification of the park as a duty which every man of means and influence should interest himself in.

He is a trustee of the Presbyterian Hospital, and is secretary of the board. It is characteristic of Mr. Converse that he personally attends to all of the details of that position. He keeps the accounts himself, writes with his own hand every letter necessary to be written, and will allow no one else to do so. This is in keeping with his policy in the conduct of his own business, his scrupulous care in seeing that the little things are looked after with as much certainty as the large affairs.

He is also one of the most industrious and enthusiastic of the trustees of the University Extension Association and of the Academy of Fine Arts.

It will be readily recalled that he was the president of the National Relief Association during the recent war with Spain, and in that position rendered services for which he has received the thanks of the country. A catalogue of the positions he holds in those enterprises in which men lend their brains and their bank account for the bettering of the condition of their fellows would be a long one.

It can readily be imagined, then, that he has

become known as one of Philadelphia's very first citizens, and one toward whom public attention frequently gravitates when the hope of something better and purer in our public affairs lifts up its head.

A simple, worthy, broad-minded citizen; a sincere but never an ostentatious Christian; a man of truth and stern virtue; a generous dispenser of much of the large means Providence has enabled him to accumulate, to those who need it and deserve it. Such is John H. Converse. The world is better for having such men in it.

He was married in Brooklyn, New York, July 9, 1873, by Rev. Dr. Heman Dyer, to Elizabeth Perkins Thompson, daughter of Professor James Thompson (Professor in the Western University, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and later of Altoona, Pennsylvania, and Lewiston, Pennsylvania), and Mary Johnson Bishop, daughter of Daniel Lathrop Bishop, of New York.

Mrs. Converse, also, has been much engaged in benevolent work. Since 1888 she has been the treasurer of the Depository and Philadelphia Exchange for Woman's Work. She is one of the vice presidents of the Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian Hospital and one of the working members of the Civic Club of Philadelphia, a woman's organization whose object is the improvement of the economic, sanitary and political conditions of the city. She is also a member of the New Century Club of Philadelphia, the Contemporary Club of Philadelphia, the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, and the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames.

CHILDREN OF JOHN HEMAN AND ELIZABETH:

Mary Eleanor Converse (VIII), born in Philadelphia April 10, 1877; graduated at Bryn Mawr College in 1898.

John Williams Converse (VIII), born in Philadelphia March 30, 1879; a student at Princeton University in class of 1900.

Helen Prentis Converse (VIII), born in Philadelphia July 26, 1880; a student at Bryn Mawr College in class of 1901. In her early youth she was much given to composition, and a short story written by her entitled "The Iron Virgin of Nuremberg" was published in 1893.

Colonel Charles Allen Converse (VII),—Rev. John Kendrick (VI), Joel (V), Thomas (IV), Samuel (III), Sergeant Samuel (II), Deacon Edward (I),—born in Burlington, Vermont, May 17, 1847; fitted for college at the Burlington Union high school, which he left in March, 1863, before graduation to enter the service of the Rutland Railroad Company at Burlington, as accountant in the freight office during the agency of R. W. Chase. After a few months he relinquished this work in order to become the teller of the Bank of Burlington, and afterwards teller of the First National Bank of Burlington, which superseded the former bank at the time when the national banks were instituted. In the fall of 1865 he resigned his position in the bank to enter the University of Vermont, from which he graduated in 1869, receiving the degree of A. B. and admission to the Phi Beta Kappa, having largely worked his way through college by vacation work as a telegraph operator, stenographer and newspaper reporter, viz: On the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad at Geneva, Illinois, and Dixon, Illinois, during the winter of 1865-66; in general superintendent's office, Pennsylvania Railroad, at Altoona, Pennsylvania, during the winter of 1866-67; on the line of the North Western Telegraph Company at St. Paul, Minnesota, Watertown, Wisconsin, and LaCrosse, Wisconsin, during the winter of 1867-68; night press operator, Burlington, winter of 1868-69; in Western Union Telegraph office, Saratoga, in summer of 1869; and temporarily for the Burlington *Daily Times* at various times. In the University of Vermont he was a member of the Lambda Iota fraternity.

He was in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Blairsville, Pennsylvania, during 1870 as chief operator, West Pennsylvania division of telegraph. From October, 1870, till November, 1886, he was in the service of the Vermont Central Railroad and the Central Vermont Railroad Company at St. Albans, Vermont, as secretary to general freight agent, secretary to general superintendent traffic, chief clerk general freight office, general manager's secretary and assistant superintendent local freight traffic, consecutively. He resigned the latter position in November, 1886, to engage in a lumber operation in Pennsylvania as junior partner of the firm of Nichols & Converse of Philadelphia. Upon the completion of that work in September, 1888, and

the dissolution of that partnership, he became the secretary of the de Kosenko & Hetherington Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, manufacturers of gas and electric fixtures, and was secretary and treasurer of same from September, 1895, until the sale of its plant to a new company in September, 1897. Since then he has been engaged in the office of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia.

He was aide-de-camp to the governor of Vermont on his military staff, with rank of colonel, in 1896, 1897 and 1898, having previously been connected with the Vermont National Guard from 1872 to 1882 as a member of the Ransom Guard of St. Albans. He was vice president of Arbor Vitae Club, St. Albans, 1878; member Owl Club, St. Albans, 1885-1886; honorary member of the Association of General Freight Agents of New England, 1878-1886; member of the Canadian Association of General Freight Agents, 1884-1886; director Central Vermont Railroad Library Association, 1885; high priest Champlain Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., St. Albans, 1886-1887; district deputy grand high priest, 1886-1887; member Englesby Lodge No. 84, F. & A. M., St. Albans, and Lafayette Commandery No. 3, K. T., St. Albans; member of the Art Club of Philadelphia, the Union League Club of Philadelphia, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, the Bryn Mawr (Pennsylvania) Presbyterian church, the Presbyterian Social Union of Philadelphia, the Lake Champlain Yacht Club, the Merion Cricket Club at Haverford, Pennsylvania, the New England Society of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, Vermont Society Sons of the American Revolution; the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont, and one of the Gentlemen of the Council of the last named society in 1897 and 1898.

FRANK KENDRICK CONVERSE (VII),—Rev. John Kendrick (VI), Joel (V), Thomas (IV), Samuel (III), Sergeant Samuel (II), Deacon Edward (I),—born in Burlington, Vermont, November 4, 1849; married, in Brooklyn, New York, July 17, 1871, by Rev. Mr. Bond, to Abbie Adelia Conner, who was born in Burlington September 27, 1854, and is the daughter of Charles Adams and Anna Aurelia (Jones) Conner, of Shelburne, Vermont. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Burlington. Frank Kendrick Converse is a farmer at Charlotte, Vermont. The location of his farm on the shore of Lake Champlain lends much natural beauty to its environment.

Children: SARAH ALLEN CONVERSE (VIII), born in Burlington September 10, 1874; attended the Burlington public schools, and after finishing at the Burlington Union high school in 1894, spent a year at Miss Underwood's private school in Burlington. She was married, October 8, 1902, to Edgar Lane Leavenworth, formerly of Charlotte, now western representative of the Proctor Marble Company, in Indianapolis, Indiana.

BESSIE HELENA CONVERSE (VIII), born in Burlington June 7, 1877; attended the public schools in Burlington until 1889, after which she was a student at Miss Underwood's school, and finished at Miss Barker's private school in Burlington in 1897.

IDA FLAVIA FREDICA CONVERSE (VII),—(Rev. John Kendrick (VI), Joel (V), Thomas (IV), Samuel (III), Sergeant Samuel (II), Deacon Edward (I),—born in Burlington, Vermont, August 24, 1851, educated at the Burlington Female Seminary; married in Burlington, September 30, 1874, by Rev. John Kendrick Converse, to George Foster Simpson, M. D., of Fort Edward, New York. He was born in Montreal, Province of Quebec, June 21, 1847, and is the son of George F. Simpson and Mrs. Harriet (Town) Simpson. He was educated at the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Vermont in 1873. He commenced the practice of medicine at Saddle River, New Jersey, in 1873; practiced in Newton, New Jersey, from February, 1875, to September, 1879, and since the latter date in North Adams, Massachusetts, where he now resides. He is practitioner for the states of New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts, having passed examinations and been registered in each of these states. From February 1, 1896, to February 1, 1898, he was chairman of the board of health of the city of North Adams, and has been chairman of the Homeopathic staff of the North Adams Hospital since its opening in 1884.

THOMAS S. DRAKE.

Owing to the length of his residence and the large variety of pursuits that have claimed his attention, as well as his prominence and influence in the social, political and business life of the community, the gentleman above named is a personality of more than usual interest. In as much as his career covers more than two-thirds of the nineteenth century, it will readily become apparent that Mr. Drake was an observer of or participant in many of the most important events of his state and nation for more than two generations. He was born while Andrew Jackson was serving his first term as president. He was seventeen years old when the United States declared war against Mexico. He watched and waited the turn of events during the great drama of the Civil war and was still in active business when Uncle Sam was compelled to "call down" Spain for her conduct toward little Cuba. It is safe to say that the men who took in the whole panorama from 1850 up to date have seen the greatest half century of the whole history and this has been a privilege enjoyed by Mr. Drake. Like so many other Vermonters he comes of the Massachusetts stock, his ancestors for generations having been natives of that ancient commonwealth. His grandfather, Thomas Drake, lived at Easton, which is a town in Bristol county, and was engaged in farming until his death, which occurred at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in the early part of the nineteenth century. He had eight children, equally divided as to sons and daughters, and the family was remarkable for longevity, as all of them lived to be over eighty years of age. Solomon Drake, one of the elder sons, was born at Easton, Massachusetts, July 4, 1780, and came to Bristol, Vermont, in 1805. In the course of time he became an extensive land owner and a man of influence in his community, holding the offices of selectman, constable and treasurer at different periods for many years. He was a deacon in the Baptist church and quite prosperous in business, having surplus money with which he often accommodated needy borrowers. Shortly after coming to Bristol he married Cylinda Scott, a native of the place and one of fifteen children born to her parents, being a daughter of Amos Scott. By her marriage with Solomon Drake she had ten children, of whom seven grew to maturity, but the only one now living is the subject of this sketch. The mother died in 1876, but the father lived to an extreme age, being considerably over ninety-five years old when the last summons reached him, January 6, 1776.

Thomas S. Drake was born on his father's farm near Bristol, Vermont, April 15, 1829. He grew up in the usual manner of Vermont boys, attending school during the winters and helping with the work at home during the vacation seasons, which in those days were much longer than now. After living on a farm some time, but desiring a mercantile life, he purchased a genaral store in partnership with William Dunshee, but after prosecuting this business seven years he disposed of his interest and took up hardware. This, too, after being carried on two years was sold to his nephews and after that Mr. Drake was chiefly absorbed by his real estate and box-board interests. But he had "many other irons in the fire," as they say in Vermont, being one of the busiest as well as one of the most enterprising citizens in the county. Among the enterprises that engaged his attention may be mentioned the electric light plant, of which he is manager, treasurer and secretary, and the building of houses. In connection with the Far brothers, he erected the block opposite the hotel in Bristol, which is known by his name, and during all these activities in town he kept up his farming to some extent. In 1877 he was elected a director of the National Bank of Vergennes, being the only survivor of the board then chosen, and in 1898 was made president of this institution, which position he has since retained.

In 1849 Mr. Drake was married to Sarah Ellen, daughter of Bela Eldridge, an early settler of New Haven, Addison county, and the only one of his three children now living. They have had three children, all daughters, and but one of these survives. Ella, the eldest daughter, now deceased, married Charles D. Mathison, by whom she had two sons, Fred S. and Williard, both of whom work in the box shop of Drake, Smith & Company. Fred S. married Emma Duprey and has a daughter named Ella. Meriam D., Mr. Drake's living daughter, is the wife of Col. Elsworth Lawrence, a traveling salesman for an eastern mercantile house, and has three children:

Philip D., Dorothy D., and Spencer D. Mr. Drake's other daughter, Genevieve, died at the age of eleven. Mr. Drake's political predilections are Republican and his religious affiliations are with the Baptist church. He has often been called on by his fellow citizens to fill offices of trust and profit, and his long retention in the same places affords ample evidence of the fidelity with which he discharged his duties and also the confidence reposed in him by the voters. He was long a selectman and lister, and for many years was chairman of both boards. Commencing in 1866, he was elected for two consecutive years to represent his town in the legislature, and performed this service with the same conscientiousness that has characterized his discharge of all duties, whether public or private.

JOHN B. DUBUC.

The independent spirit, enterprise, industry and determination so essential to the successful career in connection with any vocation or any phase of human endeavor are possessed in an eminent degree by the subject of this sketch, who is one of the representative citizens and leading business men of the town of Shelburne, Chittenden county, where he inaugurated his business career in a most modest way a third of a century ago, being a young man still in his 'teens when he thus took up his abode in the town and set valiantly to work to gain for himself a position of independence and to win the confidence and respect of the people among whom he had chosen to cast in his lot. He is the sole blacksmith of the village, where he has been consecutively engaged in the work of his trade since the early date noted, and he now conducts not only a successful enterprise in this line, but is also engaged in the handling of wagons and carriages, agricultural implements, etc., and controls a trade which is of representative order and which ramifies throughout the section of which the town is the normal supply center. His life has been one of earnest and consecutive application and he has ever commanded the esteem and good will of the community in which he has so long maintained his home.

Mr. Dubuc comes of stanch old French lineage, the original spelling of the name having been DuBuque, and he is a native of the province of Quebec, Canada, having been born in the parish of St. Remi, on the 7th of October, 1851. His father, Joseph Dubuc, was born in St. Isador, that province, son of Joseph Dubuc, Sr., who was born in France, whence he emigrated to Canada when a young man, locating in one of the French parishes of the province of Quebec and there engaged in agricultural pursuits. He passed the remainder of his life in that province and attained the patriarchal age of ninety-two years. His son and namesake was reared on the parental farm and he likewise continued to be identified with agriculture in his native province until called from the scene of life's activities, in March, 1889, at the age of seventy-seven years. He married Euphemia Garand, who was born in St. Remi, Quebec, and who died in 1899, at the age of eighty-four years, both she and her husband having been life-long communicants and devoted members of the Catholic church, in whose faith they reared their children. They became the parents of eight sons and seven daughters, and of this number eight are still living, namely: Joseph, who is a resident of Winnipeg, Canada, and who holds a life appointment as a judge on the king's bench; Isaac, who is engaged in the furniture business at Winooski, Vermont; Alphonse, who is engaged in the grocery business in the same place; Evarest, who is a blacksmith in that town; John B., the immediate subject of this sketch; Azinord, who is a farmer in Winnipeg, Canada; Cordelia, who has been a nun of the Catholic church for the past twenty years; and Eugene, a blacksmith in St. Anne, Manitoba. Three of Joseph's sons became lawyers and three daughters were nuns.

John B. Dubuc remained at the parental home until he had attained the age of fifteen years, his early educational discipline having been secured in the excellent parochial schools. At the age noted, when but a lad, he started out in life on his own responsibility, and has ever since been dependent upon his own resources, so that he is well deserving of the proud American title of self-made man. He served a thorough apprenticeship at the blacksmith trade, securing his training in this line at Burlington and Warren, Vermont, having courageously made his way to this state upon leaving the parental roof. In 1869, when eighteen years of age, he came to Shel-

burne and here established himself in an independent business by opening a blacksmith shop on the site of his present headquarters, where he has ever since conducted operations. He began operations upon a capital of fifty-five dollars, but he threw the entire power of his strong and resourceful nature into his work, never slighting his duties and soon gaining the confidence and good will of the community, so that his patronage became cumulative and enabled him to gradually expand the scope of his enterprise and to eventually attain a definite and pronounced success, as is evident from the business which he now controls. He owns a meat market and club room building, in the town, and a tenant house, besides his home, and has been otherwise prominently concerned in various business enterprises here. He conducts an excellent livery business, has a well equipped blacksmith and carriage shop, carries in stock an excellent line of vehicles and farming implements and is one of the progressive and influential business men of his town.

In politics Mr. Dubuc has given his support to the Republican party from the time of attaining his legal majority, and during the long years of his residence in Shelburne he has manifested a lively interest in all that concerns the well being of the community, being thoroughly public-spirited in his attitude. He was incumbent of the office of school director for a period of four years and is a member of the board of education at the present time. His interests in the cause of education has been vital and has been exerted in a most helpful way. For seven years he was treasurer of the Shelburne free library. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Columbus and his religious faith is that of the Catholic church, in which he was reared and of which he is a communicant. He has been one of the most active workers and liberal supporters of St. Catherine's church, donating the land on which the church cemetery is located and personally collecting the funds for the building of the church. The family are all prominent in the church work, and the daughter of our subject has been the capable incumbent of the position of organist in the same for the past seven years.

On the 15th of January, 1871, Mr. Dubuc was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Potvin, who was born in Vergennes, Vermont, but who was reared and educated in Burlington. Of this union were born eleven children, concerning whom the following is the record of the seven who survive: John is head clerk in the largest shoe store in Plattsburg, New York; Annie remains at the parental home; Frank, who was graduated in the business college at Burlington, is now assisting his father in business; Catherine, who was graduated in the local high school, as a member of the class of 1902, was honored with the position of valedictorian of her class and is now a student of the Burlington Business College; and Jerome, Adella and Ralph are attending the public schools. The eldest daughter is the one who holds the position of organist in the church, as has been previously noted, and she also has charge of the Shelburne Free Library.

HOMER IRISH.

Homer Irish is a native of Shelburne, where he was born on the 9th of June, 1827, so that he now is numbered among the venerable citizens of the town, though his mental and physical vigor remain unimpaired by the lapse of years and he is still actively concerned in practical business, though he has laid aside the more onerous duties and finds ample opportunity to enjoy the rewards of his years of earnest and consecutive endeavor. He is a son of Enoch Irish, who was born November 1, 1798, in Hinesburg, and who was a son of Benjamin Irish, a native of New Hampshire, whence he removed to Vermont in the early days and became one of the sterling pioneers of Chittenden county. He took up a tract of land, reclaiming the same and developing a good farm, and he here continues to be identified with agricultural pursuits until his death, at the age of seventy years. His wife's name was Naomi, and their son, Enoch, was reared to maturity on the paternal homestead, in Shelburne, and his early educational advantages were such as were to be had in the somewhat primitive schools of the place and period, the major portion of his scholastic training having been received in the school at Hinesburg. Growing up on the farm and early becoming familiar with all the details of this great basic industry, he continued to be engaged in farming throughout his long and useful life, attaining a due measure of success and being known

as a man whose integrity in all the relations of life was beyond cavil. He spent practically his entire life on a farm two miles from the present residence of his son, and there he died October 15, 1856, at the age of fifty-seven years. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as was also his wife, while his political support was given to the Republican party. His wife, whose maiden name Lucia Mills, was born June 28, 1806, in Shelburne, being a daughter of Samuel Mills, who was born in Canada, whence he came to Shelburne, where he passed the residue of his life, being eighty years of age at the time of his death. He was twice married and of the first union were born three daughters, and four sons, Lucia Mills (Irish) being one of the daughters. Enoch and Lucy (Mills) Irish became the parents of five children, and of the number the subject of this sketch is now the only survivor. His mother passed away December 6, 1882, at the age of seventy-six years.

Homer Irish remained on the paternal homestead in Shelburne until he had attained the age of fifteen years, and his early education was received in the public schools of the locality. At the age noted he entered upon an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, becoming an expert workman and continuing to devote his attention to the trade as his vocation for a period of nearly forty years, within which time he was concerned in the erection of many fine buildings in this section. He was known as one who lived up to the very letter of every contract into which he entered and as one who ever handled his work with expedition and marked ability,—this implying public confidence and regard and a representative supporting patronage. As a contractor he built many houses in Shelburne and in the city of Burlington, and his own residence, which is one of the pleasant homes of the town, was erected by him in 1852. That its construction was of the most substantial and thorough order is evident from the fact that it remains practically unimpaired, after the lapse of a full half century. He made by hand all the sash, doors and window frames utilized in the building, and this work was done after regular working hours devoted to the service of others. The old homestead is endeared and hallowed to him by the grateful associations and memories of the past, and has been his place of residence consecutively from the time of its completion, fifty years ago, such improvements having been made from time to time as the demands and exigencies required. Mr. Irish is the owner of a tract of sixty acres, which he has developed into one of the most productive and best improved farms in this locality, all of the buildings on the place having been erected by him, while he also personally set out his fine orchard of five hundred trees, all now well matured.

Mr. Irish originally gave his political support to the old-line Whig party, but at the time of the organization of the Republican party, as the avowed opponent of secession and the institution of slavery, he identified himself therewith, and has ever since been one of the stanch advocates of its principles and policies. He has kept well informed on the issues of the day and thus being at all times able to defend his position and give a reason for his convictions. He is a man of broad information, and during the long years of his active business life he did not neglect his reading and personal application, through which he most effectively supplemented the somewhat limited educational advantages which were his in his youthful days. He has been one of the world's noble army of workers and has made his life count for good, so that as the shadows of his days begin to lengthen his retrospective view can not but afford him due measure of satisfaction, in that he has been true to himself, sincere and honorable in his intercourse with his fellow men and kindly and helpful in all the walks of life. He held the office of road surveyor for two years, was for a number of years a member of the school board, and in past years was frequently a delegate to various conventions of his party. For thirty years Mr. Irish has been affiliated with the time honored order of Free & Accepted Masons, being a member of Friendship Lodge No. 24, in which he has held various official positions and in which he is one of the oldest and most honored members. His son is likewise a member of the same lodge, in which he has passed various official chairs. Mr. Irish has been a devoted and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years, and in the same his wife was a faithful and zealous worker until the close of her life.

On the 1st of January, 1852, Mr. Irish was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Patience Pierce,

who was born in Hinesburg, on the 15th of September, 1830, being a daughter of Chauncey and Mahala (Conger) Pierce, the former of whom was one of the successful and honored farmers of this county until the time of his death. He and his wife became the parents of four sons and four daughters, of whom three of the sons are living at the present time. Mr. and Mrs. Irish became the parents of three children, of whom only one is living, Wallace W., who has charge of his father's farm and who is one of the progressive and honored citizens of Shelburne, where he was born on the 24th of July, 1858. He married Miss Ruth Anna Minckler, of Grand Isle, Vermont, and they have one son, Leo P., having lost their first born, Homer D., at the age of thirteen months. The two deceased children of our subject are Wesley M., who passed away at the age of fifteen years; and Emma, who died at the age of four and one-half years. The great loss and bereavement of Mr. Irish's life was that involved in the death of his cherished and devoted wife, who had been to him a true helpmeet, her death occurring on the 10th of January, 1898. She was a woman of gentle and sympathetic nature, the noblest attributes of character, and one who gained the love of all who came within the sphere of her gracious influence. The infinite life gained a new glory when death set its seal upon her mortal lips.

WILLIAM J. SHERIDAN.

The agricultural development of Chittenden county has been such as to reflect credit on the state, and the advancement of the great basic industry has been insured through the interposition of a progressive, intelligent and worthy class of citizens, both in the past and the present generations. The opulent agricultural resources of the county have an able representative in the subject of this review, who has been a life-long resident of this section of the state and who is to-day accounted one of the representative and influential farmers of Shelburne.

William James Sheridan was born on a farm adjoining that which is his present place of abode, in Shelburne, Chittenden county, the date of his nativity having been March 17, 1858. In the agnatic line he comes of stanch old Irish stock, and in his personality abide those sterling traits which have ever made the true type of the race count for the best citizenship, conserving advancement through alert mentality, independence, consecutive application and inflexible integrity of purpose. His father, James Sheridan, was a native of county Meath, Ireland, born near Drogheda, in 1800, being a son of Michael Sheridan, who passed his entire life in the Emerald Isle, having been a prosperous farmer and gardener. James Sheridan was reared and educated in the fair land of his birth, where he remained until 1845, having in the meanwhile taken unto himself a wife. In the year noted he emigrated to America, where he believed superior opportunities were afforded for the attaining of success through individual effort, and he made his way to Vermont soon after his arrival, taking up his residence in Johnson, Lamoille county, where he remained a short time and then came to Shelburne, in 1846, and here engaged in farming, in the employ of Henry Morse, with whom he remained for a period of eleven years. He then purchased an acre of land, to which he subsequently added until he possessed forty-six acres, lying contiguous to that now owned and operated by his son. He applied himself with marked ability and energy and was prospered in his efforts, placing his entire estate under a high state of cultivation. He was a man of expedients, ever alert to take advantage of opportunities presented and having marked business sagacity. Thus he not only carried on his farming enterprise most successfully, but for many years he also conducted a very prosperous business in handling apples, potatoes and other farm produce upon a quite extensive scale, finding a market principally in the city of Burlington, and gaining a high reputation as a reliable and progressive business man. He continued to make his home in Shelburne until his death, in 1872, at the age of seventy-two years, being held in the highest esteem by all who knew him.

Prior to his emigration to America James Sheridan was united in marriage to Miss Anna McDermott, who was born in Ireland, a daughter of Luke McDermott, who there passed his entire life, engaged in farming. Of this union were born seven children, namely: James, Jr., who is a resident of the city of Chicago, Illinois; May, who is the widow of Franklin Priest, of that city;

Anna, who is the widow of O. B. Allen, of Panton, Vermont; William J., the immediate subject of this sketch; Ellen, who became the wife of Benjamin Allen, of Panton, and who is now deceased; Kate, who died at the age of eleven years; and Harry, who died at the age of six months. The devoted and honored mother lived to attain the age of sixty-five years, her death occurring July 23, 1890.

William J. Sheridan passed his boyhood days on the parental homestead in Shelburne, receiving his early educational training in the district schools and supplementing the same by a course of study in the academy at Shelburne. He continued to be associated with his father in the operation of the home farm until he had attained the age of nineteen years, when he went to Chicago, where he secured employment in the office of a leading lawyer of that city, his duties being the collecting of rents and attending to various details of his employer's private business. He was thus engaged for two years, at the expiration of which he returned to Shelburne and was thereafter associated with his father in business until the death of the latter. He then took charge of the old homestead, where he remained until 1894, when he took up his residence on his present fine farm, which comprises one hundred and four acres and upon which he has made excellent improvements of a permanent nature, including the modern buildings which add so materially to the attractiveness and value of the place. Here Mr. Sheridan is successfully engaged in diversified farming and also conducts a dairying business, his efforts being directed with that energy and discrimination which entail the maximum returns and insure the fullest measure of prosperity.

Keeping well informed on the questions and issues of the day and known as a man of well defined and independent views, Mr. Sheridan has naturally taken an active interest in public affairs of a local nature, while his political proclivities are indicated in the stanch support which he accords to the Republican party. In 1892 he was elected to the office of road commissioner and so effective was his administration in the improving and proper maintaining of the public highways during his first term of office that he was chosen as his own successor at the expiration of the same and, by successive re-elections, has been consecutively in tenure of this position to the present time,—representing a period of eleven years. This fact indicates beyond peradventure the popular appreciation of his efforts in the connection. In 1891 Mr. Sheridan was elected a member of the board of selectmen, serving one term and declining the nomination in 1892, while in 1900 he was honored by his party with the nomination for representative in the state legislature, but met the defeat which attended the party ticket in the county. He has also served as a member of the school board, as collector of taxes in the district, and has been frequently called upon to serve as a member of the jury. Fraternally he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 24th of June, 1894, Mr. Sheridan was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Garry, who was born in Charlotte, this county, the daughter of Zebulon Garry, one of the representative farmers of that town. Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan have three children,—James William, Henry Robert and Stanley P.

ALEXANDER GORDON.

The magnificent natural resources of Vermont, in its wealth of superior granite, have afforded a peculiarly attractive field to those of Scotland who have in their own land worked their own excellent stone, and these artisans, of whom Alexander Gordon, of Barre, is an example, have contributed largely to the development of the industry in their adopted country.

Alexander Gordon was born November 15, 1856, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, of which his parents, John and Jane (Norrie) Gordon, were also natives; his father was born in the year 1800. The son Alexander received his education in the schools of his native parish, and was reared in the "auld kirk." At the age of sixteen years he was apprenticed to a stone-cutter, and when he had reached the years of manhood he was an expert mechanic. He continued in employment at his trade until 1881, when, at the age of twenty-four years, he sailed for America, landing in New York city. He had come with the expectation of finding more remunerative employment, and he at once went to Quincy, Massachusetts, and readily found employment in one of the extensive granite yards there. Shortly afterward he removed to Westerly, Rhode Island, where he



Alexander Gordon

followed his trade until 1883, when he made a permanent location in Barre, Vermont, and here he began stone-cutting upon his own account. June 1, the same year, he formed a partnership with Charles Marr, under the firm name of Marr & Gordon, and shortly afterward William Marr was also added to the firm, the name remaining unchanged. The works operated by these gentlemen have long been noted for the excellence of their product, the material for which is drawn from their own two quarries. The polishing mill is located at South Barre and is operated by water power, and the sheds and cutting department are in the city of Barre. Every department of the work is conducted under the personal supervision of the proprietors, whose reputation for superiority of product, in quality of material and workmanship, is unexcelled in all the granite regions, while in extent the business of the firm ranks with the first of the city. The work includes all descriptions of monuments, mausoleums, vaults and other cemetery work, and finds ready markets wherever the widely extended commerce of the city reaches.

Making his business the object of his close attention, Mr. Gordon also manifests a deep interest in the welfare of his home city, and affords his aid to every means designed to promote its advancement. He is deeply interested in educational affairs, and has been for six years a member of the school committee, and is the chairman of that body. He is a member of the Congregational church; of Clan Gordon, No. 12, of the Scottish Clans, of Barre, and of Granite Lodge, F. and A. M., of the same city. In his political affiliations, he is a Republican.

Mr. Gordon was married in June, 1885, to Miss Lizzie A. Jeffrey, a daughter of Alexander Jeffrey. The children born of this marriage were Grace E., born in Barre, April 12, 1886, who died at the age of nine months; and Arthur A., born in Barre, January 21, 1888. The mother of these children died in February, 1888, surviving her youngest child only about a month. In March, 1892, Mr. Gordon was married to Miss Henrietta Kennedy, who was born in Scotland at Aberdeenshire. The children born of this marriage, all in Barre, were Harold J., December 23, 1892; Edith May, August 10, 1894; and Helena Henrietta, September 28, 1901.

WILLIAM I. BRADLEY.

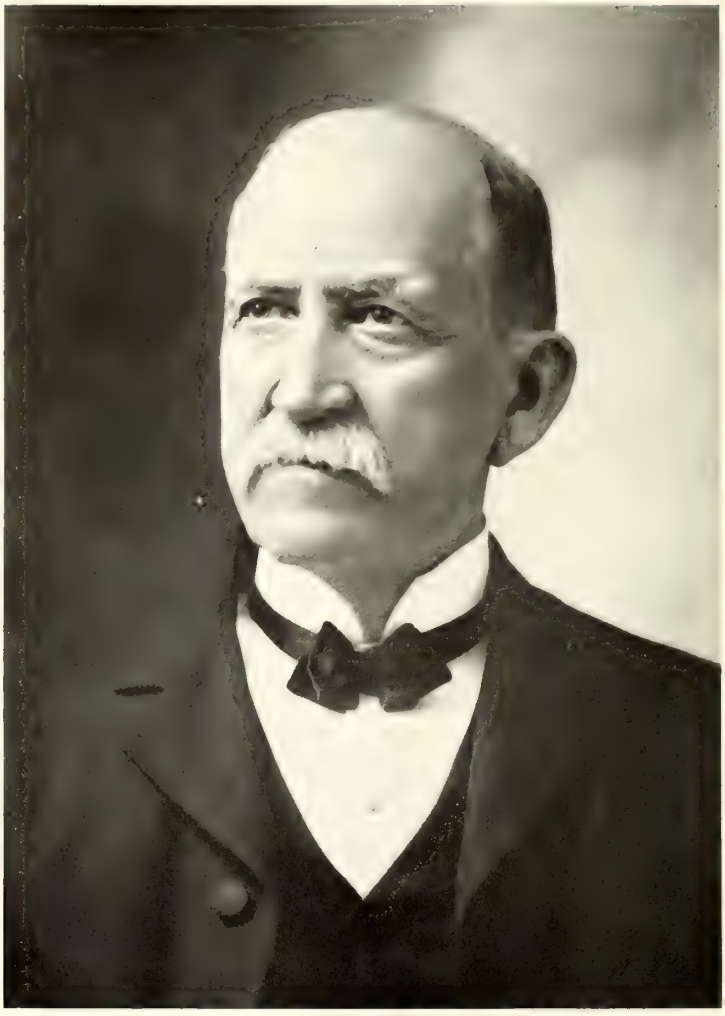
As a native son of Vermont and a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of the Green Mountain commonwealth, Mr. Bradley is well entitled to consideration in a compilation which has to do with those who have aided in the founding and building of a great and prosperous state, while such is his personal integrity of character and such his standing as one of the progressive and successful farmers of the town of Charlotte, Chittenden county, that this epitome of his personal and ancestral history is all the more germane. The name which he bears has been identified with the annals of American history from the colonial epoch and has ever stood for the highest order of citizenship and the most inflexible loyalty, typifying strong and noble manhood and gentle and gracious womanhood, as one generation has followed another on the stage of life's activities.

William Irving Bradley, whose fine farm home is located near Baptist Corners, Charlotte township, was born in Huntington, Chittenden county, Vermont, on the 13th of August, 1849, a son of Norman W. Bradley, who was a native of the same town, where his birth occurred on the 13th of May, 1816. The latter was a son of Bunyan Bradley, who was born in Williston, Chittenden county, this state, on the 23d of January, 1789, a son of Stillman Bradley, who was the original ancestor of the Vermont line and who was born in Guilford, Connecticut, in 1763, that also having been the birthplace and life residence of his father, Stephen Bradley, so that it at once becomes evident that the name has been linked with New England history for many generations, the lineage being of stanch English extraction. Stillman Bradley removed from Connecticut to Sunderland, and thence to Williston, Vermont, becoming one of the sterling pioneers of that locality, where he passed the residue of his long and useful life. There was reared and educated his son Bunyan, and he eventually removed to Huntington, becoming one of its earliest settlers. He took up his residence there in the year 1811, locating on a tract of heavily timbered land in the veritable wilderness and there, by energy, close application and assiduous toil, he developed a good farm. He was a man

of noble character, ever striving to aid and uplift his fellow men, and he was one of the first local preachers of the Methodist Episcopal church in that locality, his license to preach having been issued by Bishop Heading, in 1838, and this interesting historical document being now in possession of the subject of this review. Grandfather Bradley continued to devote his attention to agricultural pursuits on his homestead until he was called from the scenes of life's activities, in 1870, at the venerable age of eighty-one years, while his memory is revered by all who knew him or have had cognizance of his worthy and useful life. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Rhoda Joslin, was born in Huntington, being a daughter of one of its pioneer citizens, Zebediah Joslin, who was born in Killingly, Connecticut, and who was a valiant soldier in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution. Of this union were born five children, of whom the survivor is Emily, who is the wife of Gerritt Smith Casterline, of Belmont, Allegany county, New York. Rhoda (Joslin) Bradley survived her honored husband by about three years, passing away in 1873, at the age of seventy-nine years, secure in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, in whose work she had been to her husband a devoted coadjutor during the long years of their ideal married life. The latter was uncompromisingly opposed to the institution of human slavery and was a zealous abolitionist during the crucial epoch leading up to the war of the Rebellion.

Norman W. Bradley was reared to years of maturity on the old homestead farm in Huntington, his educational privileges being such as were afforded in the somewhat primitive schools of the pioneer days, and there he continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits until 1865, when he came to Charlotte and took up his abode on the farm now owned and conducted by his son. Here he orignally purchased a tract of one hundred and twenty acres, becoming one of the successful and influential farmers of the county and here maintaining that high standard of personal integrity and honor which has ever characterized the name. Here he passed the residue of his sincere and worthy life, passing away April 23, 1893, at the age of seventy-seven years. He was a stalwart advocate of the principles of the Republican party from the time when it was organized, as the uncompromising foe of slavery and secession, and he ever took an active interst in public affairs, having been called upon to serve in various offices, whose duties he discharged with that mature judgment and discrimination which were essential characteristics of the man. Thus he served on the board of selectman, as lister and was for a number of years incumbent of the office of justice of the peace, in which capacity he adjudicated minor troubles between his neighbors with such judgment and impartiality as to commend his course to both parties concerned and to gain the unequivocal confidence and esteem of the community. Fraternally he was identified with the Free and Accepted Mason, having a deep appreciation of the noble teachings of this time-honored organization. His wife, whose maiden name was Annie Stafford, was born January 24, 1824, in Wallingford, Vermont, a daughter of Ormon Stafford, who was likewise born in that place, a son of Stuteley Stafford, who was born in Scituate, Rhode Island, and who became one of the pioneers of Danby, Vermont, and later of Wallingford. Ormond Stafford became the father of several children, of whom the mother of our subject and her brother, Charles O., of Wallingford, are the only survivors. Their mother died at the age sixty years and their father at the age of sixty-eight. Norman W. and Annie (Stafford) Bradley became the parents of two sons, of whom the subject of this sketch is the one surviving. His brother, John W., was a traveling saleman for many years, and his death occurred in 1889, in Burlington, where his widow still maintains her home. The mother of our subject is still living and is an honored and cherished member of his family circle, which she receives the utmost filial care and devotion. She is seventy-nine years of age at the time of this writing, and her religious faith is that of the Spiritualist church.

William I. Bradley, to whom this sketch is dedicated, passed his youthful days in Huntington, being sixteen years of age at the time when his father removed to Charlotte. He received his elementary education in the schools of his native town and supplemented this by a course of study in a select school conducted in Charlotte. He continued to assist his father in the care and management of the homestead farm until he had attained



George Beckett

his legal majority, when he gave inception to his independent career by purchasing a farm in the vicinity of the homestead place, eventually acquiring two hundred and thirty-one acres. There he carried on operations for a period of three years, when he sold the place and subsequently rented land for sixteen years, at the expiration of which time he returned to the paternal homestead, the property having the best of improvements and the land being of marked fertility and productiveness. In addition to general farming Mr. Bradley conducts a successful business as a dairyman, having a herd of about fifteen high-grade cows, and he is thoroughly progressive in his methods, having developed his property into one of the most valuable rural estates in this section.

Like his honored father, Mr. Bradley is a stanch Republican in political proclivities, and he has ever been public spirited in his attitude and rendered active co-operation in the promotion of all objects for the general good. He served for three terms as a member of the board of selectmen, of which he was president for one year, and at the time of this writing he is a member of the grand jury of Charlotte. Fraternally he holds membership in Friendship Lodge No. 24, A. F. & A. M., at Charlotte, having been identified with the order ever since attaining his majority. He and his wife are regular attendants of the Baptist church, to whose support they contribute liberally.

On the 7th of December, 1875, Mr. Bradley was united in marriage to Miss Frances C. Norton, who was born July 15, 1848, in Addison, Addison county, Vermont, the daughter of John Norton, who was born in Guilford, Connecticut, as was also his father, Cyrus Norton, who was one of the pioneer settlers in Addison, where he passed the remainder of his life. John Norton was a stone mason by trade and vocation, and he erected the lighthouse at Crown Point. He passed his entire life in Addison, where he died in 1876, at the age of seventy-six years. His wife, whose maiden name was Susan Collins, was born in Burlington, Vermont, a daughter of Nathaniel Collins, who was a son of Captain John Collins, a pioneer of Burlington and one of the brave soldiers of the Revolution, in which he served as captain. John and Susan Norton became the parents of nine children, all of whom are still living. The mother passed away in 1891, at the age of seventy-three years, having been a devout member of the Adventist church. Prior to her marriage the wife of our subject was a successful teacher, having taught seventeen terms in Addison county and being a graduate of the high school at Vergennes. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley have two daughters,—Charlotte, the wife of Roderick W. Eno, a successful young farmer of Charlotte; and Blanche, who remains at the parental home, both daughters having been successful and popular teachers in the schools of Chittenden county.

GEORGE BECKETT.

George Beckett, one of the best known and most prominent citizens of Williamstown, was born there May 14, 1833, a son of William S. Beckett. He comes of distinguished ancestry, being a lineal descendant, many generations removed, of Thomas a Becket, an English statesman of the twelfth century, noted as a prelate, afterwards becoming a chancellor of England, and later Archbishop of Canterbury.

William Seva Beckett, son of Francis Beckett, was born in 1803, at Bath, Maine, where he lived until sixteen years old. Starting out then in life for himself, he walked to Williamstown. On arriving here he found employment at his trade of a harness-maker with Colonel Abel Carter, and continued a resident of the town during the remainder of his days. A man of industry and thrift, he was for many years one of the influential citizens of the place. He filled with ability many public positions, serving as town clerk thirty-five years; as justice of the peace thirty years; as a representative to the state legislature four terms; and for a number of years was captain of the local militia company. Captain Beckett married Polly Poole, of Williamstown, and they became the parents of ten children, among them being George, the special subject of this sketch.

George Beckett obtained a practical common school education, which he has supplemented by extensive reading and intelligent self-culture. Learning the trade of a harness-maker from his father, he has followed it for many years, amassing a modest fortune by his labors, and has invested a part of his earnings in real estate in

Williamstown, where he owns and occupies one of the finest residences of the locality. He has been an important factor in developing the resources of the town, being one of the projectors of several of its leading industries, including the Williamstown Construction Company and the Williamstown Granite Company, whose operations have given a marked impetus to the business growth of the place. The latter company has been merged in the Grearson-Beckett Company, and is carrying on an extensive business in the manufacture of fine monumental work, employing in its large and well equipped sheds about sixty men.

Mr. Beckett is actively identified with the political, educational and religious life of Williamstown, being an untiring worker in advancing the interests of each. For more than twenty years he has rendered efficient service to his townsmen as town clerk and town treasurer, and was a representative to the state legislature in 1900 and 1901. For thirty years he was librarian of the public library and at the celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of its foundation, wrote an interesting history of the library. He is a member of the Congregational church, of which he is deacon, and is also treasurer of the society.

Mr. Beckett married, in 1857, Belle R., daughter of Calvin and Dolly (Delano) Flint, and they have one son, Charles Henry. Charles Henry Beckett was graduated with distinguished honors from Dartmouth College with the class of 1881. He subsequently studied law at the Columbia University Law School in New York city, and while taking the course served as clerk of the probate courts. He is now practicing his profession in New York, being junior member of the distinguished law firm of Hamilton & Beckett. He married Estella Newman, of Watkins, New York, and has a daughter, Marian H., now seventeen years old, who has shown remarkable skill as a painter.

LEONARD C. RAY.

One of the representative and successful citizens of Shelburne is Leonard C. Ray, who has passed practically his entire life within the borders of Chittenden county, and is a member of a family which has been identified with the history of the old Green Mountain state for several generations, aiding in the work of development and progress and standing for the highest order of citizenship. In a personal way he has commanded at every stage in his career the confidence and esteem of all who know him, and he is at the present time incumbent of the important position of superintendent or general manager of the fine estate known as the Vermont stock farm, the same being owned by Mr. Louis C. Clark and being recognized as one of the most valuable properties in this section of New England. Mr. Ray has achieved advancement and prosperity through well directed efforts and is one of the substantial and honored citizens of Shelburne.

Leonard C. Ray was born in Hinesburg, Chittenden county, Vermont, on the 2d of May, 1858, and that place also figured as the birthplace of his father, George Ray, who was there ushered into the world on the 7th of October, 1829, a son of Calvin Ray, who was born in the same town, so that it may be seen that the family has been concerned in the history of this section of the state from the pioneer epoch. The original progenitor of the name in Vermont was William Kay, who was the father of Calvin, and who located here in an early day, becoming identified with agricultural pursuits and here passing the remainder of his honorable and useful life. He was of sturdy Scotch lineage and the noble attributes so characteristic of the Scotch type were signally manifest in his life, as have they also been in the careers of his descendants. His son Calvin was reared to the life of a farmer, and with the great basic art of agriculture he continued to be identified until his death. His entire life was passed in his native town, where he became a citizen of influence and substantial worth. He married Louisa Howard, likewise a representative of one of the pioneer families of this section of Vermont, and they became the parents of ten children, of whom only three are living at the time of this writing, namely: Spencer, who is a prominent resident of Potsdam, New York, where he was for many years engaged in business; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Edward Pierson, of Westport, New York; and Julia, who is the widow of Leonard Love, for many years a successful and popular hotel keeper in the city of Montpelier,

where his widow still maintains her home. Mrs. Louisa (Howard) Ray was summoned into eternal rest at the age of forty-five years, both she and her husband having been devoted and consistent members of the Baptist church and having signally exemplified that "Godly, righteous and sober life," which all men are admonished to lead.

George Ray was reared to the sturdy discipline of the old homestead farm in Hinesburg, receiving such educational advantages as were afforded in the schools of the place and period, and after attaining years of maturity he did not withdraw from the vocation to which he had been reared nor from the locality in which he made his advent into the world, since he continued to be engaged in farming in Hinesburg during the course of his life, being summoned to his reward December 13, 1897, at the age of sixty-eight years, secure in the esteem and high regard of all who had known him, and known as a man whose integrity of purpose in all the relations of life was beyond cavil. His wife, whose maiden name was Louisa Love, was likewise born in Hinesburg, being the daughter of Ira and Mary (Salisbury) Love, of whose four children she is the elder of the two now surviving, the other being Eliza, who is the wife of Marvin Hewett, of Jericho, Vermont. Ira Love was numbered among the prominent and successful farmers of Hinesburg, where he died at the age of sixty-two years, his wife passing away in 1876. George and Louisa (Love) Ray became the parents of two children, Leonard C., whose name introduces this sketch, and Edward, who is a resident of Pasadena, California. The mother remains in the home of her elder son, where she is accorded filial care and devotion in her declining days, and she is one of the earnest and loved members of the Baptist church in Shelburne, her honored huband having also been one of the influential workers in this denomination, in whose faith he completed his life's pilgrimage.

Leonard C. Ray was reared on the homestead farm in Hinesburg, receiving a common-school education in his youth, and upon leaving the farm he secured a position as clerk in a local mercantile establishment, thereafter continuing to be identified with this line of work until accepting his present position, in 1883. He has general charge and supervision of a fine estate of four hundred acres. devoted to diversified agriculture and to the raising of fine blooded horses, in which latter department of the enterprise the farm has attained a high reputation and one which far transcends local limitations. Mr. Ray is known as a thoroughly progressive and discriminating business man and as a public-spirited citizen. His political allegiance has been given to the Republican party from the time when he attained the right of franchise, and the confidence and esteem in which he is held by the community has been shown in his election to offices of distinctive trust and responsibility. Thus he was a member of the board of selectmen for a period of six years, while he was an effective incumbent of the office of school director of his district for the long period of eight years, ever taking a deep interest in all that concerns the moral, educational and material advancement of the community and ever lending his influence in support of worthy measures for the general good. In connection with his political affiliation it may be stated that he has served on numerous occasions as delegate to the various county, district and state conventions of his party. Fraternally he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, and he and his family are regular attendants of the Baptist church, to whose work and the support of its collateral benevolences he is a liberal contributor. His father likewise held various offices in the gift of the people, having been selectman for a number of years and having also served as a lister and as a member of the school board.

On the 21st of May, 1881, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ray to Miss Helen J. Miles, who was born in Hinesburg, the daughter of John F. Miles, who is still priminently engaged in the practice of his profession, having taken up the practice of medicine at the age of twenty-one and being now the oldest practitioner in Chittenden county, where his name is a most familiar one and where he enjoys the confidence and affection of an exceptionally wide circle of friends. His wife, whose maiden name was Fidelia Boynton, is a native of Shelburne, and they became the parents of four children, all of whom are living except Mark, who died at the age of about fifty years. The three surviving are Charles, Mary and Helen J. Mr. and Mrs. Ray are the

parents of five children, namely: Lida L., Edna F., Mary F., Marjorie H. and George Miles. The second named graduated at the head of her class in 1901, at the Shelburne high school.

CHARLES CALVIN STEWART.

Charles Calvin Stewart, a well known granite manufacturer of Hardwick, was born in Dover, New Hampshire, July 6, 1850, a son of Peter Stewart. On the paternal side he is of Scotch ancestry, his grandfather, John Stewart, having emigrated soon after his marriage to America and settled in Canada, where he worked at his trade of a tinsmith. Peter Stewart was born and reared in the province of Quebec, where he spent a large part of his life engaged in agricultural pursuits. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Calligan, was a native of Ireland.

Charles C. Stewart was educated in Inverness, province of Quebec, and there assisted his father in general farming until 1870. He was subsequently employed in the construction of the St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain Railway, and on the completion of the road was engaged as a trainman, a position he retained about six years. In 1878 he began work at the granite-cutter's trade in St. Johnsbury, remaining there two years, then worked as a journeyman until 1896, being employed in various places. Coming then to Hardwick he established his present business, and three years later, in August, 1899, admitted his son, John R. Stewart, to partnership, the firm name being the Stewart Granite Works. The business is already assuming large proportions and consists principally of monumental work, which is sold at retail throughout the west, the greater part of it being completed ready for erection. Mr. Stewart is a Republican in politics, and at present is serving as constable. Both he and his son John R. are Masons, belonging to Caspian Lake Lodge, No. 87, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

On August 20, 1874, Mr. Stewart married Lizzie McLean, of St. Johnsbury. She was born in the province of Quebec in 1850, a daughter of Donald and Margaret (McClay) McLean, both natives of Scotland. Four children have been born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, namely: John R., born October 7, 1878, was educated at Ryegate and Hardwick, and is now in business with his father; Mary died in childhood; Jessie J., born March 18, 1884; and Charles H., born May 23, 1886. John Robert Stewart was married May 29, 1902, to Kitty P. Ferris, of South Hero, Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are members of the Congregational church, in which he is a deacon and one of the business committee. He is a liberal supporter of the church, and contributes generously toward all enterprises of a benevolent nature.



CHARLES CALVIN STEWART AND WIFE.

ARCHIBALD TAYLOR.

The pursuits of life are as varied as the tastes and capacities of men, and it is an interesting and useful study to observe the degree of their assimiliation. History generally treats of those who have attained eminence in politics or statecraft, in military circles and to some extent in the field of letters and art, but has had little to do with those toilers upon whom the real prosperity and progress of the nation depend. It is left to specific biography to perpetuate the record of those law-abiding citizens who, in the midst of the active affairs of a work-a-day world, stand forth in integrity of purpose, loyal to friends and to the institutions of the land, and in that enterprise and industry which make for the well being of their respective communities. To this class belongs the subject of this brief sketch, who is of stanch Scottish lineage and who is incumbent of the important and responsible position of general manager of the landed estate of Dr. W. Seward Webb, the same comprising about four thousand acres of as fine agricultural land as is to be found within the borders of the old Green Mountain state. The Scotsman is thoughtful and deliberate, and that nation is fortunate in which he is numerous. His mind, profound, thorough, painstaking and free from sudden emotion, acts as a balance wheel for its environment. Scotland has supplied to the United States splendid elements of citizenship, and in nearly every section of the Union the Scotch type figures as a valued and potent factor. The subject of this review is a worthy representative of this type and his life has been one of signal usefulness and honor, while he has commanded uniform confidence and esteem by reason of his sterling character.

Archibald Taylor, who is one of the representative citizens of Burlington, was born in Killwilling, in the west of Scotland, on the 28th of February, 1831, and upon him was conferred the full patronymic of his honored father, Archibald Taylor, who was born in the beautiful highlands of bonnie Scotland, a worthy representative of one of the ancient and nobly patriotic clans, and in the west of Scotland he followed the vocation of forester, in which he continued until his death, his entire career having been dominated by the loftiest integrity of purpose and by that fidelity which is ever characteristic of his race. He continued to maintain his home in his native land until his death, which occurred in the year 1884. He married Miss Agnes Wilson, who was born in the same parish as was their son, the subject of this review, Archibald Taylor, Sr., having there been chief forester on the magnificent estate of Lord Egleston. The mother of our subject lived to attain the venerable age of four score years, and of her eleven children only one is living at the present time, our subject. His sister Agnes, who was the wife of David Cowan, died March 18, 1903, at Rockford, Illinois. The parents were both devoted members of the Congregational church, and were folk of noble character and marked intellectuality, so that their children were reared in a home of refinement and culture.

Archibald Taylor received his early educational discipline in the schools of his native parish, completing an academic course and then becoming associated with his father in caring for the estate mentioned, so that from his youth up he has been familiar with the free and untrammeled life of the yeoman and early gained valuable experience in connection with forestry and general pastoral and agricultural pursuits, while he eventually took up the discriminating study and practical details of landscape gardening, becoming proficient in this line and having held responsible positions in connection with various fine estates in his native land prior to coming to America. In 1851 he went to the famed old city of Edinburg, and thereafter held for six years a contract in connection with the care and improvement of the botanical gardens of Professor McNabb, in that city, the experience being one which proved of inestimable value to him in broadening his technical and practical knowledge. At the expiration of his contract, in 1857, Mr. Taylor came to the United States, taking up his abode in Burlington, Vermont, where he was given charge of the work of laying out the fine estate of Colonel LeGrand B. Cannon, in which connection he gave distinctive evidence of his skill and artistic conceptions as a landscape gardener. He continued in charge of the estate of Colonel Cannon, concerning whom individual mention is made on other pages of this work, for the long period of twenty-seven years, at the expiration

of which he assumed the management of the grounds of Oak Ledge, owned by Dr. Webb, near Burlington, this beautiful property also giving perpetual testimony to the ability of Mr. Taylor. He has since remained in the employ of Dr. Webb, who purchased eighteen hundred acres of land, comprised in fifteen farms, and in the laying out of the grounds and beautifying of the landscape of this fine estate Mr. Taylor has done a work which has brought to him the highest endorsement and commendation. The enterprise involved the construction of six miles of macadamized roadway, the stone for which was crushed on the premises, and the permanent improvements otherwise made on the estate include magnificent houses and the best of barns and stables, fine conservatories and dairy, while he has since maintained the position of general manager, an office whose exacting duties and responsibilities may well be imagined when it is stated that the domain under his charge now contains four thousand acres, while in the work of the estate a total of two hundred men have been employed, and throughout the entire year the corps of assistants working under his direction numbers fifty individuals. On the estate is kept an average of two hundred horses, one hundred cows and three hundred sheep, and the place stands as a model country estate, being devoted to diversified agriculture and to the raising of high-grade stock and vying in attractions with the finest country-seats of Great Britain and the European continent.

Mr. Taylor is one of the honored and valued citizens of Burlington, where he enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him and where he is recognized as an able and progressive business man. In politics he has accorded an unequivocal allegiance to the Republican party from practically the time of its organization, and he has ever shown a deep interest in public affairs of a local nature, doing all in his power to further the general welfare. He was elected a member of the board of aldermen of Burlington, and that his service in that connection did not fall short of popular appreciation is evident from the fact that he continued consecutively as an incumbent of the office for a period of nine years, during all of which he was chairman of the street committee, in which connection his ability as a landscape gardner came into definite and practical force in the proper improvement of the highways in the locality. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, affiliating with Washington Lodge No. 3, F. & A. M., in Burlington, and his religious views are in harmony with the tenents of the Congregational church, of which he is a regular attendant.

In January, 1856, Mr. Taylor was married to Miss Annie Armstrong, who was born in Montreal, and of this union two sons have been born, namely: Linnaeus M., who died at the age of thirty-two years; and Archibald J., who is a successful florist of Burlington, Vermont. The latter married Jessie Truman, a descendant of an old Vermont family. Mrs. Archibald Taylor died April 17, 1903, and in the same week expired Grace Miller, who was reared from four to eighteen years of age by Mr. Taylor and his estimable wife.

WILLIE WOODBURY MARSHALL.

This well known real estate dealer and builder of Hardwick was born November 6, 1867, in Burke, Vermont, a son of the late Woodbury L. Marshall. The last named was a grandson of Antepas Marshall, who served in the revolutionary army, having a brother in the same service, who was shot down by his side. He was present at the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. He lived to the age of ninety-four years, having been for more than forty years a Methodist minister. He was a native of Connecticut, and settled in Northumberland, New Hampshire, in 1780. Here his son, Timothy Marshall, was born February 9, 1800. The latter removed about 1854 to Burke, Vermont, where he was a prosperous farmer and highly respected citizen, reaching the age of eighty years. One of his sons, Joshua Noble Marshall, enlisted at the age of eighteen years as a soldier in the Mexican war, and died of yellow fever while on the way home after the close of that struggle. Another son, Timothy L., settled in Burke, where he was a farmer and merchant many years, dying in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1890. There were three daughters, Sarah, Amanda and Lydia W. The first of these married Elbridge Gaskell, and died in Burke. Amanda died in the same town, while the wife of



W. W. Marshall

Hiram Cummings. The last named is the widow of Dr. Carpenter, of Burke, where she resides.

Woodbury L. Marshall, son of Timothy, was born March 16, 1836, in Northumberland, New Hampshire, being seventeen years of age when he came with his parents to Vermont. He secured a situation as clerk in a store at Burke, and was afterwards engaged in business as a farmer and dealer in real estate until his death, at the age of fifty years. He died June 1, 1886. He married Laurinda A. Watson, who was born in Burke, Vermont, a daughter of Larnard Watson, and they became the parents of three children, namely: Charlie L., who died at the age of eighteen years; Amine E., who died when thirteen years old; and Willie W. The mother is still living, making her home in West Burke. Her father, Larnard Watson, was an extensive farmer, and owned the fine meadow farm lying just south of West Burke. He was a man of enterprise and energy, and was one of the stockholders and promoters in opening up Willoughby Lake as a summer resort, a venture that ultimately proved most successful. He was a Republican in politics, and a zealous worker in his party. His wife, whose maiden name was Eunice Ruggles, was a native of Lyndon, Vermont, belonging to one of the early and prominent families of that town.

Larnard Watson and wife were the parents of eight children: Leonard W., a farmer of Sutton; Laurinda A., Mrs. Marshall; Henry E., a resident of Lyndonville; Ellen, who died in girlhood; Abby W., wife of Ira A. Humphrey, residing on the Watson homestead in Burke; Nancie, wife of Frank W. Silsby, a merchant of Lyndonville; Fanny H., widow of John C. Sargent, who died at Burke in 1901; George E., who died in San Francisco, California, in 1895.

Willie W. Marshall was educated in the public schools of Burke and at Lyndon Academy, after which he traveled as salesman on the road for two years, and was then engaged in mercantile business at West Burke for an equal length of time. Coming then to Hardwick, in 1890, Mr. Marshall bought out the store of D. W. Aiken & Son, who had been in business here for a full half century, and continued at the old stand for six years. Having in the meantime erected, on South Main street, what was then, and is still, the finest brick block in town, he moved into it, opening up a dry-goods, clothing, boot and shoe store, and conducted it until 1900, when he disposed of the entire stock to the present owners, Wiltsie & Taylor, for the neat little sum of twenty thousand dollars, or thereabouts. Mr. Marshall, however, still owns the block, and has much other valuable property, consisting principally of realty and tenement houses. Since taking up his residence in Hardwick he has dealt extensively in real estate, being perhaps the largest individual real estate holder and builder in the village. He has bought several tracts of land, which he has platted, laying out streets and lots, and erected residences, during the last season building seven cottages for sale or rent, and is at present devoting his attention to building and selling properties, owning now a dozen cottages, three business blocks and about twenty acres of land within the corporation. He has just completed a large three-story building with basement, which is to be used for laundry purposes, lodge rooms and a public hall. He is a Republican in politics, and has served as a member of the city council. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of America.

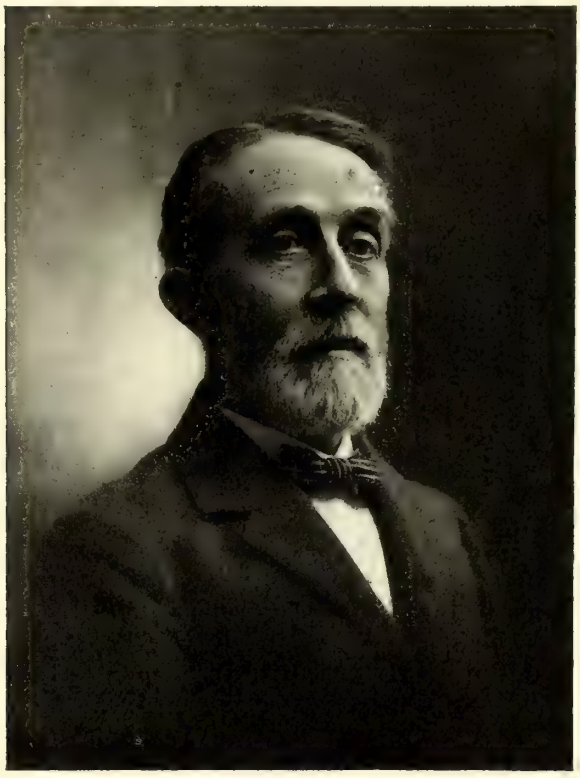
January 15, 1890, Mr. Marshall was married to Della M., eldest daughter of James G. and Malvina E. (Coochier) Lunge, of Burke. James Gilbert Lunge is a son of Francis and Julia Lunge and was born April 6, 1840, in Glover, Vermont. His boyhood was spent on the farm and differed very little from the usual life of boys of that day. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted as a soldier, serving in the Ninth and Fifteenth Regiments, Vermont Volunteers, until the close of the Civil war. June 1, 1862, he was wounded in the right side by a piece of shell in the battle of Seven Pines: and but for the timely help of a comrade, who risked his life to draw him in the shelter of a large tree, he would undoubtedly have lost his life. With the exception of six weeks, during which this wound confined him to the hospital, he was in active service until his discharge, in 1865. Four of his brothers were also soldiers in the Civil war, Carlos, who was killed in battle; Luke, who was taken prisoner and died a few days after his release; Joseph, who died in Albany, New York, in 1867; and Isaac, who was also a prisoner and is now a prosperous farmer in

Albany, Vermont. In December, 1867, James G. Lange bought the farm at Burke Green on which he now resides. He is a pensioner and a member of D. Rattery Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of West Burke.

Mrs. Marshall was born June 5, 1872, and began teaching school at the age of fourteen years, continuing that worthy pursuit during ten terms. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Leah A., died in 1897, at the age of fourteen months.

THE THOMPSON FAMILY.

The Thompson family is one of the oldest in New England, tracing its ancestry back to the year 1299, and has, for sterling worth and high ideals, won for itself an enviable reputation.



CHARLES F. THOMPSON.

Among its members have been prominent landowners, army officials, ministers and prosperous business men. Its present representative, Charles F. Thompson, secretary and treasurer of the Brattleboro Gas & Electric Light Company, is one of the most enterprising and public-spirited men of his town. Many a hard pressed business man has in years past been grateful for the kind assistance rendered him by Mr. Thompson, and charitable institutions desiring aid always look to him with the most confident assurance of support in their undertakings.

The history of this family in America starts out with a charming little romance, which has been carefully preserved among the records of the family. John Thompson, the first of his line to settle in America and a young man of energy, came here from London in the good ship Elizabeth and Ann, landing on the 22d of October, 1635. After a prospecting tour through the new settlements with a view of selecting a suitable location for a permanent residence, he returned to England. Traveling on foot from the ship to his inland home, he fell in at early morn with a farmer, who, learning that the stranger was from America, insisted on his remaining for breakfast. In answer to inquiries concerning the new country Mr. Thompson described it as full of savage beasts and savage men, but a region where one might worship God after the dictates of his own conscience. "Sayest thou it; would God I were there," exclaimed Mirabel, one of the three daughters of the farmer. "Could you for the sake of Christ endure the terrors and trials of that land?" asked Mr. Thompson. "Yea, gladly, by God's help," she answered. This girl, with others, not long before had her feet put into the stocks for attending a conventicle, or Puritan meeting. Before John Thompson returned to New England she was his wife. They took up their permanent residence at Stratford, Connecticut, and were among the first settlers of that place. Here he became the owner of large tracts of land, and during his lifetime acquired considerable wealth. He was a man of influence and highly respected in his community.

Ambrose Thompson, the fifth child of John Thompson, resided in Stratford for many years. He lived a long and useful life, dying in 1742, at the advanced age of ninety. During his young manhood he married Sarah Wells, of Stratford, and they had seven children. John Thompson, the eldest son of Ambrose, was born in 1680,

and was also a resident of Stratford, where, upon reaching manhood, he became a person of considerable influence. In 1705, when about twenty-five years of age, he married Ruth Curtis, and they had several children. A religious man, of great integrity, he served as deacon of the church in his place for many years. John, a son of John and Ruth Thompson, married Mehitable Booth in 1739, and they became the parents of a number of children, among the number being Lieutenant William Thompson, who became a popular man in his community and one of much force of character. When the Revolutionary war broke out he enlisted, serving therein very creditably for some time. His bravery and daring, however, cost him his life, for during the Danbury fight, while pursuing the retreating British forces, he was killed at Ridgefield in April, 1777. During his young manhood he married Mehitable Ufford, and they had five children, John, William, Isaac, Joseph and Mary. Rev. Joseph, the fourth child of Lieutenant William and Mehitable Thompson and the grandfather of Charles F., the leading character of this sketch, resided at Stratford, the home of many of his ancestors. Upon reaching manhood he became a Congregational minister and officiated as such in Stratford for many years. He lived to a great old age, preaching a public sermon at Stratford on the one hundredth anniversary of his birth, and in that place he died shortly after. On the 6th of June, 1792, he married Helen Curtis, a daughter of Silas Curtis, and they had three children: Isaac; Mary Ann, who married Sidney Judson Beardsley; and Charles.

Rev. Charles Thompson, the father of Charles F., and a leading Congregational minister of his time, was a man of much religious zeal and a credit to his profession. Born in Stratford in July, 1796, he spent his early life in that place. After securing a thorough education he was ordained to preach in the Congregational church, and for some years he nobly put his energies and talents to use in the home missionary field, entering upon this line of work in the neglected districts of Pennsylvania. In 1828 he gave up his missionary work and located as pastor of the Congregational church at Humphreyville, now Seymour, Connecticut, whence he removed five years later to Salem, that state, to accept the charge of the congregation at that place, there continuing in the service of the Master until his death, in February, 1855. He was a most zealous and successful minister of the gospel, and it was during his pastorate and largely through his instrumentality that the edifice in which the congregation now worship at Salem was erected. In the prime of his manhood he married Hannah Miner, who was born in New London, Connecticut, in 1796. She, too, was a member of an old and prominent family, their ancestry dating back to 1339, in which year one of its representatives, with one hundred men, offered his services to the king, who at once made him a knight and changed his name from Bullen to Miner. Mrs. Thompson proved to her husband a faithful helpmate, and her death occurred in 1879, when in her eighty-fourth year. Four of their children grew to years of maturity: Hannah Miner, who died at about twenty; Charles F., who is mentioned below; Helen, who died at about sixteen; and William Joseph, who is an extensive ranchman in the state of Washington.

Charles Frederick Thompson secured his early education in the public schools and under private tutors. Gifted with keen intellectual powers, he progressed rapidly and at an early age was enabled to enter the Easthampton Seminary, where he finished his schooling. So ambitious was he that in 1846, when in his sixteenth year, he secured a position with Williston & Tyler, general merchants of Brattleboro, Vermont, where he spent many years of his life, acquiring a knowledge of business of much value to him in later enterprises. In 1860 he purchased Mr. Williston's interest in the firm, which for many years was known as Tyler & Thompson and finally as C. F. Thompson & Company, our subject continuing in the conduct of this establishment for a period of forty-six years, or until 1892. During this time, however, he invested considerable capital in the Brattleboro Gas & Electric Light Company and became largely interested in its management. Finding in the course of time that his health was unable to bear the strain of too many lines of business he sold out his interest in the hardware store in 1892 and gave his entire attention to his other enterprises. He was made both secretary and treasurer of the Gas & Electric Light Company, and has very efficiently

filled those positions ever since. He served for a number of years as a member of the investing committee of the Vermont Savings Bank, exercising wisdom and carefulness, much to the benefit of that institution. When the question of constructing the Brattleboro and Whitehall Railroad was agitated, he was one of its chief promoters and became largely instrumental in the organization of the company. He was the first president of the completed road, a position which he has ever since filled.

On the 15th of May, 1855, Mr. Thompson



CHARLES H. THOMPSON.

married Elizabeth Cune, a highly cultured woman and a daughter of Charles Cune. By this marriage there have been born four children: Helen Elizabeth, a graduate of Vassar College, who is now and has been for some time connected with the Burnham Classical School of Northampton, Massachusetts; Charles H., who is now teller in the Vermont National Bank; and two children, Mary F., and Frederick M., deceased. Mr. Thompson has been exceedingly generous with his exceptional business talents, often using them to assist struggling local enterprises. As a leading member of the Central Congregational church he has served as its deacon for over thirty-five years, and has been active in Sunday-school work for over fifty years, several times serving as superintendent. All charitable and missionary organizations he has helped to further, and has served for many years as director of the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society, and as a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, since 1869. An enthusiastic man, zealous in all good works and possessed of a magnetic personality, he has won for himself a large circle of strong and lasting friends in his town, county and state.

FREDERICK H. HORSFORD.

As a native son of Chittendon county and a representative of one of its earliest and most honored pioneer families, Mr. Horsford is eminently worthy of consideration in this work, while his ancestral history is one of interesting order, denoting that in both the paternal and maternal lines he is descended from valiant patriots who served with signal honor as soldiers in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution, and thus indicating that both families have long been identified with the annals of the great republic which owes its establishment to this same sanguinary conflict. In studying the clean-cut, distinct characters of those who precede him in the genealogical lines, interpretation follows facts in a diametrical way, and there is small use for puzzling or indirection. The respective characters were moulded through struggle and were the positive expressions of strong natures. In the specific case of our subject, such is his personal honor and integrity of character and such is his standing as one of the progressive and influential farmers and nurserymen of his native town that he has well upheld the honor of the family name and is a scion worthy to be accorded individual mention in any record touching the genealogical history.

Frederick Hinsdale Horsford was born in Charlotte, Chittenden county, Vermont, on the 21st of July, 1855, and has here passed his en-

tire life, as did also his honored father, Myron H. Horsford, who was born in this town on the 28th of October, 1821, a son of Orrin Horsford, who was likewise born in Charlotte. The last mentioned was a son of the original representative of the family in this country—Daniel Horsford, who was one of the first settlers in the town and who became one of its most prominent and influential citizens in the pioneer days. He was born in Canaan, Connecticut, October 13, 1748, and married Hannah Day, of Colchester, Connecticutt, November 9, 1780. She died April 26, 1816, and for his second wife he chose Lucy Austin. He died August 2, 1835. Mr. Horsford was an able surveyor and it is a matter of record that many of the original surveys of Charlotte were made by him. The intrinsic loyalty and patriotism of his nature found notable exemplification at the time when the heroic colonists determined to throw off the yoke of oppression. When the war of the Revolution was precipitated he enlisted as a soldier in the Continental army, and that his military career was one of signal honor is evident when we revert to the fact that in recognition thereof he received a pension, the same being conferred by special act of Congress. He developed an excellent farm in Charlotte and here passed the remainder of his life, continuing to give more or less attention to his profession of surveyor for many years and passing away at the age of eighty-six years. His son Orrin, who was born January 30, 1791, was reared on the homestead farm, and his entire life was passed in Charlotte, being devoted to agricultural pursuits, in which he attained a due measure of success, while, like his father, he was prominently concerned in public affairs of a local nature and was one of the honored and influential citizens of his day, having been for a number of years one of the valued members of the board of selectmen and having held other local offices. He lived to the age of seventy-seven years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Cynthia Hinsdale, was born in Hinesburg, this county, a member of one of its sterling pioneer families, and they became the parents of two children, Myron H. and Delia L., the latter being now the wife of Henry F. Moore and resides in Aurora, New York. Cynthia (Hinsdale) Horsford died at the age of seventy-seven years, having been a devoted member of the Congregational church, while her husband was a Baptist.

Myron H. Horsford was reared on the ancestral homestead in Charlotte, attending the local schools in his boyhood and supplementing this training by a course of study in the academies at Hinesburg and Ferrisburg. He was one of the substantial and influential farmers of his native town until he was called from the scene of life's labors, in 1890, at the age of sixty-nine years. In the year 1853 was solemnized his mariage to Miss Sarah A. Stearns, who was born in Beekmantown, Clinton county, New York, on the 22d of October, 1829, the daughter of Calvin Stearns, whose father was John Stearns, born at Harvard, Massachusetts, September 7, 1764. He enlisted for service in the war of the Revolution at Rockingham, Vermont, in the spring of 1781, under Captain Green and Colonel Wait and served seven months. In recognition for his services therein he was allowed a pension, for which he applied July 25, 1832. Myron H. and Sarah A. Horsford became the parents of one son and four daughters, the subject of this sketch being the eldest. The daughters are Marion, who is a graduate of the University of Vermont and now a teacher in Williamston, Vermont; Kate, who is the wife of Marshall D. Smith, of Northfield, Vermont; Jane F. ("Daisy"), who is the wife of William H. Trowbridge, of Waterbury, this state; and Genevieve, who remains with her mother at the old homestead, which is located in the eastern part of the town and which has been in the the possession of the family for four generations.

On the homestead farm Frederick H. Horsford grew up under most beneficient influences, early beginning to contribute his quota in carrying on the work of the farm, and attending school in the vicinity of his home. He became interested in the study of botany, along which line he pushed his original investigation, experiments and study with much zeal. Finally, under Profesor C. G. Pringle, of Charlotte, he began to thoroughly classify the specimens analyzed and to prepare a valuable herbarium, which he eventually sold to the University of Indiana. His study of plant growth and his particular predilection and love for this work naturally led him into a line of

enterprise identified therewith, and in 1889 he established himself in the nursery business in Southwick, Masachusetts, in company with Edward Gillett, and while there he entered into an engagement with the officials in charge of the Missouri Botanical Gardens at St. Louis, where he remained for two summers, doing work in the development and improvement of the Wild Gardens. He then, in 1892, returned to Charlotte, and in looking about for an eligible location for the establishment of a nursery business, he finally selected his present place, known as a part of the L. D. Stone farm, and comprising one hundred acres. He effected the purchase of the property and has here developed a good nursery and mail order business, having constantly made his business a matter of technical study and experiment and having made such improvements upon his farm as were demanded by the business. In 1901 he erected his greenhouse and his office building, and ten acres of his farm are now devoted to horticulture, while in the carrying on of the work he gives employment to a superintendent and a corps of nine assistants. He not only controls a good retail trade, but makes a specialty of the shipment of white pine seed into various sections of the Union and also to foreign countries. In 1900 he shipped six tons to Europe, implying nine thousand bushels of cones, and in this line he transacts a lucrative and important business. Mr. Horsford also has charge of both the old homestead farms, so that he has under his direct supervision five hundred and seventy-five acres of land. While he takes a proper interest in public affairs he has never been an aspirant for public office and in the matter of politics he maintains an independent attitude, supporting such men and measures as meet the approval of his judgment, without reference to strict partisan lines.

On the 12th of May, 1886, Mr. Horsford was united in marriage to Miss Jane E. Stone, who was born on the farm where they now reside, being a daughter of Luther D. Stone, a representative of one of the prominent old families of this county. Mr. Stone married Phoebe R. Keese, and of their six children four are living, namely: Josephine, the widow of Charles Wooster; Ruth, the widow of Henry Harrison, and a resident of LaGrange, Illinois; Jane E., the wife of Frederick H. Horsford; and Belle, the wife of Dr. William White, of Chicago, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Horsford have three children,—Cyrus P., Phoebe and Earl Frederick Horsford.

JONATHAN ROSS.

Jonathan Ross, one of the most eminent jurists of the state of Vermont, exemplifies in the fullest sense the fact that our strongest men, physically and intellectually, are bred in the rural sections. After a long and unusually busy life, he is nearing the close of his seventy-seventh year, and is still in the possession of the keenest perceptions, is active and industrious in the pursuit of his accustomed labors. Judge Ross was born April 30, 1826, in the town of Waterford, Caledonia county, Vermont, and is the eldest son and third child of his parents, Royal and Eliza Ross, the former a man of marked individuality and the latter possessed of much intellectual force and of most estimable womanly qualities.

Previous to the Revolution Roger Ross, who is held in family tradition to have been a Scotchman, was in Templeton and Phillipston, Massachusetts. He was born September 20, 1740, and died October 6, 1817, at Phillipston, Massachusetts. August 21, 1777, he enlisted for service in the colonial army and marched to Bennington, arriving too late to take part in the battle there, and was discharged after ten days' service. Again, September 27, following, he was enrolled under the same commanders, Captain Josiah Wilder and Colonel Nathan Sparhawk, and served twenty-nine days, participating in the battle of Saratoga. If not himself a Scotchman, there is little doubt that his ancestors were Scotch. February 14, 1771, his first wife (whose name is unknown) bore him a son, who was named Jonathan, and she died when the boy was a child. The latter purchased his time before attaining his majority, and subsequently spent some time at Chesterfield, New Hampshire, where he married Lucy Stoddard. In 1793 he bought one hundred acres of wild land in what is now the town of Waterford, Vermont, and in February, 1795, he brought his bride there to make a home. The journey was made on a sled drawn by a pair of steers. Here he cleared up a farm, but was taken



Jonathon Ross

away in the prime of life, November 11, 1820, his death resulting from an attack of typhus fever. The same malady had taken away two of his four sons and one of the two daughters in the previous year. His widow survived until July 4, 1851, reaching the good old age of seventy-five years, having been born October 26, 1775. Royal, son of Jonathan and Lucy Ross, was born July 22, 1799, on the homestead in Waterford, where he passed his entire life and died November 2, 1856. In 1821 he married Eliza, daughter of Rev. Reuben Mason, a pioneer clergyman of the Congregational church. Five of their six sons and all of the six daughters grew to mature years. Two sons and two daughters are now living. The mother lived to the age of ninety-five years, laboring with assiduity beyond her ninetieth year, and passing away May 7, 1898. She was born November 25, 1803, in Lyman, New Hampshire. Rev. Reuben Mason was a lineal descendant of Pelatiah Mason, one of the nine sons of Sampson Mason, who came from England and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, where he resided from 1649 to 1657, removing in the latter year to Rehoboth. He had served under Cromwell in the parliamentary army, and his descendants have included statesmen, soldiers, preachers and scholars who have contributed to give the family name an honorable distinction. Besides his sons, he had four daughters.

The boyhood years of Judge Ross were passed upon the farm which had been subdued by his grandfather, and he was early introduced to useful labor, where industry, sobriety and sound morality ruled. The first one hundred acres had been paid for and ten acres cleared out of the grandfather's earnings as a farm laborer. His grandfather had brought all his movable possessions to this place on a sled, except a cow, which he lead. In the twenty-five years that he lived after that, he added one hundred acres to his domain, fenced it all, mostly with stone walls, and built two frame barns and a frame house, all of which were well stocked and furnished. To this estate Royal Ross succeeded at the age of twenty-one years, upon his father's death (the other surviving son, Abraham, being then only seven years old), and he also practiced the industry and frugality which characterized his parents. Long after the subject of this sketch reached manhood, everything consumed upon the farm was, almost without exception, produced there. The flax and wool which grew upon the farm were spun and woven for clothing, and plain fare sufficed for the table. Trolley rides and railway trips were unknown, and no tropical fruits found their way to the rural palate.

In the rude school of his native district the future lawmaker and jurist began to receive instruction, and here continued winter and summer until he was eleven years old, after which his labors were required upon the home acres during the outdoor season. He continued in the district school in winter until he was seventeen years old, when he had become qualified, through the industrious application of an active mind, to take up the teacher's ferule and lead others in the way of knowledge. For seven successive winter terms, beginning at the age of eighteen years, he taught in Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. By means of his earnings in this way, he was enabled to attend parts of two fall terms in a select school in Waterford and part of a term at Philips Academy, of Danville. In the autumns of 1844-45-46, he was a student under the instruction of that prince of educators in his time, James K. Colby, at St. Johnsbury Academy. From an early age young Ross had manifested a great love for books, and the resolve to enter upon a professional career was more firmly fixed during his association with Professor Colby. The spring and early summer of 1847 were spent at this institution and in the following autumn he matriculated at Dartmouth College. Though not so well prepared as some of his more fortunate fellows, his studious habits and ready grasp of knowledge enabled him to make up his conditions during the first year. His course at college afforded to his fellow students an example of industry and probity and was marked by high scholarship, and he was graduated in 1851. In the meantime most of his expenses had been defrayed by his own earnings. In the autumn of his junior year he acted as assistant to Mr. Colby in St. Johnsbury Academy, and when his coveted degree was obtained he owed his father two hundred and seventy-four dollars, which had been loaned to him. The Judge has never had cause to regret that he entered upon this course, instead of taking up farm

labor at home, as urged by his father. In 1885 his alma mater conferred upon him the well earned degree of LL. D.

During the first year after graduation the young A. B. taught in the academy at Craftsbury, Vermont, and for the succeeding two years in Cheslsea Academy, same state. The next two years were occupied in reading law in the office of Hon. William Hebard in Chelsea, simultaneously teaching in the academy there, and he was admitted to the Orange county court in the December term, 1855.

In the spring of 1856 Judge Ross took up his residence at St. Johnsbury, and was assistant at the academy until summer. In May of the same year he formed a partnership with A. J. Willard for the practice of law, which has ever since been his profession. After 1858 he continued alone until his election to the supreme bench in 1870. After twenty years of service on the bench his eminent judicial qualities were recognized by his selection as chief justice, and he continued in this capacity until he resigned, January 11, 1899, to serve in the United States Senate in the vacancy caused by the death of the lamented Justin S. Morrill. December 1, 1900, he was appointed by the governor as chairman of the state railroad commission and served two years, at the end of which time he was glad to be relieved of the cares of the office, to give his entire attention to the legal business demanding his time.

Though never a seeker after preferment, being abundantly able to take care of himself and do good in the community as a private citizen, Judge Ross has gracefully accepted and most efficiently filled many trusts at the request of his fellow citizens. He has acted as trustee of the vilage of St. Johnsbury and was eleven years on the prudential committee of the St. Johnsbury union district. From 1859 to 1869 he was treasurer of the Passumpsic Savings Bank. He was elected state's attorney for Caledonia county in 1862 and again in 1863; represented St. Johnsbury in the state legislature in 1865-66-67, and was elected to the state senate from Caledonia county in 1870. In both branches of the legislature he served on the judiciary and other important committees, and in 1866 was appointed a member of the state board of education, serving until his elevation to the bench four years later. In 1869 he was a member of the last council of censors.

November 22, 1852, Jonathan Ross was married to Miss Eliza Ann Carpenter, a native of the same town as himself, daughter of Isaiah and Caroline (Bugbee) Carpenter, and sister of the late Alonzo P. Carpenter, chief justice of New Hampshire. Mrs. Ross was educated in Newbury, Lyndonville and St. Johnsbury academies, and was some years a teacher in the public schools of Vermont and New Hampshire and also in the academies at Lyndonville and St. Johnsbury. She was a lady of rare intellectual powers and many graces of character, known as a devoted wife and mother. "Her children rise up to call her blessed." January 15, 1886, she passed to the higher life, having borne six daughters and two sons, all of whom have reflected credit and honor upon a worthy parentage.

July 4, 1887, Judge Ross took for a second mate a most worthy successor of the first, of whom she is a distant relative, in the person of Miss Helen Augusta Daggett, a descendant of an old and honored American family. She is a cultivated and lovable lady, who was educated at St. Johnsbury and at the Tilden Female Seminary, at Lebanon, New Hampshire, and spent twenty-eight years in teaching, chiefly in the west, the last twenty-four in the institutions for the blind at Janesville, Wisconsin, and Indianapolis, Indiana.

Of the children of Judge Ross a brief record is here appropriate: Caroline C., born November 1, 1853, graduated at St. Johnsbury Academy and spent one year each at Vassar College and Chicago University, and was a most capable woman; after teaching at home, at Independence, Iowa, and Rochester, Minnesota, she was several years employed at Fargo, South Dakota, and died September 14, 1899, at home, while still under engagement at the latter point. Eliza Mason, born December 2, 1855, a cultivated and energetic lady, is at present teaching in the institution for the blind at Philadelphia. Helen M., born February 22, 1858, was educated at St. Johnsbury Academy and was a teacher; she died March 16, 1882. Julia, born September 19, 1860, is the wife of Dr. Albert Clinton Aldrich, of Somerville, Massachusetts, and takes rank among the

intellectual women of that Boston suburb, being especially active in club affairs. Martha E., born July 16, 1862, is skilled in the use of the pencil and possesses fine taste, and taught drawing some years before becoming the wife of John W. Titcomb, now a member of the United States fish commission. Edward H., born June 18, 1864, graduated in the classical course, with high rank, at Dartmouth College in 1886 and subsequently took the medical course at the same institution, and is now enjoying a lucrative medical practice in his native place. Jonathan C., born March 22, 1867, graduated at Dartmouth in 1889, and took up the profession of law, in which he had established a strong hold in New York city when he died, of pneumonia, January 1, 1900; his career was characterized by aptitude and industry. Edith, born July 18, 1869, graduated at St. Johnsbury Academy and spent two years at Smith's College, and is now the wife of Charles G. Braley, of her native town.

The most fitting and complete summing up of the character of Judge Ross is found in the writings of a contemporary, prepared in 1887, as follows: "Coming to the bench in the maturity of his power, though ripe in learning for his years, he did not abate one jot of zeal or effort to keep himself abreast of the most industrious and ambitious of his associates, and to-day he holds rank second to none of his associates in point of legal erudition and thorough knowledge of the fundamental principles of law, or familiarity with the established methods of practice.

"As a trier of causes, his eminent practical sense, his strong sense of justice, joined to his varied attainments, secured him at once the respect of the bar and the confidence of litigants. Sprung from and reared among the people, and in full sympathy with their mode of life, no pride of position ever removed him from touch with the everyday life of the laboring classes, who ever find him ready to sympathize with and advise them in the troubles and perplexities of life.

"Uniformly courteous and indulgent to the bar, and especially to those whose limited experience leaves them, unaided, at the mercy of more astute and more experienced practitioners; patient to hear and considerate in expression of opinions to those from whose views he is obliged to dissent, it is both pleasant and easy to practice in his courts. Diligent in the performance of the functions of his office, there is never in his courts an accumulation of business, and no one ever has occasion to complain that the cases which fall to him in supreme court are not attended to, and his written opinions, always able and oftentimes exhaustive, are with dispatch placed in the hands of the reporter. The early habit, acquired upon his father's farm, of doing at once and with thoroughness the thing to be done, makes him one of the most efficient and reliable men of his day and generation, in all of the manifold departments of public and private life where he is called to act. Fair and impartial in the trial of issues of fact, questions which would naturally have gone to a jury for determination, are frequently, by mutual consent, submitted to the court. Simple and plain in the statement of issues of cases submitted to the jury, he is enabled easily to assist them to reach just conclusions and further the ends of justice. Few lives, so crowded with responsible duties, have been more admirably lived, and it is to be hoped that the future has for him large store both of usefulness and honors."

EDWARD PILON, M. D.

Among the honored representatives of the medical profession in Addison county, Vermont, is Dr. Pilon, who is of the younger generation of practitioners and who is located in the attractive city of Virgennes. His ability in his profession has gained him marked prestige, while his genial and gracious personality have secured to him a host of warm friends in the community which he has chosen as the scene of effort in his noble profession.

As the name indicates, Dr. Pilon is of French extraction, the genealogy being traced back through a distinguished line in la belle France, while the name has also been long identified with the annals of American history as pertaining to the Dominion of Canada, where the original representatives located many generations ago, having been among the prominent French emigres who initiated the work of development and progress in the province of Quebec and there instituted as far as possible the graces of social life

to which they had been accustomed in their native land. The Doctor himself is a native of Canada, having been born in the parish of St. Jerome, near the city of Montreal, on the 12th of October, 1863. His father, Anthime Pilon, was born in St. Benoit, province of Quebec, being a son of Moses, who was born in the locality known as Lake of the Mountains, in that province, where his ancestors had settled upon their emigration from France. He passed his entire life in that section of the province, having been a successful farmer and a man of influence in his community and having died, in the city of Montreal, at the age of sixty-five years. His wife, whose maiden name was Adelaide LaLande, was likewise born in that province, where she passed her entire life, passing away in 1899, at the patriarchal age of ninety-six years. She is survived by three children,—Maurice P., Xavier and Olivine. The family have ever been devoted members and communicants of the Catholic church.

Anthime Pilon was reared and educated in his native province, completing his educational training in a church institution in the city of Montreal and early giving inception to his business career, being but sixteen years of age when he secured a clerkship in a mercantile establishment in Montreal. At the age of twenty he became associated with his brothers in a mercantile enterprise in St. Gerome, and was a partner for a period of six years, at the expiration of which time he disposed of his interests and removed to Montreal, where he was for two years employed as a clerk in a large mercantile establishment. He then engaged in business on his own responsibility, opening a general dry goods store, in which he gave employment to ten clerks at the start, while the enterprise developed rapidly in scope and importance under his effective supervision, and it eventually became the most extensive of the sort in the city. From this beginning, St. Catherine's was made a business street. A large department store was the outcome, and at the time of his death he retained a corps of two hundred and fifty clerical assistants and conducted a business of magnificent scope, being regarded as one of the most progressive, reliable and public-spirited citizens of the fine old Canadian city with whose interests he was thus conspiciously identified. He was a liberal contributor to all projects for the advancing of public interest and the promotion of material progress. He died in the city of Montreal on the 6th of August, 1897, at the age of fifty-seven years, and secure in the respect and highest esteeem of all who knew him. In 1861 Anthime Pilon was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Marchand, who was born in Quebec, being a daughter of Jeremiah Merchand, who was a tanner by vocation and who was well known as a skilled musician, having had exceptional talent as a vocalist, possessing a finely cultivated tenor voice. He died at the age of sixty years, and his wife, whose maiden name was Florence Brunelle, pased away at the age of seventy-five years, having become the mother of eighteen children, of whom ten are living at the present time, including the mother of our subject. One of her brothers is a priest of the Catho-church—Rev. Father Majorique Brunelle, whose pastorate is at Gentilly, providence of Quebec. Anthime and Mary J. Pilon became the parents of nine children, of whom six are living at the present time, namely: Edward, the subject of this sketch; Jane A., who is the widow of Malcolm C. Miller of Drummond, providence of Quebec; Alphonse, who is engaged in the dry goods business at Fall River, Massachusetts; Mary L., who is the wife of R. Ernest Boisvert, of Massachusetts; Frank, who is a druggist at Brooklyn, New York; and Anthime, who is a resident of Montreal.

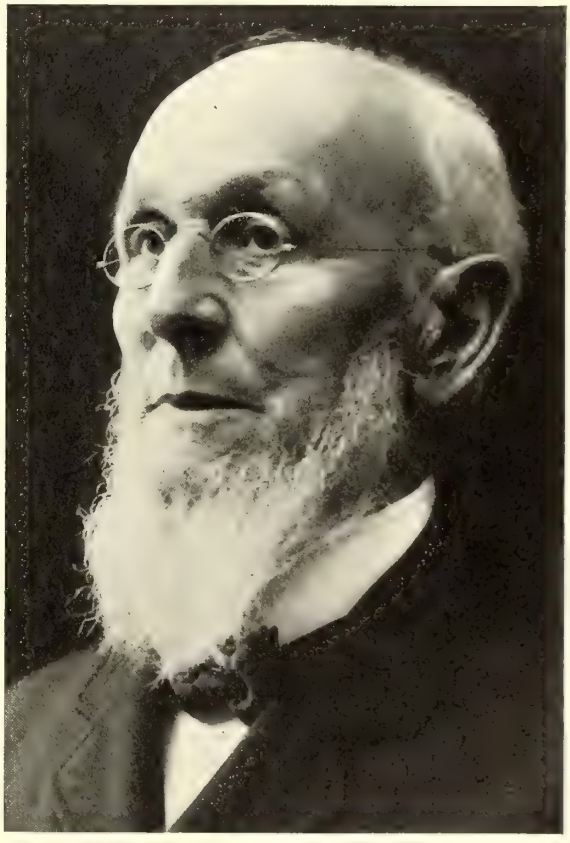
Edward Pilon passed his boyhood days in the city of Montreal, and began his education at a very early age, becoming a "student" in a kindergarten when less than four years of age, while at the age of six he entered a normal school in his home city, where he continued his studies until he became eligible for admission to college. When he was eleven years old he was matriculated in Montreal College, and was seventeen years of age at the time when he entered the Jesuit college, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1883. He then passed a year in study in the Laval University Medical College, in the city of Quebec, after which he continued his technical studies in the medical department of Victoria University, in Montreal, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1888. In February, 1889, he located in Vergennes where he has ever since been established in the active prac-

tice of his profession, gaining distinctive recognition as an able and discriminating physician and a very skillful surgeon, while he is known to be not only a close student of the best standard and periodical literature pertaining to his profession, but also to be a man of fine scholastic attainments in a more generic sense. The Doctor is thoroughly en rapport with his profession, and his fidelity, earnest devotion and unfailing courtesy have all been potent in advancing him in his profession, since he now controls the largest practice of all physicians in this immediate locality. He holds membership in the Vermont State Medical Society and the Addison County Medical Society, and he has read able papers before the same on important medical subjects, while he has also contributed to various periodicals published in the interests of medical science. In politics the Doctor is arrayed as a stanch supporter of the Democratic party. He was for four years a member of the board of pension examiners of this county, and has been offered the position of health officer of Vergennes, which he declined. Fraternally he is identified with Woodmen of the World and the Catholic Order of Foresters, being medical examiner for the local organizations of each of these orders, and also holding a similar position in the interest of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The Doctor is a communicant of the Catholic church, in whose faith he was reared, and he is organist of St. Peter's church, being also the choir master and director. He has exceptional talent as a musician, being a fine pianist and organist and having devoted special attention to the mastery of the technical and mechanical difficulties of that noble instrument, the pipe organ. He was organist in Montreal College for six years, and has been in active service in the local church for ten years, while his efforts are accorded full appreciation in the church and in local musical circles.

On the 4th of October, 1888, Dr. Pilon was united in marriage to Miss Anna Richards, who was born in Vergennes, being a daughter of Augustus Richards, a leading mason and contractor of this place. He married Elizabeth Mossey, and they became the parents of four children, namely: George, a resident of Hoopston, Illinois; Anna, the wife of our subject; Dolard, who remains at the parental home, as does also the youngest son, Frederick. Dr. and Mrs. Pilon have two adopted children, Fanny and Frederick.

HENRY DAVIS HALL.

Henry Davis Hall, the eldest surviving child of the late Governor Hiland Hall, was born May 5, 1823, at Bennington, Vermont. He was educated at Bennington Academy and at Burr &



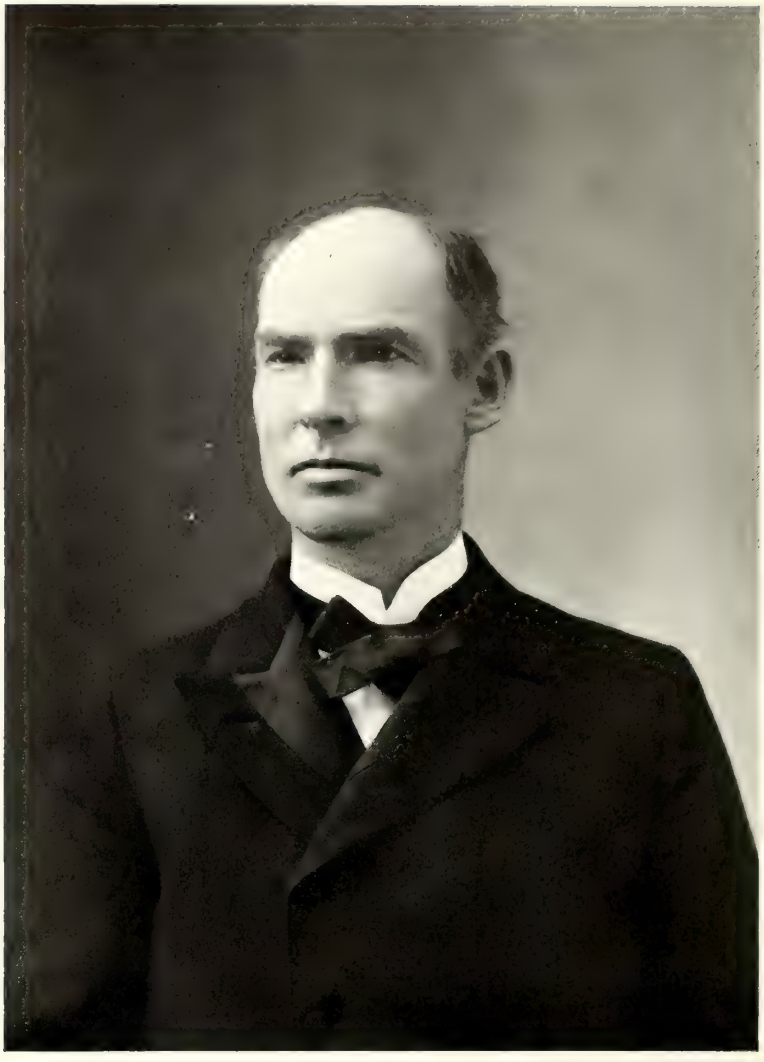
HENRY DAVIS HALL.

Burton Seminary and at the age of fifteen years entered upon the serious business of life as clerk at Newfane in Austin Birchard's general store. At the close of his service with Mr. Birchard, when eighteen years of age, young Hall was proffered a partnership interest as an inducement to him to remain. He declined this offer, however, his energies being directed at the time toward fitting himself for college. In the winter

of 1841-2 he taught school at Pownal. Failing sight caused his abandonment of a college course. In 1844, having partially recovered from the affliction of his eyes, he engaged with the firm of Norton & Fenton, manufacturers of stoneware (Bennington), in traveling, selling and delivering for the firm within a radius of one hundred miles of the plant. In the fall of 1846 a partnership was formed under the firm name of Fenton, Hall & Company, of which Mr. Norton represented the company and a third interest, for the manufacture of white and yellow ware, and many articles of chinaware, the employes being mainly brought from England, as American pottery was then in its infancy. This establishment became one of the leading industries of Bennington. Mr. Hall, however, withdrew from this connection after one year, and in 1847 became associated with his brother-in-law, Trenor W. Park, in the lumber business, operating in connection therewith all of the saw mills of Bennington and Woodford. In connection with it a large store building was erected by the company at Bennington and stocked with general merchandise. In 1848 Mr. Hall disposed of his interest in this business and established a clothing, boot and shoe house in Bennington and was engaged therein up to 1866. For twelve years during the latter period Mr. Hall was one of the board of directors of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and acted as agent for many stock insurance companies, transacting a large general insurance business. In 1866 Mr. Hall, in conjunction with his brother Nathaniel, purchased and for two years operated the Estes cotton mill at South Bennington, and subsequently, in 1868, Mr. Henry D. Hall having purchased his brother's interest, he continued to operate the plant until 1878. He next opened a clothing, boot and shoe and men's furnishing goods house at North Bennington, and this he conducted successfully up to 1883, since which time he has lived in retirement from active business pursuits, but has for several years filled the office of curator of the Vermont Historical Society, for Bennington county, and that of historian in the Bennington Battle Monument and Historical Association.

Mr. Hall was an old time Whig, casting his first vote for Henry Clay for president in 1844. Upon the formation of the Republican party he entered zealously upon the advocacy of its principles. He has accepted some local offices and has served his party as delegate to several conventions, but has had neither time nor inclination for seeking political preferment. Mr. Hall, having pronounced literary tastes, has written much. Among his valuable contributions to local literature is an exhaustive paper on "The Battle of Bennington," which was read before the Berkshire Historical and Scientific Society, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1894, and the Vermont Historical Society in the house of representatives at Montpelier, Vermont, November 5, 1896, among other things, refuting by historical data the claim made in an article in the "National Magazine of American History" of April, 1892, that a body of New York troops under Colonel John Williams, took part in the battle and aided in securing the victory; the article has attracted general recognition as authority on that famous Revolutionary engagement. Mr. Hall united in 1858 with the Congregational church in Bennington and has ever since been active in his connection with the advancement of the interests of that denomination in Bennington county. From 1858 until 1866, at Bennington, he was superintendent of the Sunday-school, and was one of the building committee which erected its present chapel. In 1866, upon his removal to North Bennington, he interested himself in the establishment of a Congregational church there, which was the direct outgrowth of a Sabbath school established by himself and others. The congregation worshiped for a time in Bank Hall and in 1869, largely through the individual effort of Mr. Hall, with one half the money outlay being borne by Mr. Trenor W. Park, a church edifice was erected. He has, upon invitation, filled the pulpits of the churches of the vicinity. Mr. Hall has always had the keenest interest in the advancement of Bennington and North Bennington materially and educationally, and has rendered conspicuously valuable service as school and village trustee, at both places, and has for several years been president of the North Bennington Free Library Association.

Mr. Hall married, March 24, 1847, Caroline E. Thatcher, of Bennington, who died July 24,



Alexander Winnett

1899. They celebrated their golden wedding March 24, 1897. In five generations of lineal descent, on the Hall side, have couples lived together for over fifty years. Their children were five in number. One son, Charles Henry, died aged one year and nine months; William Carroll died when ten years old; Hiland Hall (second), married Florence I. Houghton, daughter of J. C. Houghton, of North Bennington, and died when twenty-six years of age, leaving one son, Clark H. Hall; Caroline H. Mattison, whose children are Lila H., Duane F., Robert H., Henry A. and Florence E.; Eliza D. Hill married Henry T. Cushman, of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this work.

HON. ALEXANDER DUNNETT.

Hon. Alexander Dunnett, ex-senator and prominent lawyer of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, is a descendant of the Dunnetts of Dunnett Head, the most northern point of Scotland. This is a bold precipitous headland, crowned by a lighthouse whose windows, four hundred feet perpendicular above the neap tides of the Atlantic, are often broken by the spray of tempestuous waves dashing mountain high through the channel separating the mainland from the Orkney Isles. The Dunnetts were adventurous Norse mariners. Their family crest was significant—a fox on a rock,—their motto, "Non Terra sed Aguis."

Alexander Dunnett was born in Peacham, Vermont, November 29, 1852, the third of six children of Andrew and Christiana (Galbraith) Dunnett. Andrew Dunnett came to America from his native Scotland in 1842, and about six years later married Christiana, daughter of George Galbraith, of Barnet; they settled on a farm in Peacham, and later in West Newbury; the church and business center was at South Ryegate, where the family took up their residence when Alexander was fourteen years old. Andrew Dunnett was a moderately well-to-do farmer, and elder in the Reformed Presbyterian church, a great Bible student, and not unskilled in theological polemics.

John Galbraith, maternal great-grandfather of Alexander Dunnett, was a "Scotch Laird," who came to America before the Revolution, and purchased a tract of land, becoming one of the earliest pioneers of Barnet, where he located near Endrick brook, so named by him. Here he lived alone, except for the frequent visits of the Indians. Later he went to Canada, was captured as a spy, but finally released and returned to his native land. His son, George Galbraith, came to Barnet in 1800, and located on the place where the pioneer built his first log house, and there reared a family of twelve children.

Alexander Dunnett spent the formative period of his boyhood at South Ryegate, where he attended church and school. His academic training was obtained at Randolph Normal School, under Edward Conant, where he graduated from the second course in the class of '74. He began the study of law in the office of Hon. N. L. Boyden, of Randolph, and completed his profesional studies at Boston University Law School; he was admitted to practice at the bar of Orange county at the June term, 1877. During these years he was afforded the wholesome experience of teaching several terms of winter school. He began his professional career at South Ryegate, and two years later was appointed master in chancery. In 1883 he removed to St. Johnsbury, where he entered into partnership with A. F. Nichols, Esq., which connection continued three years. Since 1896 L. P. Slack has been his partner. As a lawyer Mr. Dunnett possesses a keen analytical mind, which readily grasps the salient features of a case, tireless energy and persistence, united with a forceful and original presentation of both law and evidence. In the Way murder trial Mr. Dunnett attracted widespread attention to the case through the masterly way in which he conducted the defense. He was state's attorney in Caledonia county from 1886 to 1890. For several years he acted as town superintendent of schools of Ryegate, and has served as moderator many years in that town and St. Johnsbury. In every campaign since he was admitted to the bar Mr. Dunnett has taken the stump as a Republican orator, has attended as a delegate most of the state and district conventions, and was for several years chairman of the Caledonia county Republican committee, and of the Republican state convention in 1900. His growth in ability and influence has been constant, both at the bar and in the political forum. In

1900 he served with distinction as a senator from Caledonia county, was chairman of the general committee, a member of judiciary committee, and a potential factor in the work of the session. Mr. Dunnett is liberal in his religious beliefs and his social affinities. He enjoys the regard of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. He has been master of Passumpsic Lodge, F. & A. M., high priest of Haswell Chapter, R. A. M., and is a Knight Templar.

Pleasantly located on the southern shore of Groton Pond and commanding the rugged outlines of Bald Ledge and Owl's Head, is the spacious summer home of Mr. Dunnett. Here he enjoys rest and recreation, and his numerous friends receive a hospitable welcome from both the host and his estimable wife.

HENRY HOWARD BOOTH.

Henry Howard Booth, a prosperous young lawyer of Vergennes, is descended from some of the earliest families of Addison county, and maintains worthily the honorable character of his progenitors. Cyrus A. Booth, a native of Newtown, Connecticut, came to Vergennes when a lad of fourteen years, and here passed the remainder of his life, becoming one of the leading merchants and most influential citizens. For many years he conducted a general store, and later, in connection with his son, kept a hardware establishment, under the style of C. A. Booth & Son. While he took no active part in political affairs, he was always actively interested in the well being of his town and never missed an opportunity to serve it. Besides acting in other local offices, he served the city of Vergennes as mayor for many years. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and was accorded the fullest measure of respect and esteem in the community where he attained the age of seventy-six years. He married Catherine White, and after her death he married her sister, Sarah White. The former was the mother of two children, one of whom is now living. The latter also had two children, Hon. J. H. Booth, of Plattsburg, New York, and Mrs. A. B. Clark, of Rosebud, South Dakota.

Charles A. Booth, son of Cyrus A. and Catherine Booth, was born in Vergennes, Vermont, and began his education at the Vermont Episcopal Institute, under the paternal care and instruction of Bishop Hopkins, later attending a private school at Vergennes, under "Uncle Ben" Allen who is famous for having fitted one thousand boys for college. He attended Dartmouth College for one year and, in 1868, was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he was graduated in 1872. He has ever since continued in the military service, having been advanced in grade from time to time until he is now lieutenant colonel of the Seventh United States Infantry. Colonel Booth has rendered most efficient service, having been located at various posts in the west and northwest at different intervals. He has recently returned from Nome, Alaska, where he had command of a large Government outpost, and he also constructed a large post at Fort Gibon, Alaska, situated on the Yukon river, at the mouth of the Tanana, and nearly one thousand miles from the mouth of the Yukon. Col. Booth was married to Miss Jennie Flora Burge, who was born in Bridport, Vermont, a daughter of Howard H. and Jane K. Burge. Howard H. Burge was a jeweler of great skill; served throughout the Civil war with distinction, and died at Hinesburg, Vermont, at the age of seventy-two years, being survived by his two children—Mrs. Booth and Champion L. Burge, a representative business man of Vergennes. Colonel and Mrs. Booth became the parents of three children, namely: Henry H., whose name heads this article; Charles L., an able physician and surgeon of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Catherine Flora, wife of Ralph W. Hench, who is engaged in the dry goods business at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Both the parents are communitants of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Henry H. Booth was born July 26, 1874, at Fort Benton, Montana, then the principal supply headquarters and trading station of the Northwestern Fur Company and for a large mining district, and also being the head of navigation on the Missouri river. He passed the early years of his life at Vergennes and Westport, New York, and later was with his parents in various western states where his father was stationed. He remained for some time in Colorado, and continued his studies in Buffalo, New York, and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He was for two years a



Alexander. Cochran

student in the law office of the Hon. J. H. Booth, of Plattsburgh, New York, and completed his legal studies in the law department of Union University, at Albany, New York, where he graduated in 1896. He was admitted to the practice of law in the state of New York in the same year, and to practice in the federal courts of New York in 1897.

After being admitted to the bar Mr. Booth passed a year as managing clerk in the law offices of Everest & Signor at Rouse's Point, New York, and in 1898 began the active practice of law on his own account at that place, meeting with more than usual success. In 1899 he went to Ticonderoga, New York, and a year later came to Vergennes, where he has since established himself in the general practice of law, and has gained prestige as an able advocate and duly conservative counselor, to which he is steadily adding by devotion to his profession and fidelity to the interests of his clients. Mr. Booth holds membership in the Vermont State Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association and that of Addison county, as well as being a practitioner in the federal courts of both New York and Vermont, enjoying marked popularity among his confreres. In politics he is a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, taking an active interest in the cause of good government. While a resident of Rouse's Point he was a member of the town council of the town of Champlain, New York, and since becoming a resident of Vergennes has been called upon to serve as city grand juror, the duties of which position he performed without fear or favor. Both he and his wife hold the faith of the Protestant Episcopal church, in which they are communicants.

On the 26th of June, 1901, Mr. Booth was married to Miss Mary L. Rich, who was born in Shoreham, Addison county, Vermont, a daughter of Irving B. Rich, a prominent and influential citizen of Shoreham, in which town the Rich family has lived for several generations, being among the earliest settlers. Mrs. Booth is the elder of the two children of her parents. The other, Irving L., is a graduate of the University of Vermont, class of 1901.

The White family, which included ancestors of Mr. Booth, was among the first in Vergennes. William White, grandfather of Mrs. Catherine (White) Booth, was an early merchant of the city, and also owned an iron foundry, situated on the falls of Otter creek. At this foundry was fitted out the fleet of Commodore McDonough, which did such valuable work in the famous battle of Lake Champlain, at Plattsburg, in 1814.

ALEXANDER COCHRAN.

Alexander Cochran, of Groton, is prominently identified with the business and financial interests of the town, being one of its substantial farmers, a leading merchant, a well known capitalist and an active politician. He was born at Ryegate, Vermont, in 1835, a son of Robert Cochran. His paternal grandfather, also named Alexander Cochran, emigrated from Johnson, Scotland, to New England about the beginning of the nineteenth century, settling in Ryegate, Vermont, as one of its pioneers. He married Ann (Nelson) Paden, a widow, a native of the same locality as himself, and a woman of strong personality. He took up a tract of land that was in its primitive wildness, from it improving a homestead that is now owned and occupied by George Cochran. He died while in the prime of a vigorous manhood, at the age of thirty-nine years, but his widow continued to manage the home farm, and reared her three children, two of whom were daughters. They were Jennette, who married Daniel Wormwood, and Elizabeth A., who became the wife of James Thomas.

Robert Cochran, the only son of his parents, was a life-long resident of Ryegate, where he carried on general farming with great success. He married Jean Park, a daughter of Archibald Park, who came from Scotland at the age of fourteen years and became one of the foremost citizens of Ryegate, serving as selectman and in numerous town offices. His wife, Margaret Renfrew, was a native of Scotland, and a woman of sterling character and keen intelligence. She was the only daughter among several sons in the family of James Renfrew, which was a very bright family. Eight children were born to Robert Cochran and wife, four of whom are still living: Alexander, George, Luthera and Silas W. The daughter is the wife of Dr.

G. W. Gregg, of Brattleboro, Vermont, and Silas W. is a retired railroad contractor residing in St. Louis, Missouri.

Alexander Cochran was educated in the district schools of his native town and at the Newbury Seminary, growing to man's estate on the home farm. He subsequently engaged in agricultural pursuits on his own account, making a specialty of dealing in farm stock and produce, later establishing himself in business as a general merchant at Ryegate Corner, where he built up a large trade, remaining there for a quarter of a century. That was a time when groceries and dry-goods reached the top mark, from 1865 until 1868, sugar selling at twenty-seven cents a pound; nails, ten cents; best tea, two dollars and twenty-five cents; salt pork, twenty-five cents; calicoes, from twenty-five cents to thirty-five cents per yard, cotton cloth bringing from fifty cents to sixty cents per yard. In 1882 Mr. Cochran entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Hon T. B. Hall, becoming junior member of the firm of Hall & Cochran, and in 1889 moved to Groton, where he has since held a conspicuous position among the leading men of the place. In 1892, owing to the failure of the Blue Mountain Granite Company of Ryegate, for which he had furnished money and supplies, he was forced to assume the ownership of its property, which he subsequently sold. The firm of Hall & Cochran carries on a very large bartering business, exchanging its goods for any kind of farmer's produce, including eggs, butter, live stock, or timber, and deals extensively in quarry stone and lumber, owning about two thousand acres of wild land in the town of Peacham.

Politically Mr. Cochran is a hard-money Democrat, and for a number of years was a member of the state Democratic committee for Caledonia county, likewise being senatorial candidate of his party, and receiving the nomination for state treasurer. In 1888 he was delegate to the national Democratic convention held in St. Louis, and represented Groton in the state legislature, in 1896. He is connected with several prominent financial institutions, being vice president of the National Bank of Newbury, a trustee of the Capital Savings Bank of Montpelier, and a director of the Merchants' National Bank of St. Johnsbury.

In 1866 Mr. Cochran married Theresa, daughter of the late Judge I. N. Hall, of Groton, and of their union four children have been born, namely: Robert Newton, died in infancy; Josephine E., wife of D. F. Clark, of Montpelier; Gertrude, wife of Howard Fletcher, of Boston; and Theresa Jean. Mrs. Cochran is a woman of remarkable ability, accomplished and refined, and during the World's Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago in 1893, was alternate lady manager, and acted as principal in the absence of the manager. Mr. and Mrs. Cochran are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JENNETTE B. BOUTON.

The subject of this brief sketch is of the third generation of her family in Charlotte, Chittenden county, where her paternal grandfather located in the pioneer days when this section of the state presented a vastly different aspect than it does at the present time, the march of development and improvement having gone steadily forward and having made this one of the most attractive portions of the old Green Mountain commonwealth. The name is one which has ever been honored in the community and in this connection we are enabled to give a resume of the family history, thus leaving a record of perpetual value and interest, while proper reference will be made to Miss Bouton, who resides in the attractive old homestead in which she was born and which is hallowed by the memories and associations of the past.

Her father, John Jarvis Bouton, was ushered into the world in Charlotte, the family home at the date of his nativity, which was September 28, 1801, it having been a log house of the type common to the pioneer epoch. He was a son of Stephen Bouton, who was born October 8, 1771 in Poundridge, New York, whose ancestral history betokens long identification of the name with the annals of New England. From Norwalk, in Connecticut, he came to Chittenden county in the eighteenth century, where he secured a tract of land on the borders of Lake Champlain, in the township of Charlotte. Here he erected a log

house, which became the family home, and later he built another log structure near the site of the present home of his granddaughter, while in 1804 he erected the residence in which Miss Bouton now maintains her home, so that it stands as one of the veritable landmarks of the county, having weathered the storms of nearly a century and being in an excellent state of preservation, having been constructed carefully and substantially, as was the custom in the pioneer days. Here Stephen Bouton passed the evening of his life, passing away October 22, 1853, at the venerable age of four score and five years, an honored patriarch of the county to whose development he had contributed in no small measure, having been a skilled mechanic and having devoted the greater portion of his life to his trade, which was that of builder. His wife, whose maiden name was Polly Jarvis, was born December 25, 1776, in Norwalk, Connecticut, and she died September 11, 1854, at the age of seventy-seven years, having become the mother of two children,—John J. and Ann, the latter of whom died in 1889, at the age of ninety-two years. The grandparents were folk of sterling character and were devoted members of the Congregational church, in whose organization they were instrumental.

John J. Bouton was reared in Charlotte township, having been a boy at the time when his parents took up their residence in the present home of his daughter, in the village of the same name, and that he duly profited by the educational advantages afforded him in the schools of the locality and period is evident from the fact that in his youth he was a successful teacher in the local schools. He learned the builder's trade under the direction of his honored father, who individually erected the old homestead, and he devoted his attention to his trade to a greater or less extent for many years, while he also became one of the succesful farmers of the town, owning a good place of his own and also operating one owned by his wife, to whom it had been bequeathed by her father. Mr. Bouton lived to attain the age of sixty-seven years, passing away on the 14th of March, 1869. He was a man of fine judgment and marked executive ability, and his integrity in all the relations of life was such as to command the uniform confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church and was an active worker in the same, having held the offices of steward, trustee and of clerk, while he was for many years prominent in the work of the Sunday-school. In politics he gave his support to the Republican party from the time of its organization. Fully appreciative of the duties of citizenship, he took an active part in public affairs of a local nature, having been called upon to serve in various town offices and having invariably discharged his assigned duties with signal ability and fidelity.

In early manhood, Mr. Bouton was married to Miss Mary Ann Breckenridge, who was born December 16, 1808, in Charlotte, being a daughter of Jonathan and Lurene (Newell) Breckenridge, the former of whom was one of the extensive and influential farmers of the county, owning a tract of four hundred acres, and being a man honored for his sterling character. He was among the first settlers of Charlotte, was a licensed exhorter of the Methodist church and a very saintly man, and he lived to a great age. He was born August 19, 1766, and died March 21, 1852, at the age of eighty-six years, and his wife passed away July 29, 1841. She was born January 13, 1769. They became the parents of eleven children, all of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Bouton became the parents of two daughters, namely: Harriet Antoinette, who was born October 28, 1837, died December 6, 1897, having been thrice married,—first to Arthur C. Barker, next to Charles Storrs, of Burlington, and last to Joseph Barton, of Charlotte. The younger daughter is Jannette Brekenridge, who occupies the ancestral home. Their mother, who was a devoted and consistent member of the Methodist church and a woman of noble and gracious character, died on the 12th of March, 1872, in her sixty-fourth year.

Miss Bouton has passed her entire life in Charlotte, securing her preliminary education in the public schools and supplementing the same by a course of study in the Troy Conference Academy, at Poultney, Vermont. After leaving school she was for several terms a successful and popular teacher in the Charlotte schools. She has taken an active part in church and social af-

fairs, holding membership in the same church as did her honored parents, and she has the warm and sincere friendship of the community in which her life has been passed.

DUDLEY BECKWITH SMITH, M. D.

Dr. Dudley Beckwith Smith, a successful general practitioner of Plainfield, Vermont, is a descendant of John Smith, who was the progenitor of the American branch of the Smith family. He was a native of London, England, whence he emigrated to this country and settled in Lynn, Connecticut, in the early colonial days. His wife was the daughter of a miller, and Mr. Smith came to his death in this mill by being thrown against the water wheel. Samuel Smith, descendant of John Smith, was born in Lyme, Connecticut, in the year 1695. He served in the colonial army and attained the rank of sergeant. His death occurred in the year 1737.

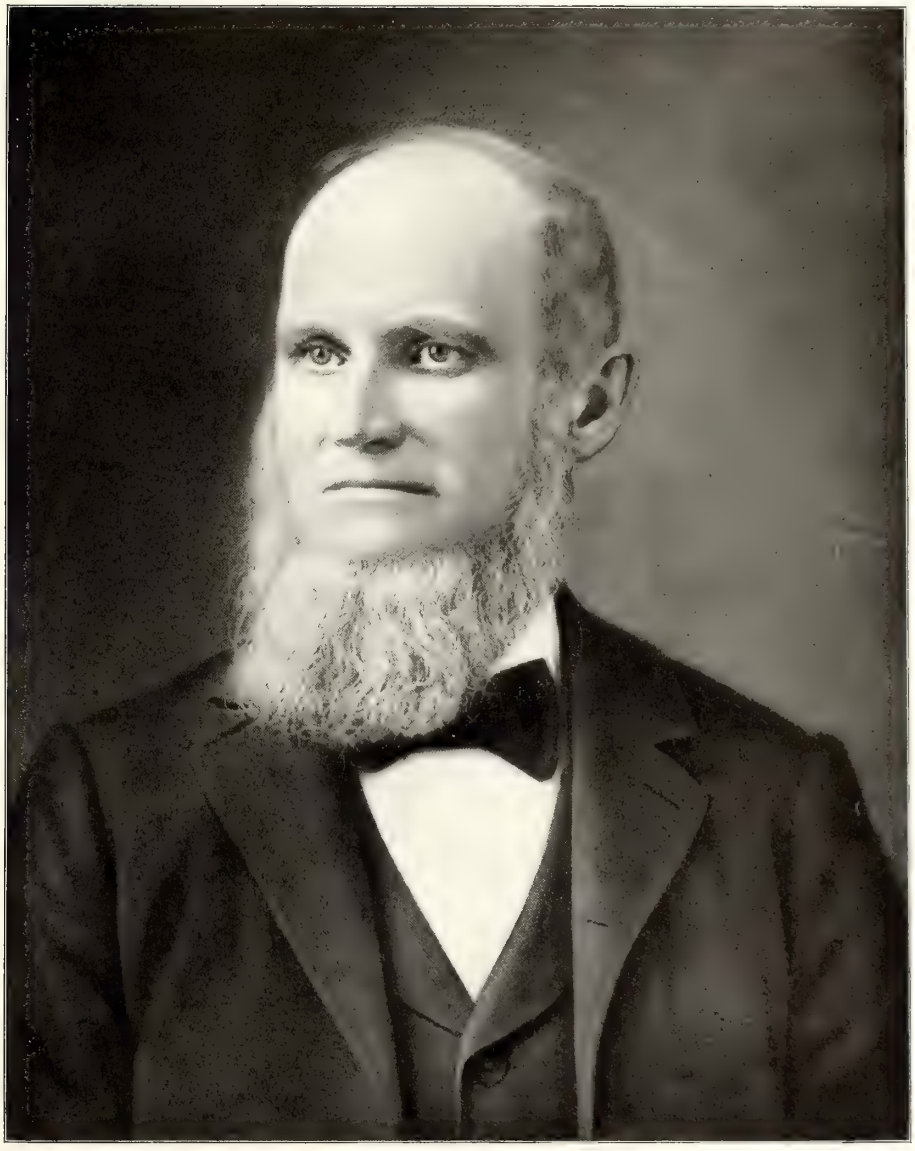
Silas Smith, son of Sergeant Samuel Smith, was born in Lyme, Connecticut, where he acquired his education in the district school. He remained in this town all his life, and was united in marriage to Miss Deborah Gee, who was born in Lyme, Connecticut, in 1731. Mr. Smith contracted a fever from a son who was in the battle at New York city, died January 7, 1777, and his wife passed away in September, 1820. He was a deacon in the Baptist church.

John Smith, son of Silas and Deborah Smith, was born in Lyme, Connecticut, November 30, 1753. He attended the common schools and served his seven years' apprenticeship to tanner, currier and shoemaker's trade; his employer sent to England for an outfit of shoemaker's tools, and he moved to Marlow, New Hampshire, where he followed his trade and farming. After attaining young manhood he was joined in marriage to Miss Mehitable Wood, who was born in Lyme, Connecticut, August 6, 1754. Mr. Smith died at Barre, Vermont, December 5, 1841, and his wife died at Marlow, New Hampshire, November 6, 1820.

Christopher Smith, son of John and Mehitable Smith, was also born in the town of Lyme, Connecticut, December 28, 1777, and after receiving his education in the district schools followed the occupation of a farmer. He married Miss Lucretia Beckwith, who was born in Marlow, New Hampshire, May 12, 1782. Mr. Smith died January 14, 1867, at Williamstown, whither he moved in 1812, and his wife passed away at Williamstown, Vermont, March 9, 1857.

Alven Smith, son of Christopher and Lucretia Beckwith Smith, was born in the town of Lempster, New Hampshire, November 6, 1800. His early education was acquired in that town, and when he arrived at the age of twelve years his parents removed to Williamstown, Vermont, and he pursued his studies in the district school and the Orange county grammar school. After completing his studies he chose the occupation of farming, and resided on one farm in the town of Williamstown, Vermont, for over fifty years. He met with average success in this undertaking through his industry and skillful management, and also settled estates and attended to town affairs. In his politics Mr. Smith was a staunch advocate of the Democratic party, and he was elected to serve as selectman of the town, and in 1850 and 1851 was appointed assistant judge of the county; in 1870 the constitutional convention convened, Mr. Smith being one of the delegates, and it was noted for the high degree of intelligence of its members. Mr. Smith married, March 30, 1825, Miss Lydia Martyn, who was born at Williamstown, Vermont, March 13, 1804, a daughter of Aaron Smith and Sarah (Martin) Martyn. Their children were: David Martyn, born May 8, 1827; Lydia Lucretia, born March 10, 1830, died March 9, 1857; Dudley Beckwith; Alven Henry, born July 15, 1836, died at the age of two years; and Marcus Alven, born July 29, 1839. Mr. Smith died April 28, 1876, and his wife passed away July 2, 1895.

Dr. Dudley Beckwith Smith, son of Alven and Lydia Smith, was born in Williamstown, Vermont, December 15, 1832. His preliminary education was acquired at the common schools of his native town, he then entered the Orange county grammar school at Randolph, Vermont, and was a student in the Kimball Union School at Meriden, New Hampshire, and the Northfield Academy at Northfield, Vermont. Deciding to become a member of the medical fraternity he entered the University of Vermont, from which he was graduated in 1856. He opened an office in Plainfield, Vermont, in the same year, and his



Dudley B Smith

devotion to the duties of his profession, combined with a comprehensive knowledge of the science of medicine, has made him a most successful and able practitioner, whose prominence is well deserved. In addition to his many duties, Dr. Smith wrote the history of the town of Plainfield, which was published in Hemenway's "Historical Gazetteer of Vermont" in 1882. He had the distinction of being the one selected to deliver the historical address at the centennial anniversary of the Congregational church of Plainfield, Vermont, which was celebrated November 17, 1899. He is a prominent member of the Vermont State Medical Society.

In politics Dr. Smith is an ardent Republican and takes an active interest in all local affairs; he has held the office of town treasurer, and was chosen to represent the town of Plainfield in the state legislature in 1880. Dr. Smith was united in marriage September 24, 1861, to Miss Edna L. Holbrook, who was born May 16, 1844, a daughter of David and Jerusha (Cutler) Holbrook, of Orange, Vermont. Six children were born to them, namely: Herbert, born September 20, 1862, died November 15, 1870; Charles Walter, born April 10, 1866, died April 13, 1866; Clara, born April 5, 1867, died April 26, 1867; Martyn, born July 30, 1874, died November 15, 1879; Holbrook, born July 11, 1876, died February 7, 1877; and Ida Alice, born September 27, 1882, died September 4, 1889. Dr. Smith is one of the leading citizens of Plainfield, Vermont, and is respected and honored by all who come in contact with him.

CAROLINE AND MARTHA YALE.

The Misses Yale are most consistently accorded consideration in this compilation as being representatives of one of the sterling pioneer families of Chittenden county, where their paternal great-grandfather, Moses Yale, took up his abode in 1783, becoming one of the pioneers of Charlotte township and contributing in marked degree to the development and industrial advancement of this favored section of the Green Mountain state, a work which was duly carried forward by his descendants in succeeding generations, while the name has ever stood for the best citizenship and for the loftiest personal integrity and honor. He was born October 19, 1743, in Wallingford, Connecticut, being a descendent of David Yale, who married Ann Morton in England, in 1613.

Misses Caroline and Martha Yale are both natives of the town of Charlotte, where the have passed their entire lives and where their friends are in number as their acquaintances. Their father, the late Deacon William L. Yale, was born on the ancestral homestead in this town, on the 1st of October, 1807, being a son of Lyman Yale, who likewise was a native of Charlotte and a son of the pioneer representative of the family, Moses Yale. In 1783, as previously intimated, Moses Yale removed from Meriden, Connecticut, to Chittenden county, Vermont, taking up a tract of land on the shore of Lake Champlain, in Charlotte township, and there developing a fine farm. This continued to be his home until he was called from the scene of life's activities, in 1813, at the age of seventy years. The maiden name of his wife was Laura Lyman, and they became the parents of six children, the grandfather of the Misses Yale having been one of twins. Like his honored father, Lyman Yale became a man of prominence and influence in the community, where both were engaged in agricultural pursuits during the course of their signally active and useful lives. Lyman Yale was born May 10, 1773. He held various offices in the town and also represented the same in the state legislature for one term, his political allegiance having been given to the Whig party. He was summoned into eternal rest on August 24, 1840, at the age of sixty-seven years, having been a prominent and worthy member of the Congregational church, to whose maintenance he contributed liberally in the promotion of both its spiritual and temporal affairs. January 17, 1801, he was united in marriage to Miss Patty Foote, who was born in Middlebury, Vermont, on the 24th of August, 1770, the daughter of Philip Foote, and who died on the 6th of September, 1849. Lyman and Patty Yale became the parents of seven children, of whom the fourth in order of birth was William L.

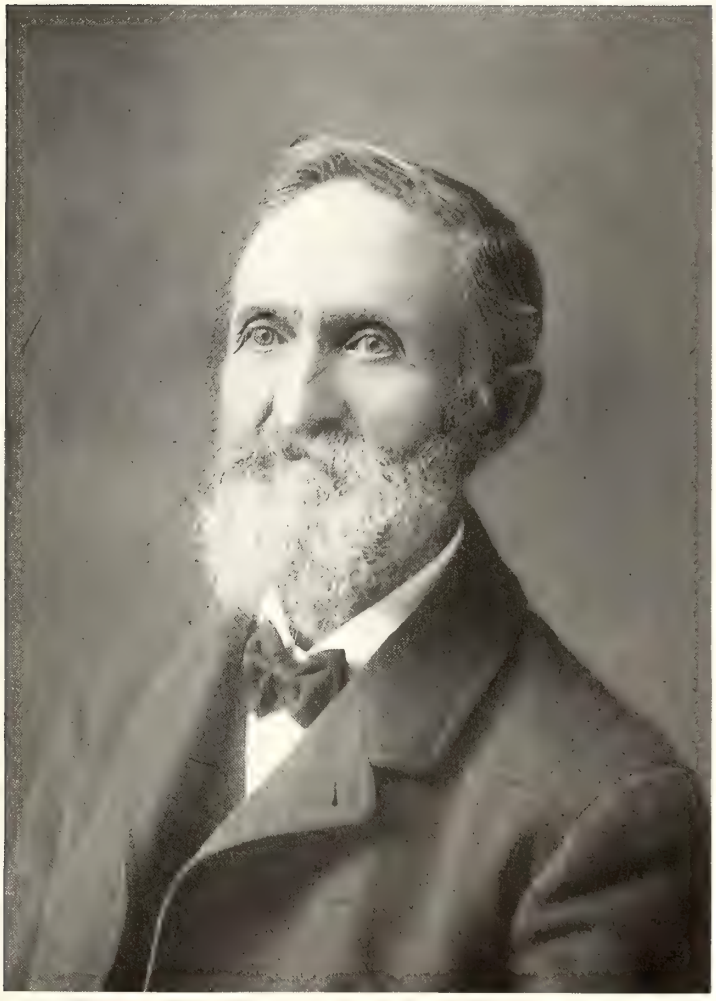
William L. Yale was reared on the ancestral homestead and was indebted to the public school at Middlebury for his early educational discipline. He continued to be actively identified with the

noble and basic industry of farming during practically his entire life. He became the owner of a fine farm of five hundred acres, maintaining the same under a high state of cultivation, making the best of permanent improvements and being known as one of the progressive, energetic farmers and able business men of the town, while upon his record as a man and a citizen there rests no shadow of wrong or suspicion of eveil. His integrity of purpose was inflexible and his entire life was one of signal honor and usefulness in all its relations. His death occurred on the 19th of June, 1893, at which time he had attained the venerable age of eighty-six years, and he passed to his reward secure in the esteem and high regard of all who knew him. He was a Republican in politics from the time of the organization of the party and was called upon to serve in various local offices of trust and responsibility. He was one of the leading members of the Congregational church in Charlotte, in which he held the office of deacon for many years, being ever zealous in the promotion of all good works and exemplifying in his daily life the deep Christian faith which ever guided his course in all things, his wife having also been one of the devoted workers in the church.

On the 20th of October, 1835, Deacon William L. Yale was married to Miss Adelia Strong, who was born in Charlotte, on the 1st of January, 1809, a daughter of Dr. John Strong, one of the honored pioneer physicians of this county, where he was for a long term of years successfully engaged in the practice of his profession, being widely known and honored by all. He died at the age of seventy years. His wife, whose maiden name was Huldah Squire, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, and her death occured on the 27th of January, 1811. She became the mother of three children, all of whom are now deceased. Deacon William L. and Adelia (Strong) Yale became the parents of five children, all of whom survive except one, their names, in order of birth, being as follows: Martha, whose name appears at the opening of this sketch, resides in the village of Charlotte. John, who is now engaged in the manufacturing business in the city of Burlington, was one of the gallant sons of Vermont who served throughout the war of the Rebellion, having been a captain of a company of Vermont volunteer infantry, and having been in active service in many of the memorable engagements of this great struggle. He became seriously ill at Fairfax, West Virginia, and was incapaciated for duty for a time, being brought to his home by his father, who went to his assistance, the latter having also been a member of the state militia prior to the Rebellion. William S. is a resident of Charlotte, where he is engaged in farming. Caroline, one of the immediate subjects of this sketch, was the next in order of birth, and resides with her sister. Jeanette died at the age of twenty-five years. The cherished and devoted mother was summoned into eternal rest on the 6th of September, 1888, at the age of eighty years. The children all received excellent educational advantages, attending the public schools and the Williston Academy. Miss Caroline Yale completed her education in Mount Holyoke Seminary, in Massachusetts, and was later one of the popular and successful teachers in the schools of Williston and Brandon. In 1883 she accepted a position as instructor in the Clark School for the Deaf, at Northampton, where she has remained for a period of twenty years, gaining marked prestige in her work and being advanced to the position of principal of the institution, thus having the supervision of the work of a corps of twenty-five teachers. Her sister Martha has passed practically her entire life in Charlotte, and both have been identified prominently with church work and have taken part in the best social life of the community. They are devoted members of the Congregational church and their influence has ever been exerted in a kindly and helpful way, so that they have drawn about them a wide circle of sincere and devoted friends.

JOHN EMERSON BENJAMIN.

John Emerson Benjamin, one of the prominent and influential citizens of the town of Berlin, Vermont, was born in Washington county, Vermont, July 19, 1833. He is a descendant of Major Josiah Benjamin, son of William Benjamin, who was born in Ashburnham, Massachusetts, June 19, 1769. Subsequently he removed to Woodstock, Vermont, and in November, 1793, he settled in Berlin on lot 5, range 2; in February, 1795, he re-



J. E. Benjamin

moved to lot 5, range 3, and on April 26, 1800, he made his permanent home on lot 1, range 1, and first division of the town, where he remained for the balance of his life. Major Benjamin succeeded Eleazer Hubbard on lot 1, which includes in its territory Benjamin Falls on Pond brook. Mr. Hubbard had erected the first saw and grist mill in Berlin at the falls, about 1791 or 1792. Major Benjamin rebuilt the mills near the foot of the falls, and he retained them in his possession for many years. In addition to this business he followed the occupation of farming, at which he was eminently successful, being an industrious, energetic and capable man.

Major Benjamin won his title in the state militia, and he went with his command to Plattsburg in September, 1814, in order to participate in that battle, but they did not reach the place until after the battle had been fought on Sunday, September 11, 1814, when a decided victory was won for American arms. In his political views Major Benjamin was in sympathy with the old-line Whig party, and he took an active interest in all town affairs. In religion he was a Congregationalist, being a member of that church in Berlin, Vermont.

On October 10, 1791, Major Benjamin was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Banning, and the following named children were born to them: Lucy, born in Woodstock, April 22, 1793; Clara, born March 8, 1795; Ozias, born April 13, 1797; Sally, born in May, 1798; Josiah, born July 6, 1803; Eliza, born July 31, 1805; Matilda, born March 26, 1807; and Hannah, born July 10, 1811. Major Benjamin died January 26, 1836, and his wife died October 26, 1844.

Josiah Benjamin, son of Major Josiah and Lucy Benjamin, was born in the town of Berlin, Washington county, Vermont, July 6, 1803. His education was derived from the district schools of his native town, and upon completing his studies he succeeded his father on the old homestead, where he remained all his life, engaged in the occupation of tilling the soil. In politics Mr. Benjamin was at first a Whig, but on the formation of the Republican party, he joined its ranks. He was actively interested in all that concerned the welfare of his town. He held most of the local offices, and he was chosen to represent the town of Berlin in the state legislature for two years. He was a consistent member and regular attendant of the Congregational church of Berlin. Both in public and private life Mr. Benjamin had proved himself to be an upright, honest and conscientious man, and he well deserved the esteem and respect of the citizens of his community.

Mr. Benjamin was united in marriage, December 25, 1827, to Miss Rebecca Emerson. Eight children were born to them: Chauncey E., born February 1, 1829, now deceased; Lucy Ann, born April 2, 1831; John E., born July 19, 1833; Charles K., born November 20, 1836, now deceased; Philena, born July 18, 1839; Samuel Webster, born May 1, 1842; Ira A., born January 26, 1845; Elizabeth B., born November 3, 1847. Mr. Benjamin died October 4, 1884, and his wife passed away in December, 1873.

John Emerson Benjamin, son of Josiah and Rebecca Benjamin, acquired his early education in the district school of his native town, and this was later supplemented by a course at the Barre Academy of Barre, Vermont. After his graduation from the latter institution he located on a farm near the old homestead, where he has since been very successful in the cultivation of a general line of garden produce, for which he always finds a ready market.

In his political preference Mr. Benjamin is a Republican, and he has been honored by his townsmen by being elected to various positions of trust and responsibility. He has been lister of the town for many years, he has also served as justice of the peace and he represented the town of Berlin in the state legislature for 1878. Mr. Benjamin is one of the leading men of the town, and is noted for his honesty, truthfulness and strict fidelity to his duties.

Mr. Benjamin was united in marriage November 13, 1857, to Miss Sarah Frances Perrin, who was born November 13, 1838, a daughter of William and Ann M. (Kinney) Perrin. Their children are: Forest Ellsworth, born August 11, 1861, is a graduate of the Barre Academy, and resides in Malden, Massachusetts; Myrtie Sarah, born December 10, 1866, also a graduate of the Barre Academy, and resides with her father. Mrs. Benjamin died November 14, 1900.

MARY ELIZA JONES.

As a representative of a family which has long been held in the highest honor in Chittenden county, Miss Jones is consistently accorded definite consideration in this compilation, and this resume of her genealogical history is one which will serve as a perpetual tribute to her honored father and to others of the line who have likewise passed away, having made their lives count for good and leaving a worthy heritage and valuable example.

Miss Jones has passed most of her life in the town of Charlotte, where she has gathered about her a wide circle of sincere and appreciative friends. Her father, the late Joseph Jones, was a native of the state of New York, having been born in Claverack, Columbia county, on the 13th of December, 1805, and being a representative of one of the old and honored families of that section, where the name became identified with the annals of American history in the early colonial epoch. His father likewise bore the name of Joseph, and he was born in the state of New York, of the 18th of February, 1762, a son of Samuel Jones, who was a well known and highly honored citizen of Westchester county, that state, where for many years he conducted a hotel and where he died at a great age, having reared a family of nine children. His son, Joseph, became a successful farmer in Claverack, where he continued to reside until the year 1822, when he came to Charlotte, Vermont, here continuing in the same line of industrial enterprise until his death, on the 1st of March, 1843, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. He married Phoebe Jones, who, although of the same name, was not a relative, She was born April 22, 1768, and her death occurred February 3, 1832. They became the parents of fourteen children, all of whom are now deceased.

Joseph Jones, Jr., was reared to maturity on the homestead farm in Charlotte, early beginning to lend his aid in the work of field and meadow and waxing strong in mental and physical vigor through the sturdy discipline involved, while he was afforded such educational advantages as the common schools of the place and period offered. He became the owner of a part of the homestead, and there he continued to make his home for a number of years, being known as an industrious, discriminating and successful farmer. In 1850 he removed to what is locally known as Charlotte Four Corners, becoming at that time the owner of the fine farm property upon which his daughter, Mary E., now resides, making the best of improvements on the property and developing the same into one of the most valuable places in this favored section of the state. Here he continued to make his home until he was summoned from the scenes of life's activities, in the fullness of years and well earned honors, his death occurring on the 7th of May, 1888, at which time he had attained the age of eighty-two years.

March 3, 1830, Joseph Jones, Jr., was united in marraieg to Miss Margaret W. Sweatman, who was born August 9, 1800, in Sheffield, Connecticut, the daughter of Amos Sweatman, the maiden name of whose wife was Polly Charter. He removed from Connecticut to Camden, New York, where he passed the closing years of his life, as did also his devoted wife. They became the parents of four children, all of whom are now deceased. Joseph and Margaret Jones became the parents of four children, namely: Dr. Amos S., a successful physician and surgeon of Dayton, Ohio; Phoebe Margaret, who is the widow of Isaiah Carpenter, of Addison, Vermont; Mary E., whose name heads this sketch; and Clarinda M., who is the wife of Grant H. Burrows, for many years a well known carriage manufacturer of Cincinnati, and now a resident of Burlington, Vermont. The revered mother was summoned into eternal rest on the 5th of January, 1884, having attained the venerable age of over eighty-three years, and having been a woman whose gentle and gracious character endeared her to all who came within the sphere of her influence, while to those nearest and dearest to her remains the fullest appreciation of the ideal life which was merged in the life immortal when death set its seal upon her mortal lips. Both she and her husband were devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which the latter held for a number of years the office of steward. In politics he originally gave his support to the Whig party, but espoused the cause of the Republican party at the time of its organization and ever afterward was found arrayed under its banner. He was an uncompromising abolitionist during



S. W. Benjamin

the crucial epoch culminating in the Civil war, and during that struggle was a most ardent Union man, doing all in his power to aid the noble boys in blue whose efforts perpetuated the integrity of the nation. He was a man of strong individuality, marked mentality and sterling character, and in all the relations of life he was true to duty and ever ready to support all measures for the advancement of the welfare and happiness of his fellow men. His memory is held in lasting honor in this community, for a more worthy and upright man has not lived and labored in this locality. He afforded his children the best possible educational advantages, and each has honored the name and taken a worthy place in the world. His son, of whom mention has been made, completed his technical education in the Albany Medical College, in the capital city of New York, and has attained marked prestige in his chosen profession. Mary E. Jones secured her preliminary educational training in the public schools of Charlotte and supplemented the same by a thorough course of study in Troy Conference Academy, at Poultney, Vermont, and graduated at Fort Edward Institute. She became a successful and popular teacher, devoting her attention to this noble work for a long period at Cincinnati, Ohio, and having conducted a select school in Charlotte for a number of years. Her aim has ever been to be kindly and helpful, and her efforts have been fully appreciated in the community where she has passed her life and in which her friends are in number as her acquaintances. Miss Jones has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church from her girlhood days and has been a zealous and faithful worker in the local Congregational church, there being no other religious society near her.

SAMUEL WEBSTER BENJAMIN.

Few men can claim a more honorable lineage than Samuel Webster Benjamin, himself one of the most respected citizens of Montpelier, Vermont. For more than a century this family has taken a prominent part in public affairs. The grandfather of Mr. Benjamin, Major Josiah Benjamin, son of William Benjamin, was born in the town of Ashburnham, Massachusetts, June 19, 1769. He removed first to Woodstock, Vermont, and thence, in the month of November, 1793, to the town of Berlin, Washington county, where he settled on lot 5, range 2. In February, 1795, he removed to lot 5, range 3, and April 26, 1800, he made his permanent home on lot 1, range 1. This was in the first division of the town, where he resided for thirty-six years, and where he died January 26, 1836. Before beginning his migrations, Major Benjamin had married Lucy Banning, October 10, 1791. His wife died October 26, 1844. Previous to Major Benjamin's settlement on lot 1, which includes Benjamin Falls on Pond brook, Mr. Eleazer Hubbard, the former owner, had erected the first saw and grist mill in Berlin, at the falls, about 1791 or 1792. Major Benjamin rebuilt the mills near the foot of the falls and kept them up for many years. In addition to this, Major Benjamin pursued with great energy the labors of a farmer. He was major of the state militia and went with his command to Plattsburg in September, 1814, but did not reach there in time to take part in the victory of September 11, 1814. In politics Major Benjamin was always active as an earnest Whig. He was a member of the Congregational church. His children were: Lucy, Clara, Ozias, Sally, Josiah, who was born November 28, 1801, died November 15, 1803; Josiah, born July 6, 1803; Eliza Matilda and Hannah.

Josiah Benjamin, Jr., father of Samuel Webster Benjamin, was educated in the district schools of his native town and succeeded his father on the home farm, which he cultivated with great success. Mr. Benjamin was in early life a Whig, but became a Republican when that party was organized. His character was in all respects such as to command the highest esteem, and his fellow citizens testified to the regard in which they held him by electing him to the state legislature and to other offices of responsibility. He was a constant and regular attendant at the Congregational church. Mr. Benjamin married Rebecca Emerson, December 25, 1827. Their children were: Chauncey E., Lucy Ann, John Emerson, Charles K., Philena R., Samuel Webster, Ira A., and Elizabeth B. Mr. Benjamin died October 4, 1884. His wife died in December, 1873.

Samuel Webster Benjamin, a representative of the family, was born at the old homestead,

May 1, 1842, and was educated at the district school and the Barre Academy. The first occasion of his leaving home was his enlistment in the Union army. He entered the Thirteenth Regiment, Vermont Volunteers, in July, 1862. This regiment formed a part of the Second Vermont Brigade, Third Corps of the Army of the Potomac and participated in the battle of Gettysburg. In General Pickett's famous charge on July 3, 1863, Mr. Benjamin was wounded by a ball from an exploding shell. This ball he carried in his body for thirty-six years, and when it was removed, August 29, 1899, it was found eight and one half inches from the spot where it had entered. He was mustered out July 21, 1863.

Mr. Benjamin married, March 2, 1865, Edna Lucy Downing, daughter of Friend N. and Philonia (Payne) Downing, of Barre, Vermont. She was born October 2, 1846. After his marriage Mr. Benjamin removed to a farm near the old homestead, where he lived for nine years, when he returned to the old farm and remained until 1897, at which time he disposed of his paternal dwelling and took up his residence in Montpelier, at 37 Barre street.

In civil life as well as in his political career Mr. Benjamin has maintained the reputation of his family. He is a staunch Republican, and his fellow citizens have accorded him the same tokens of respect which they bestowed upon his father and grandfather. While a resident of Berlin he held the office of selectman for six years and was also lister and chairman of the board of selectmen. Mr. Benjamin is a member of the Brooks Post, No. 13, Grand Army of the Republic, at Montpelier. June 11, 1902, he was elected president of the board of arrangements for the reunion of his regiment for the year 1903. Mr. Benjamin's elder daughter, Eda, born May 1, 1871, died July 9, 1874. His youngest daughter, Alice Eva, born June 15, 1887, graduated from the Montpelier high school in the class of 1901.

JOSEPH CARTER.

This honored citizen and influential business man of Ferrisburg, Addison county, is a representative of the third generation of the family in the old Green Mountain state and bears a name which has been inseparably identified with New England history from the early colonial days. His paternal grandfather came to Vermont in the pioneer days, dignifying the same by his services and worthy life, as have also his descendants, including the subject of this review, who has now passed the psalmist's span of three score years and ten, but who has retained that vigor which is usually characteristic of one in the prime of life. Honored by all, there is no citizen of the county more worthy of consideration in this volume, and we find satisfaction in here noting the more salient points in his ancestral and individual history.

Joseph Carter was born in the town of Monkton, Addison county, Vermont, on the 30th of June, 1828, being a son of William Carter, who was born in Salisbury, this county, in 1804, and who was a son of the original representative of the family in this county, Solomon C. Carter, who was born in Warren, Connecticut, where the family had been established for several generations. As a young man the last named came to Vermont and took up his residence in Salisbury, where he was for several years engaged in farming and whence he removed to Monkton, where he continued to follow agricultural pursuits and blacksmithing until his death, at the age of seventy-five years, having been one of the prosperous and honored pioneers of this section of the state. William Carter grew to maturity on the old homestead farm in Monkton, and his early educational advantages were such as were accorded to the average farmer boy of the locality and period. Reared to the sturdy and invigorating discipline of the farm, he was never alienated from the noble basic art of husbandry but continued to be identified with the same in an active way until the close of his long and useful life, while it is interesting to make record of the fact that the scene of his well directed efforts continued to be the old homestead where his boyhood days were passed, his death occurring on the homestead, in Monkton, in 1883, at which time he had attained the venerable age of seventy-nine years. He was a man of influence in the community, taking a prominent part in local affairs of a public nature and having served in the greater number of township offices. His life was one of fidelity to duty and his attitude was ever that of a man of sterling integrity and honor, while he so ordered his affairs and efforts as to prove successful in an in-

dividual way and to also advance general prosperity through the same legitimate medium. His wife, whose maiden name was Hannah Middlebrook, was a native of Ferrisburg, Addison county, where she was born about 1805, a daughter of Theophilus Middlebrook, a pioneer farmer of this section. She lived to attain the age of more than four score years, passing away in 1887, on the old homestead so endeared and hallowed to her by the memories and associations of the past. William and Hannah Carter became the parents of two children,—Joseph, the subject of this sketch; and George, who died at the age of nine years.

Joseph Carter was reared on the old homestead where he was born, and the scenes and details of farm life were familiar to him from his earliest recollection, while as a boy he began to contribute his quota to the work of field and meadow, in the meanwhile pursuing his studies in the district schools and thus laying the foundation for that wide fund of practical knowledge which has come to him through personal application in later years and through active association with the practical affairs of life. He continued to be engaged in agriculture in his native town of Monkton for a period of twenty years, at the expiration of which he purchased a farm in Panton township, making the best of improvements on the same and developing it into one of the valuable farm properties of Addison county. There he maintained his home for a quarter of a century, disposing of the place in 1897, and then taking up his abode on his present finely improved farm of fifty acres, in Ferrisburg. Here he is still actively engaged in diversified farming, but this represents only one department of his successful business enterprise, since for the past forty years he has conducted a meat market in the village of Vergennes, being the oldest merchant of the town and having ever retained a representative patronage, and he also continues to devote special attention to the buying of farm produce, in which line he transacts a large annual business, his operations extending throughout the county, so that he has gained a wide acquaintanceship in this locality, while he has ever been honorable and upright in all his dealings and relations with his fellow men, whose confidence and esteem he has thus merited and retained.

Mr. Carter's first presidential vote was cast in support of the candidate of the Whig party, but upon the organization of the Republican party he naturally transferred his allegiance to this worthy combination which stood as the representative of the cause of the Union, then menaced by armed rebellion, and he has ever since been a stalwart advocate of its principles and policies, while his eligibility for positions of public trust and responsibility was early recognized and led to his being called upon to serve in the various township offices, and in both Monkton and Panton he was thus incumbent of such positions of trust, while in 1864-5 he had the distinction of representing the former in the lower house of the state legislature, proving a valuable and zealous member of that body. His father, likewise, held in a notable degree the confidence of the people, and he was frequently appointed administrator of estates and guardian of minors, discharging his duties with the most punctilious care and fidelity. Theophilus Middlebrook, maternal grandfather of our subject, was incumbent of the office of town clerk for a full quarter of a century, was a man of education and mature judgment and wielded marked influence in local affairs. He was for several terms a representative in the state legislature, and in the early days he made the journey to the capital of the state on horseback on many occasions, while thus taking up his official duties. His son David was also town clerk for a number of years.

In February, 1851, Mr. Carter was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Hayward, who was born in Addison, Addison county, November 8, 1825, and who died October 28, 1854, leaving two children,—Frances, who died April 1, 1903; and Augusta, who is the wife of Frederick E. Sears, of Panton. September 23, 1858, Mr. Carter married Miss Mary J. Sherman, who was born in this county, June 10, 1839, and who died September 13, 1885. She is survived by one of her two children,—Louisa, who is the wife of Milo C. Harris, residing at Rialto, California. The third marriage of our subject was solemnized in December, 1886, when Miss Harriet Hoyt became his wife, she likewise being a native of this county and a daughter of Martin Hoyt, a farmer of Panton. Mr. and Mrs. Carter have two children,—William, born September 11, 1887; and Julia,

born September 12, 1891, and is at home. Mr. and Mrs. Carter are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and their pleasant home is one in which the refined amenities of social life are ever in evidence, the same being a center of gracious hospitality.

REV. WILLIAM SEWARD WALLACE.

Rev. William Seward Wallace, pastor of the First Presbyterian church at South Ryegate, was born in New York city, January 2, 1863, a son of Thomas and Mary L. Wallace, of Chelsea, Massachusetts. Mr. Wallace spent several years of his earlier life in the south, going with his parents to Georgia, where he became familiar with plantation life. Possessing a natural love for books, and ambitious of securing an education, he continued his studies mornings and evenings, and when prepared entered the college at Davidson, North Carolina, from which he was graduated in 1887. He subsequently studied theology at Columbia Seminary, South Carolina, the leading sectarian institution of the south, noted alike for its conservative teachings and the large number of its graduates who have obtained distinction in ministerial and literary circles. After his ordination in the Presbyterian church at Monticello, Florida, in 1890, Mr. Wallace accepted a charge at Palatka, Florida, where he remained five years, his pastorate being pleasant and successful. Being then forced by reason of ill health to come north, Mr. Wallace spent the summer of 1895 at New York city, preaching in the Collegiate Reformed church of Harlem. Returning to Georgia, he accepted the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Cedartown, a prosperous manufacturing city, where he preached for four years with most encouraging results, through his strenuous efforts a large debt on the church building being cancelled and the church membership being greatly increased.

In January, 1900, Mr. Wallace became pastor of the church at South Ryegate, coming here partly for his health, the bracing climate of this beautiful region filling him with fresh vigor and enthusiasm. This is one of the most prosperous churches of Caledonia county, connected with which is a large Sunday-school, a flourishing Christian Endeavor organization and an active Ladies' Auxiliary Society. Several people united with the church last year, and generous contributions were given to benevolent and charitable objects, while the parsonage was repaired and renovated. Mr. Wallace is a man of scholarly attainments, and in the preparation of his work each week is further aided by one of the finest libraries in this section of the state, part of which he himself selected, but a large part of which was bequeathed him by his uncle, the late Rev. Charles Clark Wallace, D. D. He has also in his possession an autograph letter that he prizes highly, and a portfolio of correspondence, which were given him by Hon. William H. Seward, former secretary of state, for whom he was named.

Mr. Wallace married Mrs. Susie Willson, of Clarksville, Tennessee, who has proved herself a valuable and efficient assistant in his pastoral labors, and who shares with him the love and respect, not only of their immediate parishioners, but of the community in which they reside.

CLARENCE PARSONS SAWYER.

Clarence P. Sawyer, of Hardwick, is well known to the reading people of this section of the county as the publisher and proprietor of the *Hardwick Gazette,* a bright and newsy sheet. He was born February 20, 1871, at Hyde Park, Vermont, where he acquired his early education, completing his studies in the Lamoille Academy. He learned the printer's trade, which he followed for awhile in this state. Going then to Colorado, he remained two years, and two years in Utah, returning to Vermont in 1894. In December, 1898, he purchased the *Hardwick Gazette,* taking possession the following month. Under his management the circulation of the paper is increasing, its influence for good being thus extended over a wider range, becoming an important factor in promoting the best interests of the town and county.

Mr. Sawyer is a Republican in politics, and has served as secretary and treasurer of Hardwick village, and secretary and treasurer of the Hardwick Academy, and of the graded school district. He is a member of Caspian Lake Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and of Hardwick Lodge, I. O. O. F., of which he was the first noble grand. Mr. Sawyer married, February 20, 1895, at St. Al-

bans, Vermont, Miss Frances Warner, of St. Albans. The family includes a daughter, born May 24, 1896, and named Helen Frances.

FRANK THOMAS TAYLOR.

Frank Thomas Taylor, postmaster at Hardwick and one of its most energetic and progressive business men, was born at Wheelock, Vermont, December 20, 1864. His father, Benjamin F. Taylor, was a son of Jonathan Taylor, and grandson of Jonathan Taylor, who emigrated from Scotland to New Hampshire, locating in Canterbury. He was a seafaring man, as master of a vessel sailing to all parts of the world, and dying in the West Indies while on a voyage. His widow subsequently married Gideon Leavitt, and removed to the town of Wheelock, Vermont, where Mr. Leavitt afterwards served as the first constable of the place.

Jonathan Taylor, Jr., was quite young when he came with his mother and step-father to Wheelock in 1790. He assisted in the pioneer labor of removing the forests and preparing the land for cultivation, eventually choosing farming for his life vocation. Industrious and thrifty, he made a success of his work, becoming one of the well-to-do agriculturists of the town, and a man of considerable influence. The maiden name of his wife was Abigail Curtis.

Benjamin F. Taylor was born in 1831, in Wheelock, Vermont, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits during his earlier years. Subsequently embarking in mercantile business in his native town, he was for forty years the leading merchant of the place, having an extensive and lucrative trade in general merchandise, also serving as postmaster throughout the entire period. Retiring from the activities of life in 1901, he removed to Hardwick, making that his permanent residence. He married Amanda M. Stetson, by whom he had five children, as follows: William H., whose biography is a feature of this work; Frank T., the subject of this brief biographical sketch; Jennie, who died at the age of five years; Abby H., wife of Dr. W. H. Weeks, of East Hardwick; and Frederick H., who is a clerk in Hardwick.

Frank T. Taylor attended first the district schools of Wheelock, completing his early education at Lyndon Institute. After acquiring some knowledge of mercantile pursuits in his father's store, he spent two years as a clerk in the Fairbanks store at St. Johnsbury. Removing then to Hardwick in 1888, he here engaged in mercantile trade with J. H. McLoud and L. A. Kent until 1891, when this firm was merged in the J. H. McLoud Company, Mr. Taylor still retaining a large share of the stock. He has likewise other property interests of value, being a stockholder in the Hardwick Land Company, which recently purchased the Clement farm in the southwestern part of the village, laid out streets, and is now selling most desirable house lots. He is also the owner of a fine residence, which he occupies, at the head of Church street, and several tenement cottages. In 1898 he was appointed postmaster, a position that he is filling at the present time, 1903.

Mr. Taylor is a Republican in politics, and has served his fellow townsmen in many important offices of trust. He is an active member of the Knights of Pythias, and has filled all the chairs of the lodge with which he is connected. Mr. Taylor married, first, August 7, 1889, Flora M. Rogers, of Wheelock, who died May 1, 1896. He married, second, September 6, 1899, Celia M. Paul, a native of Boston, whose death occurred September 23, 1900.

DORMAN BRIDGMAN.

Dorman Bridgman, one of the foremost citizens of Hardwick, was born in this town, February 7, 1837, a son of Dorman Bridgman, Sr., and grandson of Captain John Bridgman. He comes of English stock, being a direct descendant in the eighth generation from James Bridgman, who came, probably, from Winchester, county of Hants, England, to America in 1640, locating first at Hartford, Connecticut, removing from there in 1643 to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he became owner of a small tract of land lying on the river bank. His descendants are numerous, and many of them have attained distinction in state and national affairs, and one of them, Laura Bridgman, the deaf, dumb and blind pupil of Dr. Samuel G. Howe, was a cousin of Dorman Bridgman, the subject of this sketch.

Captain John Bridgman served in the Revo-

lutionary war, and also took an active part in the battle of Plattsburg. Settling in South Hardwick, Vermont, in 1795, he purchased three hundred acres of unbroken land, and with true pioneer courage and persistency improved a homestead, which is now owned and occupied by his grandson, George W. Bridgman, a brother of Dorman, the estate having never been out of the family since it came into his possession.

Dorman Bridgman, Sr., was born on the ancestral homestead in Hardwick, May 22, 1800, and died in this town, June 8, 1886, being knocked down and killed by a runaway horse. At the age of twenty-one years he accepted a contract for constructing a part of the Erie canal, carrying it out successfully. About 1825 he established himself in the mercantile business in Hardwick, becoming its first merchant, and was also its first postmaster. He took great interest in advancing the prosperity of his native town, and dealt to a considerable extent in real estate. He was a strong anti-slavery man, his home being well known as a station of the underground railway for fugitive slaves enroute to Canada. The maiden name of his wife was Achsah Mitchell.

Dorman Bridgman, the subject of this sketch, completed his early education at the People's Academy in Morrisville, after which he taught school several terms, giving up his professional career in 1858 to search for gold in the region of Pike's Peak. Two years later, in 1860, he returned to Hardwick, where he conducted a hotel for two years. Exchanging positions then with his father, the latter taking the hotel, Mr. Bridgman assumed charge of the parental homestead, on which he was engaged in farming for five years, when he removed to Woodbury, where he continued in agricultural pursuits for a number of seasons. Forming a partnership with M. E. Tucker in 1879, he embarked in the lumber business, erecting a sawmill at Mackville, where he remained until 1886, meeting with marked success in his operations. Since that time he has been a resident of his native town, and through his extensive dealing in real estate and erection of business blocks and dwellings has done much to advance its material interests and to promote its improvements. He owns and occupies a handsome residence, which, with its attractive surroundings, is perhaps one of the most desirable in town.

Mr. Bridgman takes a lively interest in political affairs, always working with the Democratic party, and has served most acceptably in various local offices. He was active in securing the charter for the village, of which he was the first president, an office that he held several terms; has also been justice of the peace and chairman of the board of selectmen. Several times he has been the Democratic nominee for representative to the legislature, each time polling far more than his party vote. In 1893 he took a prominent part in organizing the Hardwick Savings Bank and Trust Company, in which he holds the controlling stock and is the president. Mr. Bridgman married, November 1, 1860, Jennie R., daughter of George and Eliza (Renfrew) Whitcher, of Albany, Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Bridgman attend the Methodist church.

THE GAY FAMILY.

This family, whose advent in Cavendish, Vermont, marked an era in the commercial history of the village, trace their ancestry to John Gay, who emigrated to America about the year 1630, and his descendants, through all the succeeding generations, have been noted for many excellent characteristics, and have been useful and public-spirited citizens of this great country.

John Gay, the pioneer ancestor, settled first at Watertown, Massachusetts, where he was a grantee in the great dividends and in the Beaver Brook plow lands, being the owner of forty acres altogether. He was admitted a freeman May 6, 1635. In association with a number of the prominent citizens of Watertown, he founded a plantation at Dedham, Massachusetts, and his name appeared on the petition for incorporation September 6, 1686, and he was among the original proprietors of lands. In 1654 he was chosen to serve in the capacity of selectman for the town of Dedham. The following named children were born to John Gay and his wife, Jononce Gay: Samuel, born March 10, 1639, died April 15, 1718; Hezekiah, born July 8, 1640, died November 28, 1669; Nathaniel, born January 11, 1643, died February 20, 1712, Joanna, born March 23, 1645; Eliezer, born June 25, 1647, died April 13, 1726; Abiel,

born April 23, 1649; John, born May 6, 1651, died November 19, 1731; Jonathan, born August 1, 1653; Hannah, born October 16, 1656, died February 26, 1660, and Elizabeth. John Gay, father of these children, died March 4, 1688; his widow passed away August 14, 1691.

John Gay (2), fifth son of John and Jononce Gay, was born May 6, 1651, was united in marriage, February 13, 1679, to Rebecca Bacon, and their children were Rebecca, born May 13, 1681; John, born January 2, 1685; Stephen, born May 5, 1689; Abigail, born November 4, 1692; Hezekiah, born June 30, 1694, died September 2, 1758. John Gay's death occurred November 19, 1731; he was survived by his wife, who died March 6, 1732.

Hezekiah Gay (3), youngest son of John and Rebecca Gay, was born June 30, 1694, and by his marriage to Elizabeth (name unknown), the following named children were born: Hezekiah, born December 31, 1724; William, born October 29, 1726; Samuel B., born December 3, 1730; William, born December 3, 1730; John, born February 2, 1736; Nathaniel, born September 27, 1740, died September 14, 1806; Elizabeth, born September 27, 1740; Rebecca, born February 15, 1744, died March 28, 1747; Ebenezer, born October 12, 1745, died March 19, 1747.

Hezekiah Gay (4), eldest son of Hezekiah and Elizabeth Gay, was born December 31, 1724. After attaining young manhood, he removed from his native town of Needham, Massachusetts, to Killingly, Connecticut, where he spent the remainder of his days. He participated as a private in the Revolutionary war. In 1746 Mr. Gay married Elizabeth Fuller, who was born January 19, 1728, and died in May, 1808; she was a daughter of Thomas Fuller, one of the petitioners for the incorporation of Needham, Massachusetts, in 1710. Their children were: Ebenezer, born June 2, 1747, died July 8, 1820; Elizabeth, born July 13, 1749; Rebecca, born October 27, 1757; Hezekiah, born May 16, 1755; Jessie, who was killed October 4, 1790, by a chance shot at a training; Esther; Hadassah; Richard B., born March 12, 1763, died February 2, 1835; Mary, and Alpheus Gay.

Ebenezer Gay (5), eldest son of Hezekiah and Elizabeth Gay, was born June 2, 1747. He was a farmer by occupation and resided in what is known as the Sawyer district in the town of Thompson, Windham county, Connecticut. On August 12, 1785, he married Mrs. Susanna Fuller, who was born November 18, 1750. Their children were: Hezekiah, born April 9, 1786, in the town of Thompson, Windham county, Connecticut, died October 29, 1869; Nabbie, born March 8, 1789, died January 12, 1864, and Esther, born March 9, 1791, died September 22, 1827. The father of these children died July 8, 1820, and his wife passed away June 18, 1833; their remains were interred in the cemetery at West Thompson, Connecticut.

Hezekiah Gay (6), eldest son of Ebenezer and Susanna Gay, was born April 9, 1786, on the old homestead in Thompson, Windham county, Connecticut, where he followed the occupation of his forefathers, that of farming; he served in the war of 1812, was an active and public-spirited citizen, and held membership for many years in the Baptist church. He was united in marriage to Anna Gleason, a native of Thompson, Windham county, her birth occurring August 6, 1789. Mr. Gay died October 29, 1869; his wife died April 30, 1868, and their remains were interred in Putnam Heights cemetery, Putnam, Connecticut. Their children were William, Harriet A., Frances A., Joseph F., Horace, Henry, Mary and George T. Gay.

1. William Gay, born November 8, 1811, married Eliza Gudell, who was born April 10, 1799, and died October 17, 1854. They were the parents of one child, Mary E. Gay. For his second wife, William Gay married Mrs. Sarah Savery, born January 27, 1828, died August 3, 1868, and their children were: Myron; William B., born May 26, 1856; George, born May 29, 1859, and Edward, born June 3, 1861.

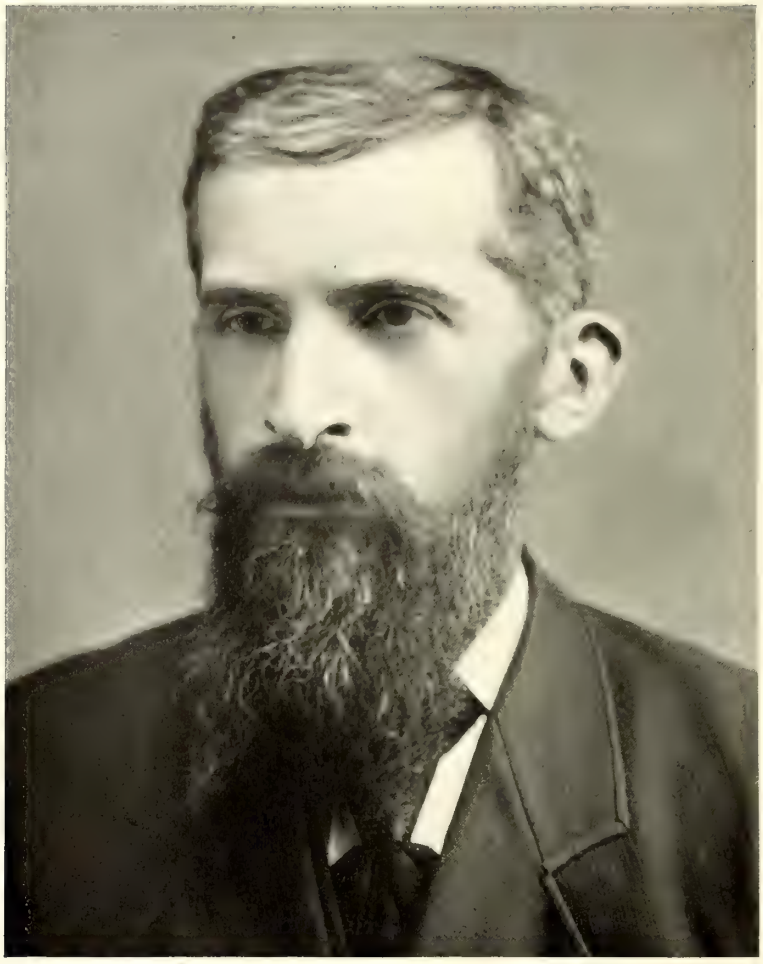
2. Harriet A. Gay, born February 15, 1814, married William Smith. They had one child, Henry Smith, born April 6, 1836, died June 2, 1855. After the death of her first husband, Mrs. Smith was united in marriage to Stephen Brown, who was born May 9, 1803, and died June 19, 1882. Her death occurred November 19, 1891. They were both members of the Baptist church in Thompson, Windham county, Connecticut.

3. Frances A. Gay, born February 25, 1816, married for her first husband Dennis Salisbury, and after his decease married, January 4, 1859, Stephen Johnson, who was born January 31, 1815.

Mr. Johnson died January 31, 1885, and his wife, who was a member of the Baptist church, passed away April 29, 1893.

4. Joseph F. Gay was born September 12, 1818, in Thompson, Connecticut. He received a common school education and learned the trade of a spinner in the cotton mills at Mechanicsville, Webster and Killingly, Massachusetts, and followed his trade for seventeen years. He then removed to Tunbridge, Vermont, where he and his two sons, Joseph Stearns and Orrin A., established a mill for the manufacture of woolen goods, satinets and yarns. In 1887, with his son, Joseph Stearns (Orrin having died), Mr. Gay removed to Cavendish, Vermont, where they conducted a mill with much success. In 1890 Mr. Gay retired from the business, which is now conducted by his two sons. In politics Mr. Gay has always been a Republican, his first vote having been cast for William Henry Harrison, and, though a man of decided views in regard to public affairs, he has always refused offices. He was formerly a member of the Good Templars, and from eighteen years of age until forty was a member of an artillery company in the Connecticut militia. He is a member of the Free Will Baptist church, and formerly took an active part. He married, July 26, 1840, Louise, daughter of James and Anna (Lamb) Roberts, of Chelsea, and their children were: 1. Helen L., born March 23, 1843, wife of J. M. Cunningham, to whom were born Alice, Daniel and Charles. 2. Joseph Stearns, mentioned at length hereinafter. 3. Orrin A., born August 4, 1846, at Thompson, Connecticut, was educated at the North Scituate (Rhode Island) high school and became engaged in business with his father. He was an active and zealous Christian, belonging to the Free Will Baptist church; he married Stella Richardson, and their children are: Clarence, Grace and Ola; he died at Tunbridge, March 14, 1887. 4. Jason R., born at Thompson, May 14, 1848, was educated in the common schools and high school of Putnam, was reared in the woolen business, and at the present time has charge of the looms in the mills, and is a practical wool-worker; he married Etta Snow, and they have no children. 5. Jane R., born December 7, 1850, married Eugene Sleeper, a farmer of Tunbridge; he served in the Civil war, participated in many engagements, including that of Bull Run, was captured and confined thirteen months in Andersonville prison. Their children are Bertha, Elgia, deceased, Edna and Ernest. 6. Henry C., born February 22, 1853, at Thompson, is a machinist and carder by trade, and resides at Barton, Vermont; he married Mary Katen and they have one child, Mabel. 7. Charles D., born at Putnam, December 17, 1855, was a graduate of Randolph Normal School and is one of the owners of the mills operated by Gay Brothers Company; he is a deacon and active worker in the Baptist church; he married Leafie Paul, of Chelsea, and they have two adopted children, Benjamin and Ruth. 8. James E., born February 7, 1859, a graduate of Randolph Normal School, and of the Agricultural College and School of Mechanical Arts of Dartmouth College; he was for a time engaged in teaching, and is now treasurer of the firm of Gay Brothers, and in 1900 was first selectman of Cavendish; he married for his first wife Belle Swan, who died June 21, 1901, and by her had one child, Floyd S., and for his second wife Mertie Wright, of San Francisco, California. 9. Emma A., born December 7, 1861, at Putnam, Connecticut, married Frederick Tuttle, a machinist, resides at Hartford, Connecticut, and has two children, Blanche and Inez. 10. Hattie F., born June 6, 1864, at Burrillville, Rhode Island, graduated at Randolph Normal School and was a teacher, having taught thirty-four terms, twenty-one of which were in the same district. At the present time she is bookkeeper for the Gay Brothers' Company; she married Aura Austin, a farmer, who is connected with the business of Gay Brothers in an outside capacity. The mother of these children died January 18, 1890, survived by her husband, who is now residing in Cavendish, Vermont.

5. Horace Gay, born October 11, 1820, was a carpenter by trade, and served as a private during the Civil war; he enlisted in 1861 and served during that year, also during the years 1862 and 1863. He was united in marriage to Sarah Stone, who was born June 18, 1823. Their children were: Charles H., born September 5, 1845, died September 21, 1845; Sarah E., born October 9, 1848; Anna M., born February 28, 1852; Otis B., born May 3, 1856; Ernest L., born September 5, 1859; Adah E., born April 21, 1861. Most of these children settled in Southbridge,



Joseph S. Gay

Masachusetts. Horace Gay died December 6, 1896; his wife passed away June 23, 1895.

6. Henry Gay, born July 23, 1824, died January 26, 1825.

7. Mary Gay, born June 25, 1825, was united in marriage, November 26, 1854, to Alphonso P. Williams, who was born September 10, 1828. Mr. Williams was a prominent citizen of West Gloucester, Rhode Island, where for many years he was engaged in the lumber business, making shingles and cloth boards; he was also engaged in the carpentering trade. Their children were Alphonso L., born June 19, 1858, died August 25, 1891; Mary E., born November 11, 1859, and Frank C., born December 8, 1863, died June 11, 1873. The death of Mr. Williams occurred December 29, 1902; his wife died April 20, 1894.

8. George T. Gay, born February 16, 1829, married, October 8, 1864, Julia Amington, and their children were: Cora B., born April 9, 1870; George, born August 1, 1868; Herbert, born April 3, 1873; Minnie, born December 24, 1874; Flora D., born March 31, 1876, died July 7, 1895; Everett, born September 24, 1878; Estella, born January 11, 1880, died in January, 1900; Ethel, born May 11, 1883; Jennie, born December 20, 1884, died June 30, 1886, and Lily B., born August 29, 1889.

Joseph Stearns Gay, second child and eldest son of Joseph F. and Louise (Roberts) Gay, was born November 25, 1844, at Thompson, Connecticut. He was educated at the North Scituate (Rhode Island) high school, and at an early age entered his father's mill to learn the business of woolen manufacture, and later was associated with his father and brother Orrin in the business at Tunbridge. On removing to Cavendish, the firm, which was then styled J. F. & J. S. Gay, found manufacturing in that place in a very depressed condition. The two woolen mills which had been the support of the village had been destroyed by fire, with the exception of the portion built of brick. This part was, by the exertions of a few public-spirited men, purchased and presented to the firm, under an exemption from town taxation for a term of years. The business prospered, and the financial condition of the village improved in consequence.

In January, 1890, Charles D. and James E. Gay bought the interest of their father, and in 1897 the business was incorporated under the laws of Vermont, as the Gay Brothers' Company, with Joseph Stearns Gay as president, Charles D. Gay as vice president, and James E. Gay as treasurer. The business increased continually, and in the spring of 1900 it was found necessary to erect a large addition one hundred by forty-three feet, and four stories high. The mill is run day and night, a perpetual beehive of industry. The power is obtained from Black river, which the company utilizes to the best advantage by a pair of the Jolly horizontal water-wheels which have been recently set, steam being also used as an auxiliary. Sixty-six looms are now at work, which turn out seventy thousand yards per month of high grade Meltons and fine satinets, which command a ready market on their merits. The firm at first employed about twenty hands, but the number has now risen to one hundred. Practically all the employes are native-born Americans, many of them own houses, and some have money in the savings bank. The principles of temperance and morality are inculcated by precept and example, and by the rules of the establishment it is well understood that a case of intoxication is cause for immediate dismissal. The result of this policy is the retaining of an exceptionally able and intelligent class of employes. When the Gay Brothers came to Cavendish there were in the village fourteen vacant tenements; these are now all occupied, as are also others which have been built by the firm. They have thoroughly renovated seven of their houses, an example which has borne fruit, and have recently erected, opposite the mill, a handsome eight tenement block, which is occupied. This prosperity and success are undoubtedly owing to the energy, ability and untiring assiduity of the president of the company, who brought to his position the fruits of many years' practical experience, by which a natural aptitude for mechanical pursuits had received the most thorough cultivation. He was a deacon of the Free Will Baptist church of Tunbridge.

Mr. Gay married Alice Hubbard, and their children were: Leon Stearns, Olin and Vernice. Like all the other members of the company, Mr. Gay resided in the Cavendish village, but for several years before his death had been in poor health, which had obliged him to spend his winters

in the south. While there he was taken seriously ill and died while on his way home, March 20, 1902. The funeral took place Sunday afternoon, March 23, at the Baptist church. The Rev. Mr. Dickson, of the Baptist church at Tunbridge, of which Mr. Gay had been a member, officiated and was assisted by the Rev. F. L. Foster, of the Cavendish Baptist church, and the Rev. J. B. Reardon, of Ludlow. Mr. Gay was sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends. Possessed of a kind and generous disposition toward the poor, he was an upright and public-spirited citizen, and a thoroughly Christian gentleman.

FREDERICK HORTON FARRINGTON.

Prominent among the residents of Brandon, Vermont, who are actively identified with its important financial and agricultural interests, is Frederick H. Farrington, who was born in his



HOME OF FREDERICK H. FARRINGTON.

present abode in Brandon, December 14, 1851. Jacob Farrington, great-grandfather of Frederick H. Farrington, was a native of Wrentham, Massachusetts, and in 1786 removed to Brandon, Vermont, and located on the farm at present owned and occupied by the subject of this sketch, where the remainder of his life was spent. The house now occupied by Frederick H. Farrington was built in the summer of 1799 by Hiram Horton, a great-great-uncle, on the maternal side, of Frederick H. Farrington.

Captain Daniel Farrington, grandfather of Frederick H. Farrington, was born in New Canaan, Connecticut, May 31, 1773. When but thirteen years old he accompanied his parents to the new state of Vermont, then called the New Hampshire Grants, making their settlement on Otter creek, in the town of Neshobee (now Brandon), one of the best agricultural sections of the state, which derived its name in October, 1784, after it was burned by the Indians, Brandon probably being a contraction of Burnttown. Here young Daniel was engaged for several years in farming, but when he attained the age of twenty-one years he started out on his own account. He first purchased one hundred acres of land in Cambridge borough on credit, and by his arduous toil in felling the forest he was able to meet his obligations when they fell due. Shortly afterward he returned to Brandon and entered upon a new life, being called upon to take part in state and national affairs. When the rupture between the United States and Great Britain occurred, Lieutenant Farrington (which title he won in the militia of Brandon), on May 30, 1813, was ordered by the governor of Vermont to go to the line and assist in sustaining the famous "Embargo Law." He was stationed at Wind Mill Point, near Rouse Point. In an early encounter with the smuggling vessel Black Snake, several men were killed, and Captain Farrington was seriously wounded in both shoulders and about his head, being insensible for some time. He continued in active service until the close of the war, and as a reward for his bravery was commissioned captain to date from April, 1813. At one time he was struck by a spent ball, which plowed a groove in his scalp and left a dimple in his forehead. In his politics he was a Jacksonian Democrat, and was frequently called upon to serve in the local offices of the town; he was also a member of the constitutional convention for the revision of the state constitution. Captain Farrington was twice married, his first wife having been Miss Drury, a daughter of Ebenezer Drury, who was a pioneer settler in Pittsford. In 1842 he married Miss Rossiter, and two sons and one daughter were born of the first marriage. Captain Farrington died October 7, 1865, at the age of ninety-two years.

Franklin Farrington, father of Frederick H. Farrington, was born on this farm, September 3,

1806, and was twice married. On January 23, 1838, he was united in marriage to Adelia Horton, a daughter of Daniel Horton, of Hortonville, Vermont. Their children were: Ella, who married James K. Polk Campbell, a nephew of James K. Polk; Mrs. Campbell died in Paris, Texas, and was survived by two sons and two daughters. Frankie, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Farrington, married John W. Morrill, of Chicago, Illinois; they have two sons and one daughter. Their third child was Frederick H. Farrington. The mother of these children died in 1870, aged fifty-two years. Mr. Farrington then married Mrs. Mary S. Denison, *nee* Stephens. His death occurred in June, 1892, survived by his widow, who is still living.

Frederick H. Farrington attended the graded schools of his native town, where he obtained a practical education. He has always resided on the old homestead, devoting most of his attention to agricultural pursuits, and the breeding of fine Merino sheep, also horses and cattle. During this period he was a director of the Vermont Merino Sheep Breeders' Association, and a portion of the time its treasurer. He is president of the Brandon Investment & Guarantee Company, and is a stockholder and director in four banks, two national and two savings, located in the towns of Brandon, Rutland, Proctor and Vergennes. He is also trustee of funds of estates, which aggregate over two hundred thousand dollars. He was chosen assignee of the largest bankrupt estate ever settled up in this section of the state. Mr. Farrington has in his possession some rare relics, among them being his grandfather's commission as captain, issued by President James Madison, and James Monroe, who was then secretary of war; their own signatures being attached to the document. He also has the deed of the old homestead, of which he is now the proud owner, which was given to his grandfather by Hiram Horton in 1808, the only deed ever made to the present (1903). He has also his grandfather's muster rolls and accounts and receipts kept during the war of 1812. Politically Mr. Farrington is a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party, and has served at various times in the capacity of road commissioner, water commissioner, lister and selectman. He served in both branches of the legislature, being a member of the judiciary committee and chairman of the committee on banks in the state senate, and in the house he served on the railroad committee and on the joint committee on asylums. He also served two terms as a member of the state board of cattle commissioners, acting as its chairman, and he was secretary for six years of the Vermont Horse Breeders' Association, the largest and most successful organization of its kind ever in the United States.

On September 10, 1873, Mr. Farrington married Miss Ella Reynolds, of Brandon, a daughter of William W. and Louisa (Kebling) Reynolds. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds were the parents of three daughters; the latter named died at the age of twenty-nine years, and Mr. Reynolds then married Lucy Kebling, a sister of his first wife. One daughter was born to them. Isabel, now the wife of Edward S. Marsh, of Brandon. The following named children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Farrington: Franklin R., who served five years as assistant bookkeeper in the Howard National Bank, of Burlington, Vermont, and now in the New York office of the Vermont Marble Company; Edward Horton, who died at the age of sixteen months; Wilfred Dyer, who died at the age of ten years; William Reynolds, who was a student in the Norwich University, of Northfield, Vermont, now in Vermont University at Burlington, class of 1903; and Lucy Farrington, who died at the age of eight months.

Mr. Farrington is a member of St. Paul's Lodge, F. & A. M., of Brandon; is a member of Congregational church prudential committee. The ancestral farm where he resides in the village has three hundred and fifty acres, devoted to general farming and raising of horses, cattle and sheep. His father came into this house at the age of three years, and resided there until his death at eighty-seven.

REV. WILLIAM C. CLARK.

One of the most prominent ministers of the Congregational church in this section is Rev. William Colton Clark, pastor of the church of that denomination at Hardwick, and who holds a place of influence in the community as well as in his church. He is descended from a long line of noble ancestry. On the paternal side the family

history is traced back to Thomas Clark, who was born in England in 1599, and came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1623, in the ship Anne. His death occurred on the 24th of March, 1697, and his remains were laid to rest on Burial Hill. From Thomas and Susannah Clark the line of descent is traced through James Clark, who was born in 1636, and was married to Abigail Lathrop in 1657. Their son John Clark chose as his wife Rebecca Lincoln, their wedding being celebrated on the 14th of May, 1695. Joseph, the son of John and Rebecca Clark, was born in 1704, and on the 29th of December, 1720, he was married to Thankful Stevens. Among their children was Robert Clark, who for his second wife chose Rebecca Meigs, their marriage occurring at Rochester, Massachusetts, August 22, 1764. Their son David was born in that city on the 21st of May, 1767, and in Warren, Massachusetts, on the 3d of May, 1791, he married Betsey Patrick.

David Presbury, the son of David and Betsey (Patrick) Clark, was born in Georgia, Vermont, November 7, 1802, and became a prominent and well known resident of that town. He married Mary Baker, and she, too, was born and reared in Georgia, Vermont, being a daughter of Elijah and Lavinia (White) Baker. The latter was a daughter of John White, also of Georgia, Vermont, and who was commonly known as "Judge" White. It is believed that John White was a lineal descendant of William White, a passenger on the Mayflower.

Among the children born to David and Mary (Baker) Clark was Charles Wallace Clark. The town of Georgia was the place of his nativity, his birth occurring on the 25th of October, 1831, and he became a Congregational clergyman. As a preparation for his life work he entered the University of Vermont, in which he graduated in 1855, and three years later he completed the course in the Andover Theological Seminary. His political views were in harmony with the principles set forth by the Republican party, and in 1876 he represented the town of Stockbridge in the legislature. In his native town, on the 23d of October, 1861, he was united in marriage to Harriet Lucretia Colton, who was born in Georgia, January 4, 1838, and was a daughter of Harvey and Harriet (Fairchild) Colton.

The Coltons belong to an old and honored family in America, its founder being George Colton, who came from Sutton, England, and married Deborah Gardner. The next in the line of descent is Thomas Colton, who was born May 1, 1651, and on the 17th of December, 1691, in Springfield, Massachusetts, married Hannah Bliss, she being his second wife. Their son William was born July 7, 1694, and his wife bore the maiden name of Mary Merrick, their wedding having occurred in Springfield on the 24th of January, 1717. Aaron, a son of William and Mary Colton, was born June 13, 1718, and married Mary Ely on the 17th of November, 1746. Among their children was Walter Colton, who was born in Long Meadow, Massachusetts, August 25, 1764. He married Thankful Cobb, a daughter of Lieutenant Cobb, who fell by the side of Montgomery at Quebec, and twelve children were born to them, among the number being: Harvey, who was born in Rutland, Vermont, October 26, 1793; Susan, who married Horace Blair, of Georgia, that state; Walter, chaplain in the United States navy and author of "Three Years in California" and other well known works; Quintus, who was born in Georgia, Vermont, in 1799; and Gardner Quincy, the youngest of the family, born at Georgia in 1814, introduced the use of nitrous oxide, and was the founder of the Colton Dental Association of New York; his death occurred in 1899. Harvey Colton, the father of Mrs. Clark, was born October 26, 1793, and on the 1st of September, 1825, he wedded Harriet Fairchild, who was born in Georgia, Vermont, March 30, 1802.

The Fairchild family trace their ancestry back to Thomas Fairchild, who was born in Stratford, Connecticut. Stephen F. Fairchild, was born in that city in 1725, and in 1765, at the age of forty years, moved to Arlington, Vermont, and in 1788 took up his abode in Georgia, that state. He wedded Lavinia Beardsley, who was born in 1726. Joel Fairchild was born in Arlington, Vermont, on the 8th of August, 1766, and in 1787, in the town of his birth, he was married to Mehitable Eastman. Thus it will be seen that on both the maternal and paternal sides the subject of this review is descended from old and honored families.

Rev. William Colton Clark was born in Brighton, Vermont, October 15, 1862. Choosing the

noble calling which his father had followed as a life work, he began the study of classics in the University of Vermont, in which he was graduated in 1885, and five years later, in 1890, he graduated in the Union Theological Seminary, of New York. Previous to this time, however, in 1881, he had completed the studies in the St. Albans high school. On the 20th of October, 1891, at South Hero, Vermont, he was ordained to the ministry, and from that time until January, 1899, served as pastor of the Congregational church of South Hero and Grand Isle. Since the 1st of January, 1900, he has been located at Hardwick, and here he has had a most successful pastorate, his labors being fruitful of good and widely appreciated. While a resident of South Hero he served as superintendent of the public schools, and the cause of education has always found in him a warm friend.

The marriage of Mr. Clark was celebrated at South Hero, Vermont, on the 27th of December, 1899, when Miss Cora L. Ferris became his wife. She is a daughter of Hiram E. and Lutica (Lord) Ferris, the father being a prominent farmer. Mr. Clark has devoted many years of his life to the work of instructing men in the higher things of life, and his labors have been followed by excellent results, while his own career, in perfect harmony with his teachings, has won him the love and respect of all.

WILLIAM ZEBINA PRATT.

William Zebina Pratt, of Williamstown, is an enterprising, energetic business man, actively identified with the agricultural and granite interests of the town, and has been largely instrumental in developing its industrial resources. A native of Washington, Vermont, he was born April 13, 1843, a son of William and Keziah (Taylor) Pratt, early settlers of that town.

Mr. Pratt located in Williamstown in 1862, coming here when the land was heavily timbered, the settlers being very few in this part of the county, even the district school boasting of not more than seven pupils. In the twoscore years that have since elapsed he has witnessed the transformation of the wilderness into a flourishing and populous village, containing many productive farms and a large number of granite quarries, in which many people are employed, while the inhabitants now number about five hundred persons, one hundred and forty being of school age in Mr. Pratt's district. Mr. Pratt purchased a large tract of land for agricultural purposes, but finding a ledge of fine granite underlying parts of it, he has sold several acres from which quarries rich in granite have been developed. The first, opened in 1883, he sold to Collins, Williams & Wallie, of Barre, it being one of the first quarries worked in this part of Vermont, and this is now owned by Jones Brothers, of Montpelier and Boston, who are carrying on an extensive business. He subsequently sold a tract of land to Carrick Brothers, of St. Johnsbury, who developed a profitable business, which is now owned by C. M. Painter, of New York city. In 1885 he sold the quarry now owned by the Grearson-Beckett Company to the Williamstown Granite Company, with which he was actively identified as a large stockholder until it was sold to its present proprietors. Mr. Pratt now owns one hundred and thirty acres of land, which, on account of the fine grade of granite beneath its surface, is of almast inestimable value. He has also disposed of land for building purposes, selling thirty or more house lots, and has erected several houses for tenement uses, nearly all of them being occupied at the present time. In addition to general farming, Mr. Pratt has worked at quarrying, but now confines his attention to agriculture. While paying strict attention to the details of his own business, he has not been unmindful of the welfare of the town in which he resides, ever doing all that lies in his power to advance its material, political and social interests. For eight years he served as selectman, and in 1898 and 1899 represented Williamstown in the state legislature, being the nominee of the Republican party, with which he is identified. He is a Universalist in religious faith.

Mr. Pratt married, first, in November, 1865, Mary Parsons, who was born on the farm now owned by Mr. Pratt. She lived but a short time, dying in November, 1866. He married, second, in 1869, Ellen Watterson, of Chelsea. There is one child of the first marriage, Luella May, now the wife of Frank Jeffords, of Williamstown. A son, named Norman J., now seventeen years old, is the fruit of the second union.

COLONEL ZOPHAR M. MANSUR.

The life and services of Colonel Zophar M. Mansur, collector of customs for the district of Memphremagog, Vermont, and who has occupied many other important public positions, was written of in the following excellent article from the pen of his law preceptor and personal friend, Hon. George N. Dale, which article appeared in July, 1901, in *The Vermonter:*

A man of humble and economic parentage and reared amid simple, clean and rural conditions as Colonel Mansur was, will either gauge his efforts contentedly to correspond with those conditions, or he will begin busily to make steps to more favorable conditions of the simple material within his reach, as the subject of this sketch did. He was born at Morgan, Vermont, November 23, 1843; educated in common schools and at Derby Academy; taught school in 1861; enlisted in Company K, Tenth Vermont, in 1862; discharged in 1865; was in campaign of 1864, in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, around Petersburg, Monocacy, Maryland, Charleston, Virginia, and Opequon Creek, Virginia; lost his right arm at Opequon Creek, September 19, 1864. On being discharged he attended school at Derby Academy, fall of 1865; taught school at Derby winter of 1866; settled in Island Pond, spring of 1866; appointed postmaster at Island Pond in February, 1867, and held office for quite a number of years; studied law with George N. Dale, admitted to practice in March term of Essex county court in 1879. Elected representative to the legislature in 1886; on committee on judiciary and military affairs, and chairman house committee on bills to charter towns of Proctor and West Rutland; state's attorney for Essex county '86 to '88; appointed by Governor Ormsbee in 1886 on commission with Governor Dillingham and Major A. B. Valentine to contract on part of state for text books to be used in common schools treating on stimulants and narcotics. Elected senator from Essex county in 1888, on committee on judiciary and chairman committee on military affairs. Elected president Vermont Officers' Reunion Society in 1889, and also in 1898; elected department commander G. A. R. 1890, elected president Society Sons of American Revolution in 1894, also lieutenant governor in 1894; deputy collector of customs in charge of port of Island Pond for four years under Collector Benedict. One of the trustees Methodist Seminary, Montpelier, Vermont; trustee of Vermont Soldiers' Home at Bennington; elected director of National Bank of Derby Line in 1884, and now president of the same; appointed collector of customs for the district of Memphremagog October 1, 1897.

The foregoing is but an abstract of the prominent acts or events in a busy life, the details of which would draw this simple brief beyond the limits of an article like this, for Colonel Mansur is by nature aggressive, expansive, and actively touches all his surroundings in gross and in detail.

Alertness and persistency are his leading traits. Quick and bold to seize opportunities, yet capable of working patiently and industriously in unfavorable conditions and making the most of them until something better should turn up. His whole life exhibits a sharp lookout for situations with reference to future designs and purposes. He seems to have had designs, purpose, and a definite conception of the practical uses and purposes of his acts. In the beginning while teaching school, he was looking ahead for something better, and for which teaching would fit him. Going into the army, he exhibited the same ardor and desire to do something for himself, his friends and his country, which is fully attested by the loss of his right arm. Relieved from military service, he went back to the schools and teaching to complete original designs. Appointed postmaster, he saw at a glance the temporary nature of the position, and the disadvantages he would be under on account of a disability to perform manual labor, and did not rest content with a meager salary, but occupied his liesure time in the study of law so as not to be without both salary and occupation, let what would happen. As a lawyer he was enterprising, bold, inquisitive and effective. As state's attorney he prosecuted offenders with vigor, and almost always with a conviction that they were guilty. As a legislator he entered heartily into legislative designs and actively participated in all matters relating to the interests of the state. Taking charge of the customs port at Island Pond, he conducted the business of the office in such a manner as to leave it in a condition excelled by no other port in the country. During all this time he was active in military circles, ocupying the highest position in their social organizations, besides being actively engaged in a variety of business enterprises. At the age of forty years he had so widened his acquaintance, and was so favorably known among



J. M. Mann.

men of financial pursuits as to enjoy the reputation of being one of the best business men of his age in the country. With a wide business reputation, good common school and academical education, legal attainments, and experience in the customs business, he had strong support for the office of collector of customs for the district of Vermont, and in 1897 he was appointed by President McKinley collector of the district of Memphremagog, the state having been divided into two districts.

It is enough to say concerning the manner in which he has performed the duties of that position, that he is being reappointed to fill the office for the next coming four years by common consent.

A backward glance at this writing shows that it simply represents the warp of the Colonel's life work without the woof. The filling has been various. In church, society, business, politics, education, and in every conceivable way he has been actively engaged, and always with positive partisan confidence, followed by success. Starting in life with an intuitive perception of the underlying springs that influence men's actions, he soon began to ingeniously knit into his surroundings, and with many dependent upon him, and often without firm health, he never flinched or hesitated until overcoming all obstacles he came out at the beautiful and enterprising village of Newport into a home supplied with everything that comfort or taste could suggest, with most favorable and harmonious marital relations, his children and grandchildren hard by, and surrounded by friends and pleasant business and public relations.

And now, having endeavored to narrate in plain, simple form some of the events of his career, without sentiment or laudation, we look upon him in his fortunate situation as a man born with no advantages except sparse and respectable surroundings; a man before whom neither chance or accident have thrust any fortunate condition, but as a man who has wooed success with all the ardor and zest of a life burning with energy and enthusiasm, and won it by devoted and watchful achievement.

Colonel Mansur was married August 16, 1868, to Miss Ellen L. Newhall, of Norway, Maine, and they became the parents of two children, a son and a daughter. Mabel S. Mansur became the wife of Carl R. Storrs, who resides in Newport, Vermont, and is deputy collector of customs; two children were born to them, Sallie L. and John David Storrs. Arthur G. Mansur is a jeweler residing and doing business in Burlington, Vermont.

Colonel Mansur is descended from an excellent New England lineage. His earliest ancestor in America of whom there is authentic record was Robert (1), whose surname appears in the various forms of Mansir, Manser and Mansur. He was in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1678, and married Elizabeth Brooks, a widow, January 6, 1670. She died January 3, 1694-5, having borne children: Elizabeth, who married Thomas Pope, in 1687; Robert, born February 15, 1674; John (2), direct ancestor of Colonel Mansur, who married Mary Mirick, of Boston, April 24, 1695; their son John (3) married, July 26, 1713, Sarah Bradish, at Malden, Massachusetts, and they were the parents of William, great-grandfather of Colonel Mansur.

William Mansur (4) came from Dracut, Massachusetts, and was one of the pioneer settlers on the Souhegan river in New Hampshire, September 14, 1762, when the forests were alive with wolves, panthers and bears, and many thrilling stories are related, handed down through his descendants, of his encounters with these animals. He was at Wilton (now Temple), New Hampshire, prior to 1772, and is supposed to have been one of the first settlers in the southeast corner of the town, then a wilderness. He had a splendid Revolutionary war record. His name appears on a list of those who marched from Temple to Cambridge at the alarm of April 19, 1775, to the battles of Lexington and Concord. The records show that he served for one year in the continental service in Captain Ezra Towne's company of Colonel Reed's regiment, from January 7, 1776, for which service he received from the town of Temple seven pounds and four pence in addition to his military pay. His name appears on the minutes of the board of selectmen of Temple colony of New Hampshire in the committee of safety, April 12, 1776, pursuant to order, to carry into execution the unwritten resolutions of the continental congress requiring a declaration of their allegiance to the united colonies. He was one of thirty-seven men who marched to Ticonderoga in Captain Drury's company of Lieutenant-Colonel P. Heald's reigment, Sunday, June 29, 1777. In July of the same year he was one of seventeen

men who marched from Temple to Bennington, Vermont, in Captain S. Parker's company of Colonel M. Nickol's regiment of General John Stark's brigade, and participated in the memorable engagement of September 16th. He was at Ticonderoga when General Burgoyne compelled the evacuation of the fort on the night of July 5, 1777, and retreat into Vermont.

William Mansur married Isabella Harvey, of Dracut. On one occasion, to visit her old home at that plece, Mrs. Mansur made the journey of forty miles on horseback, with her babe in her arms, in one day, fording the Merrimac river, the water rising to the pommel of her saddle. William Mansur died about 1814, aged seventy-one years, and his widow died December 27, 1826, aged eighty-seven years. At the time of her death her descendants numbered more than eighty persons. All her children, named as follows, were born in Temple, New Hampshire: William, born August 23, 1763; John, born March 16, 1765, married Polly Kimball, of Wilton, New Hampshire, resided at Andover, Vermont, and died there December 24, 1851; Elizabeth, born November 4, 1767, married Joseph Carrollton, and they resided at Andover, where he died in 1858; Joseph, of whom more hereinafter; Ezra, born April 19, 1771, married, in 1803, Susan Treadwell, of Peterboro, New Hampshire, and he lived in Temple, and died June 15, 1834; Stephen, born December 18, 1773, lived at Wilton, and married Hannah Felt; Aaron, born March 7, 1776, married Rebecca Warren, of Chelmsford, Massachusetts, resided in Lowell, and died there in June, 1859; Jeremy, born April 16, 1778, died young; Hannah, born October 13, 1779, married Charles Hawkins, of Temple, and died in Springfield, Vermont, in February, 1850; Harvey, born July 11, 1784, died young.

Joseph Mansur (5), third son and fourth child of William, and the grandfather of Colonel Mansur, was born March 23, 1769. He lived in Troy, New York, where he was a brickmaker, and afterwards at Danville and Morgan, Vermont, where he followed shoemaking, and where he died in September, 1860. He held various town offices, served in the militia, and was a member of the Methodist church. He married Abiah Elliott, and to them were born two sons, William and Warren.

Warren (6), youngest son of Joseph Mansur, was born at Danville, June 23, 1800. He received his education in the public schools. He was a man of more than ordinary natural ability, of superior judgment, and of a legal turn of mind, and would doubtless have become a good lawyer had he directed his attention to the profession. He was an influential man in the community, and was called to various local offices. He was for more than fifty years a member of the Methodist church. He died January 15, 1884, at Island Pond, Vermont. He married Jane A. Morse, who was born in Barnett, Vermont, daughter of John Morse, a well-to-do farmer, and they became the parents of the following children: Susan; Joseph, who was for many years sheriff of Essex county; Warren, who became a teacher, and who, with brilliant prospects before him, died in 1859, at the age of twenty-eight; Eliza Jane; Abiah; Jacob, who served for two years and nine months during the Civil war in Company K, Tenth Regiment Vermont Volunteers; Sarah; Mary Ann; Zophar M.; Orange L., a merchant at Island Pond, Vermont; John K.; Emma. The mother of these children died in October, 1901.

Zophar M. Mansur (7) was the eleventh child and fifth son of Warren (6) and Jane A. (Morse) Mansur.

EDWARD CONANT, A. M.

It is not an easy task to describe adequately a man who has led an eminently active and busy life, and who has attained to a position of high relative distinction in one of the more important and exacting fields of human endeavor. But biography finds its most perfect justification in the tracing and recording of such a life history, and in the case at hand we have to do with one who played an important part in connection with educational affairs in his native state of Vermont, attaining marked prestige and contributing in a large degree to the advancement of the interests of popular education. The name which he bore is one that has been conspicuously identified with the annals of the old Green Mountain state from

the early colonial epoch in our national history, as is evident when we revert to the fact that his grandfather Jeremiah Conant was a native of Vermont, as a representative of which he served as sergeant in the continental line in the war of the Revolution, while he was also a member of the general assembly of the state in 1801-2, and held many other positions of public trust and responsibility. He participated in the battle of Bunker Hill, being sixteen years of age at the time, His son Seth, father of Professor Conant, was born in Pomfret, Windsor county, Vermont, and there passed his long and useful life, commanding the confidence and high regard of all who knew him. He lived to attain the age of nearly eighty-eight years, was a captain in the state militia for several years, and was also incumbent of many important town offices. He was a man of alert mentality, and his integrity was impregnable in all the relations of life. He married Melvina Perkins, likewise a representative of stanch old Vermont stock, and of their two adult children one is living at the present time.

Edward Conant, late principal of the Vermont State Normal School at Randolph Center, Orange county, was born in the old town of Pomfret, Windsor county, on the 10th of May, 1829, and was known and honored as one of the veteran and distinguished educators of the state. His preliminary educational discipline was received in the common schools of his native place and Barnard, and he thereafter took a preparatory course of study at South Woodstock and at Thetford Academy, thus fitting himself for matriculation in Dartmouth College, which institution he entered in 1852. He left college in his junior year to engage in pedagogic work, though he had previously given inception to his independent career, having worked for six years as a machinist, prior to preparing himself for college, the first fifteen years of his life having been passed upon the old homestead farm owned by his father. He thus became dependent upon his own resources at an early age, and he ever retained the highest appreciation for the dignity of honest toil and endeavor, in whatever field of activity. Of his early years of assiduous labor it has been well said that he "was always a great reader and an ardent student, and while in the machine shop he made a special study of machinery and mechanics."

After two years devoted to teaching in the public schools, Professor Conant was chosen, in December, 1854, principal of the academy at Woodstock, Connecticut, where he remained one and one-half years, devoting close attention to the study of educational literature and investigating methods of pedagogy, in which connection he lost no opportunity of attending educational meetings, visiting different schools and noting the results of the various systems employed. In May, 1856, he became principal of the academy at Royalton, Vermont, and in the fall of that year he organized a teachers' institute, the sequel of which was the organization of the White River Valley Teachers' Association, which did most effective and valuable work. He retained his incumbency as principal, of the academy for a period of three years, and from 1857 to 1859 the work in Royalton Academy was principally of the normal order, in the preparation of teachers for the public schools, while for more than three decades, beginning with the year 1857, Professor Conant was very prominently identified with the conducting of teachers' institutes in divers sections of the state. In 1859-60 he was principal of the high school at Burlington, Vermont, and in February of the succeeding year, after having made a practical test and application of certain of his original theories and methods in a district school, he became principal of the Orange county grammar school at Randolph Center. In August, 1866, he amplified the functions of this institution by making it a normal school, while in the autumn of that year it became a state normal school, by special act of the legislature, its precedence being enhanced, as a matter of course, when it was thus placed under state auspices. Professor Conant was continued in the office of principal, his well directed and effective efforts having been duly appreciated in educational circles and his ability recognized by the legislative body. The prestige given by the state in the early years was more nominal than material, since the commonwealth made but slight contribution to the support of the institution. In 1866, having realized to the full the disadvantages under which the school was conducted and his maximum use-

fulness thereby curtailed, the principal prevailed upon the board of trustees to attempt the raising by subscription of a permanent endowment fund of ten thousand dollars. He himself headed the list with a contribution of five hundred dollars, and still it was not until 1875 that his desires were fully realized in this connection, that year marking the final accumulation and investment of the amount designated. From 1874 until 1880 Professor Conant was incumbent of the responsible office of state superintendent of education, and in this capacity his labors were indefatigable and enthusiastic. During his tenure of the office he visited every town in the state two or more times, and through his inspiring efforts much was done to further the interests of public education in his important field. He advocated the town system of schools, town high schools, a state school tax and a complete adoption and fostering of the normal schools by the state. In 1881 he was installed as principal of the normal school at Johnson, and here he instituted valuable reforms, amplifying the curriculum and considerably extending the course, while he also arranged for a training school as an adjunct of the normal. He remained at Johnson for a period of three years, at the expiration of which time he again assumed the principalship of the Randolph Normal School, as the executive head of which he continued until his death, January 5, 1903, a period of nearly a score of years.

Of his work in his chosen profession a previously published review of his career speaks as follows: "In his connection with the normal schools Mr. Conant has advocated the highest practical standards for admission and graduation; his was the first normal school to make singing and such nature studies as botany, mineralogy and physics required parts of the course of study. He has been town superintendent of schools at various times; was a delegate from Randolph to the state constitutional convention in 1870; a member of the Vermont board of education, 1866-67; and state superintendent of education from 1874 to 1880. He is a member of the state teachers' association and was twice president of that body; was a director of the American Institute of Instruction for many years; belonged to the New England Normal Council and was its president in 1888; member of the Vermont School-masters' Club and its president in 1897. Mr. Conant has prepared three text books, namely: 'A Drill Book in English;' 'Conant's Vermont—Geography, History, Civil Government'; and the 'Vermont Historical Reader.' He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Middlebury College in 1866, and from the University of Vermont in 1867."

The value of the services of Professor Conant in the educational work in his native state cannot be held in light estimation, and during all the long years which he devoted to the profession of pedagogy he kept fully abreast of advances made, and was progressive in his methods. He was a man of mature judgment, high intellectuality and distinctive administrative powers, and was widely known and held in unequivocal esteem throughout the state where he lived and labored to so goodly ends.

In 1862 Professor Conant enlisted for service in a Vermont regiment of volunteer infantry, his sympathies being entirely with the cause of the Union and his loyalty and patriotism of the most insistent order. However, the trustees of the school over which he was in charge persuaded him that his duties in that connection were of paramount importance, and they prevailed upon him to remain at home, and hired a substitute to take his place in the ranks of the Union army. In political affiliations he was originally identified with the Free-soil party, but upon the organization of the Republican party he transferred his allegiance to the same and was an ardent advocate of its cause during the crucial epoch of the rebellion, when it stood sponsor for the war policy of the government. Since the war he continued to advocate the basic principles of this party, but was somewhat independent in his attitude, not being aggressively partisan, though firm in his convictions and ever fortified in his opinions as to matters of public policy and import. He was long a zealous member of the Congregational church, and was a member of the national council of this denomination in 1865, 1874 and 1892, taking a deep interest in all branches of the church work, both of spiritual and temporal nature. He was a member of the Ascutney Congregational Club.

On the 10th of May, 1858, was solemnized the marriage of Professor Conant to Miss Cyn-

thia H. Taggart, daughter of John and Betsey (Avery) Taggart, of Stockbridge, Vermont, and of this union have been born four children, namely: Frank Herbert, Seth Edward, Nell Florence and Grace Lucia. The elder son is a civil engineer, and has been for many years a resident of the state of Washington. The others reside with their mother in Randolph Center.

DAVID HUBBARD NUTTING, M. D.

David Hubbard Nutting, M. D., a well known physician of Randolph Center, obtained his early professional experience in eastern and central Turkey, being for twenty-two years connected as a practitioner in that part of the country, under the auspices of the American Board of Foreign Missions. He was born in Randolph Center, Vermont, May 17, 1829, a son of William Nutting, Esq., and grandson of William Nutting, Sr., who married Susannah French, a daughter of Colonel French, of Nashua, New Hampshire. William Nutting, the immigrant ancestor of the branch of the Nutting family, came from Groton, Suffolk county, England, about 1639-42, as a member of Winthrop's staff, and settled in Groton, Massachusetts, where he and his descendants lived for many generations.

William Nutting, Sr., was a minute man at the battle of Concord, and subsequently an officer of a Massachusetts regiment in the Revolution. When the Lexington alarm was sounded he and his man left their plow in the furrow in Groton, and each mounted a horse and rode to Concord. One of the battles of King Philip's war was fought on the farm of his father, at which time a church then standing was burned.

William Nutting, Esq., was born in Groton, Massachusetts, October 30, 1779. Growing to manhood on the ancestral homestead, he worked on the farm in summer, attending the district school during winter terms, until of age. Subsequently studying at the Groton Academy, he entered the sophomore class of Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated with honors in 1807. He was urged to become tutor in the college, but declined in order to accept a position as first principal of the Orange county grammar school at Randolph, Vermont, where he continued six years as teacher and where he spent the remaining fifty-six years of his life. Under his wise administration the school obtained great popularity, students coming here from all parts of Vermont, and from the neighboring states to obtain a classical education, among his numerous pupils being many that became distinguished as clergymen, lawyers, physicians, judges, members of Congress, or professors in colleges. While teaching, he took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar about 1813. He subsequently became the law partner of his preceptor, Judge Dudley Chase, with office at Randolph Center, and became successful as a lawyer. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Orange county grammar school for many years, acting as secretary and treasurer. From 1816 to 1845, he was a trustee of the University of Vermont, in which he declined the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy. He died November 26, 1863.

He never sought for office, but consented to represent the town in the state legislature, was town clerk nineteen years and justice of the peace twenty-three years, and was once a member of the council of censors. From 1812 he was identified with the Congregational church, in which he was a strong pillar.

On October 5, 1809, he married Mary Barrett Hubbard, daughter of David and Mary (Barrett) Hubbard, both natives of Concord, Massachusetts, and afterward erected the first brick residence in Randolph, occupying it for many years. Of their union eleven children were born, eight of whom grew to years of maturity, as follows: Eliza A., the second wife of Rev. Samuel A. Benton; Sarah M., the first wife of Rev. Samuel Benton; William, Jr., who became a manufacturer of church organs; Charles, a lawyer; Rufus, an inventor and manufacturer; George B., who was a missionary to Syria; David Hubbard, the subject of this sketch; and Mary O., a teacher, and librarian at Mount Holyoke College. The mother passed away September 7, 1847.

David H. Nutting acquired his elementary education in Randolph, supplementing that by a course of study at the Western Reserve College, after which he was graduated from the College of Medicine at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, receiving his degree in 1853 and spending

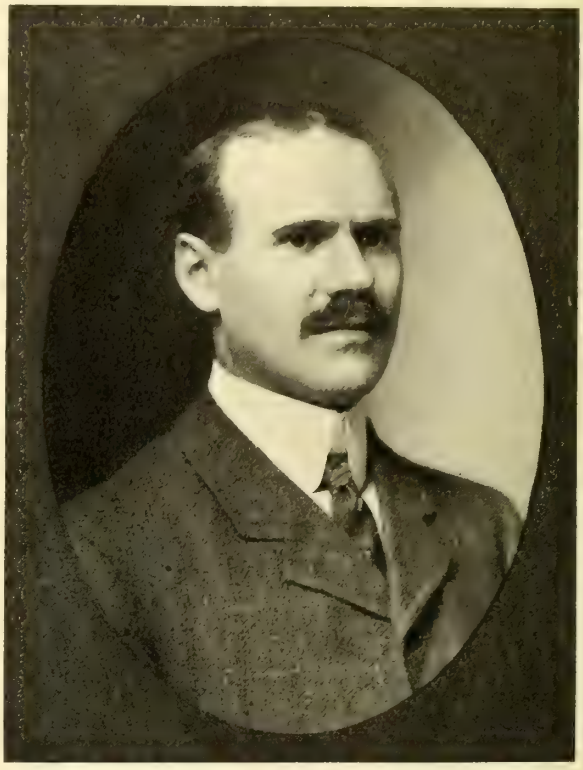
the following year in the hospitals of New York city. On July 5, 1854, he married Mary E., daughter of Nicholas and Mary J. (Barstow) Nichols, and on August 8 of that year, sailed with his wife from Boston for Smyrna, being appointed by the American Board of Foreign Missions as a physician at Diarbekir, in ancient Assyria. For twenty-two years the Doctor and his wife were actively connected with the work of the eastern and central Turkey missions, residing the greater part of the time in malarial districts, which so undermined their health that they were forced to return to America in 1876. The Doctor at once resumed his practice of medicine, locating in Chicopee, Massachusetts, where he won an excellent practice, remaining there seven years, when he took up his permanent residence in Randolph Center. He has here met with good success as a practitioner, and is the owner of a good farm of sixty-seven acres. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the Massachusetts and Vermont Medical Societies, and an active member and deacon of the Congregational church at Randolph Center.

Dr. and Mrs. Nutting became the parents of six children, of whom three sons and two daughters survive, as follows: Nellie Hubbard, a teacher in the industrial school at Montgomery, Alabama; Mary Howard, formerly a teacher in Utah, then in New York city, is at present a graduate nurse in Hartford, Connecticut; George H., a bookkeeper in Boston; Charles, superintendent of the gas works at Chicopee, Massachusetts; Frederick W., a machinist at North Andover, Massachusetts. The first, Annie Hale, died when one year old.

WILLIAM L. PACKARD.

William Louis Packard, of Wilmington, Vermont, son of William and Sarah Fales Packard, was born at Pittsgrove, New Jersey, September 25, 1876, and with his parents moved to Elmer, New Jersey, in 1885. In 1889 he began his printer's apprenticeship to S. P. Foster, proprietor of the Elmer *Times,* working outside school hours, and 1893 found him in Wilmington, Vermont, as foreman of the *Deerfield Valley Times,* then owned by O. H. Jones.

Mr. Packard purchased the *Times* of Mr. Jones in October, 1894, and from that time the paper has shown a steady, healthy growth in scope and influence. Under Mr. Packard's editorial management the *Times* has come to mean facts and sound judgment, and, while the paper is never rankly partisan, it is thoroughly Republican. In 1898 Mr. Packard bought the Readsboro *Enterprise,* which he merged with the *Times,* thus giving him the entire valley as field.



WILLIAM L. PACKARD.

The material cost of the plant has been increased from two thousand, five hundred dollars to over nine thousand dollars, producing a paper that is a model for typographical beauty and cleanliness wherever it circulates and bearing the imprint of the editor's personality in its temperate, dignified tone.

Mr. Packard is a good type of the genuine American whose success is honestly his own, by unaided effort and indomitable purpose. He has made a third-rate paper to rank among the first

papers in the state, and has won the respect of his brother editors and the full confidence of his public.

In March, 1901, Mr. Packard married Eveleen Vulte, daughter of the late John C. Newton, of Holvoke, Massachusetts. They have one daughter, Katherine Fales, born October 1, 1902.

THE SEAVER FAMILY.

The Seaver Family, of North Troy, Vermont, are descendants in direct line from Robert Seaver, who came to this country from England in 1634, and settled in Boston, Massachusetts. He had four sons, and from these members all the branches of the Seaver family descend. The name is not very common in this country, as the rcords state that there are only about three hundred and fifty persons scattered in different sections of the United States by that name, forty of whom reside in the state of Vermont.

Gilman Warren Seaver, one of the descendants, was born at Albany, Vermont, in 1820, where he attended the district schools of his native town. After completing his studies he engaged in the various occupations of farmer, manfacturer and merchant. In 1888 Mr. Seaver was chosen to represent his town in the Vermont legislature, and was also honored by being elected to serve in various local offices in Albany, Troy and Craftsbury. He also acted in the capacity of county commissioner. Mr. Seaver married Miss Eliza Rowell, who was born in Albany, Vermont, in 1824. Their three children are: Elma, deceased, was the wife of F. J. Gliddon; Ezra Thomas and Harley T. Seaver. Mr. Seaver is now a resident of Barton, Vermont, and the family are members and attendants of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Ezra T. Seaver, eldest son of Gilman Warren and Eliza Seaver, was born January 12, 1858, in Albany, Vermont. He received his preliminary education in the public schools, and this was later supplemented by attending Craftsbury Academy and the Vermont Methodist Seminary in Montpelier, Vermont. After his graduation from the latter institution Mr. Seaver entered into his father's employ as clerk, but upon attaining his majority was admitted as a partner in the business, which was conducted at North Troy, Vermont. In 1882 he succeeded to his present mercantile and manufacturing business, and the trade has increased from year to year until now it is one of the most important commercial establishments, not only of North Troy, but of the entire state, throughout which it is well known for its honorable business methods. Although Mr. Seaver's time is so fully occupied with private interests, still he devotes a portion of it, also his influence and money, to the welfare of the town, county and state. Mr. Seaver has always been an ardent supporter of Democratic principles. In 1896 he was nominated at Montpelier for state auditor, and during President Cleveland's first administration was appointed postmaster at North Troy. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the Society of the Congregational church, and also of the Law and Order League.

Mr. Seaver was united in marriage January 16, 1879, to Almeda A. Ewins, daughter of W. P. and R. L. (Chaffee) Ewins. Mrs. Seaver, prior to her marriage, was a successful teacher, being greatly interested in the education and good morals of the young. She has held many offices in the village, being one of the founders of the Village Improvement Society, and of the North Troy Cemetery Association. For about fifteen years she was president of the "No Name Literary Club," organized in 1880. Two sons have been born to them: Cleon William, who is attending the Oxford School at Malden, Massachusetts, and Clive Gilman, who resides with his parents at North Troy, Vermont.

HARLEY T. SEAVER.

Harley T. Seaver, well known for many years in the social and business life of Barton, Vermont, was born in the town of Albany, Vermont, July 24, 1860, a son of Gilman W. and Eliza (Rowell) Seaver. Gilman W. Seaver was born in the town of Albany, Vermont, January 6, 1820. By occupation he was a farmer, but subsequently traveled through the States and Canada, selling a patent milk pan. This venture proved so successful that he decided to engage in the hardware business, and in partnership with Norris D. Martin conducted an establishment in

North Troy. This connection continued for a few years, when Mr. Seaver bought Mr. Martin's interest in the business, and his two sons Harley T. and Ezra T. became associated with him in its management. Mr. Seaver was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Rowell, daughter of Eliphalet Rowell, of Albany, Vermont.

Harley T. Seaver, son of Gilman W. and Eliza Seaver, acquired his education in the common schools of his native town and at St. Johnsbury Academy. Subsequently he was engaged with his father and brother in the village of North Troy, Vermont, in the hardware business. In the fall of 1884 he removed to Barton, Vermont, and engaged in the general hardware trade on his own account, meeting with a marked degree of success, and he has continued in the business up to the present time.

Fraternally Mr. Seaver is a member of Orleans Lodge No. 55, F. & A. M., of which he is a past master; he is also grand senior deacon of the Grand Lodge of Vermont for this year (1902). In his politics Mr. Seaver is a true and staunch Republican, and is the present representative from Barton, Vermont. Mr. Seaver was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Davison, daughter of Amory Davison, of Craftsbury, Vermont. Two children have been born of this union, namely: A. Clemmer, aged thirteen years, and Amory D. Seaver, aged nine years.

JOHN W. BRADLEY.

John W. Bradley, deceased, was born at Huntington, Vermont, January 11, 1851. He was the son of Norman and Annie S. Bradley, the former named a native of Huntington, Vermont; his family were original settlers of Vermont, where their lives were spent for the most part as tillers of the soil. Norman Bradley moved from Huntington to Charlotte, where he lived the remainder of his life; he was possessed of no mean literary talent, and for a number of years was a teacher of some of the higher branches. He died in the year 1896. His wife, Annie S. Bradley, was born at Wallingford, Vermont; her two children were Irving, with whom she now resides, and John W.

John W. Bradley was reared at South Wallington, and acquired his education at Charlotte, Vermont; upon finishing his studies he entered the mercantile field by accepting a position in a store in East Wallingford. He left this position to become station agent at Chatham Four Corners. Later he entered the employ of Winch Brothers as traveling salesman; he remained in this line of business, in which he was very successful, up to the time of his death, a period of thirteen years. In 1873 he married Mary Powell, who was born at Charlotte, a daughter of Caroline Powell, and Edgar S. Powell, also a native of Charlotte, and the son of Reuben Powell, a prominent farmer of Charlotte, whose father settled there as an early pioneer. Mr. John Bradley's two children are Florence Bradley, who lives in Burlington, and John Bradley, of Hartford, Connecticut.

Mr. Bradley was a Republican in politics, and fraternally was a member of Friendship Lodge, F. & A. M., in which organization he held many positions; he was a member af the chapter, council and commandery of Burlington. He was also connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. John Bradley died December 26, 1890, of pneumonia. His widow lives in Burlington, at 78 Grant street, in a residence which she built in 1901.

HON. RUFUS E. BROWN.

Hon. Rufus E. Brown is a native of Dickinson, Franklin county, New York, born on the 3d of December, 1854, and is a son of John T. and Margaret A. (Dillenbeck) Brown. The father was a native of Vermont, and when a young man went to the Empire state, where he followed the carpenter's trade in connection with farming. He married Margaret A. Dillenbeck, a daughter of Philip Dillenbeck, who was a native of Germany, and they became the parents of six children, of whom three are living: George, who resides on the old family homestead; Jane, the widow of Joseph Aldrich; and Rufus E. Those who have passed away are Mary, who died in childhood; and two who died in infancy. In his political views the father of these children was a Republican, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died April 25, 1870, and his wife, surviving him for a number of years, passed away April 9, 1882.



Rufus E. Brown

Rufus E. Brown gained his education in the academies of Lawrenceville and Amsterdam. Coming to Burlington, Vermont, he entered upon the study of law in the office of Wales & Taft, well known attorneys, with whom he remained till 1878. Later he was with the late Judge Taft, and was admitted to the bar at Burlington during the September term of court, 1880. He did not at once engage in practice, but carried on agricultural pursuits until 1891. In that year he opened an office in Burlington and practiced law alone until May 23, 1897, when he formed a partnership with James H. Macomber, under the firm name of Brown & Macomber, which continued until May 23, 1902. They had a large and representative clientage, and were connected with much of the important litigation tried in the courts of this district.

Mr. Brown has been twice married. He first wedded Della F. Wood, of Williston, by whom he has one son, Ralph E. On the first of January, 1902, he was married to Josephine Sayles, a daughter of Hoel Sayles, of Starksboro, Vermont, In his political views Mr. Brown has always been a Republican, and has been an active worker in the ranks of the party for a number of years. He was appointed city grand juror in April, 1892, and reappointed to that office in 1893. In September, 1894, he was elected state's attorney for Chittenden county, and discharged the duties of his position with such capability and fearlessness that he was re-elected in 1896 and again in 1898, thus retaining the incumbency until December, 1900. In September of the last year he was elected to represent Chittenden county in the state senate and served on a number of important committees, including that of judiciary, claims, banks, and the joint committee on state and court expenses. In April, 1902, he was appointed city attorney of Burlington, and reappointed in 1903. May 1, 1903, Mr. Brown formed a partnership with Russell W. Taft, son of the late Chief Judge Russell S. Taft, and the firm of Brown & Taft is known as one of the reliable law firms of Vermont.

A leader in public thought and action, the life record of the Hon. Rufus E. Brown has been an honor to the state, which has honored him by high political preferment. He is a statesman of ability and has figured prominently in public affairs, leaving the impress of his individuality upon legislation that has established the policy of this commonwealth. Nature bountifully endowed him with the peculiar qualifications that combine to make a successful lawyer. Patient, persevering, possessed of an analytical mind, and one that is readily receptive and retentive of the fundamental principles and intricacies of the law; gifted with a spirit of devotion to wearisome details; quick to comprehend the most subtle problems, and logical in his conclusions; fearless in the advocacy of any cause he may espouse; and the soul of honor and integrity,—few men have been more richly gifted for the achievement of success in his arduous and difficult profession.

CHARLES ALMERIN TINKER.

Charles A. Tinker, of St. Albans, Vermont, recently retired from the active duties of general superintendent of the eastern division of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which responsible position he held for over twenty years, is a descendant of John Tinker, one of the early settlers of the state of Connecticut.

Nehemiah Tincker, great-grandfather of Charles A. Tinker, was born in 1741, and was actively associated with the various interests of Windham county, Connecticut, where it is thought probable his birth occurred; previous to the Revolutionary war he removed to Vermont, where he was one of the volunteers who went to the defense of Bennington; he was united in marriage to Mary Huntington.

Joel Tinker, grandfather of Charles A. Tinker, was born in Winchester, Connecticut, September 2, 1774. On January 25, 1804, he married Charlotte Sykes, who was born at Walpole, New Hampshire, November 12, 1786, and the following named children were born to them: Nehemiah Sykes, born at Chelsea, Vermont, May 6, 1805, married Emily Dickinson on February 11, 1834; Nehemiah died April 5, 1890, and his wife died April 26, 1866. Mary, born at Chelsea, August 15, 1807, died July 25, 1823. Sally, born August 11, 1809, died January 26, 1895; she was the wife of John Stone, whom she married December 22, 1830; he died August 16, 1877. John, born September 3, 1811, on April 12, 1836, married for his first wife Hope Benson, and after her death was united in mar-

riage to Miss Emily Bass, of Williamstown, Vermont; his death occurred January 15, 1889. Almerin was born September 7, 1813, at Chelsea, Vermont. Joel Buckingham, born March 10, 1818, died September 26, 1843. Charlotte, born April 23, 1820, married Rev. W. F. Evans, who died at Salisbury, Massachusetts, September 4, 1889. Fanny Parker, born June 17, 1822, married, June 15, 1853, Rev. Alfred Brigham; her death occurred in 1901. Mary Ann, born October 29, 1825, died August 5, 1876. The father of these children died February 24, 1842, and his wife died April 17, 1849.

Almerin Tinker, father of Charles A. Tinker, was born at Chelsea, Orange county, Vermont, September 7, 1813, and his education was acquired in the common schools of that city. Subsequently he became a clerk in the store of James R. Langdon & Company, at Montpelier, Vermont, where he remained until the spring of 1839, when he removed to Michigan and there conducted a general store in Mt. Clemens, Romeo and Almont, respectively, and engaged in the early trade with the Indians, taking furs and fruits of the hunt in exchange for food. Owing to the failing health of his wife he returned to Vermont, and in 1851 settled in Northfield, where he accepted an appointment as secretary to ex-Governor Charles Paine, then president of the Vermont Central Railroad, and later, upon the death of Mr. Paine, was engaged as clerk for the same road, being in charge of the accounts of the freight department. He later became purchasing and supply agent for the stationery department of the railroad company, and upon his retirement from active duties in 1890 his associates presented him with a gold watch and chain as a slight token of their high esteem.

On April 12, 1836, Mr. Tinker married Sophronia Burnham Gilcrist, of Goffstown, New Hampshire, and their children are: Charles A., born January 8, 1838, at Chelsea, Vermont; Sarah Harriet, born March 26, 1840, in Romeo, Michigan, married August 18, 1865, George H. Taggard, who was formerly a ticket agent of the Vermont Railroad Company and served in a New Hampshire regiment during the Civil war; Edward Henry, born February 15, 1843, died in infancy; Mary Emma, born January 7, 1845, died in infancy; William Lorenzo, born November 27, 1846, a resident of California, was united in marriage to Miss Ainsworth, of Cape Vincent, New York, and they have one son, Arthur Ainsworth, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Walter Franklin, born November 2, 1853, at Northfield, Vermont, died at Jacksonville, Florida, April 15, 1879; and Arthur Herbert, born at Northfield, Vermont, July 13, 1859, died in infancy. The mother of these children died January 29 1866.

Charles A. Tinker, eldest child of Almerin and Sophronia Tinker, was born at Chelsea, Vermont, January 8, 1838, but was taken by his parents, in infancy, to Michigan, where he had only the advantage of a common school education. Returning to his native state in 1851, he entered Newbury Seminary, but owing to sickness did not complete his course. In 1852 he obtained a position as clerk in the postoffice at Northfield, Vermont, where he acquired the Bain system of telegraphy; three years later he secured the position of operator with the Vermont and Boston Telegraph Company at Boston, and soon after with the Cape Cod Telegraph Company in the Merchants' Exchange, having in the meantime acquired a knowledge of the Morse system. In January, 1857, Mr. Tinker went to Chicago, Illinois, accepting a position there in the office of the Caton lines, and soon afterward he was appointed manager of the Illinois & Mississippi Telegraph Company's office at Pekin, Illinois. During this period he made the acquaintance of Abraham Lincoln, at whose request he explained to him the methods of the telegraph system, and later, when Mr. Lincoln became the president of the United States, Mr. Tinker was appointed telegraph operator in the war department at Washington. President Lincoln was a frequent visitor at Mr. Tinker's office during the war, and received from him the first news of his renomination as president. In the summer of 1857 Mr. Tinker returned to Chicago and entered the service of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company, and two years later was engaged as bookkeeper and telegraph operator for the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company. During this period he joined the Chicago Light Guard and served with his company as escort to Stephen A. Douglas to the Wigwam, where he made his last great speech for the Union, and two weeks later he acted as guard of honor in the procession

which laid the remains of Stephen A. Douglas away to rest on the banks of Lake Michigan, where since has been erected the Douglas monument.

At the outbreak of the war Mr. Tinker was offered the lieutenant colonelcy of a regiment, but declined the proffered honor. Subsequently he entered the United States military service in the war department at Washington, and was ordered to service in the field under General Banks. He opened the military telegraph office at Poolesville, Maryland, and served as its operator during and after the battle of Ball's Bluff, and performed similar services under General Wardsworth at Upton Hill, Virginia, where he was selected as one of the eight operators to serve under General McClellan on the steamer Commodore, and afterwards in the army headquarters in front of Yorktown and before Richmond. Mr. Tinker was present at the evacuation of Yorktown, and at the battle of Williamsburg, and finally at General Heintzelman's headquarters at Savage Station after the battle of Fair Oaks. He was also associated with General T. T. Eckert, who appointed him to the responsible position of cipher operator in the war department at Washington, where he remained until the close of the war. He was then appointed manager of the United States Military Telegraph, continuing until it was closed up and its lines turned over to the telegraph companies. Mr. Tinker then became manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company's offices at Washington, where he served until January, 1872, when he became superintendent of telegraph and general train dispatcher of the Vermont Central Railroad at St. Albans, with jurisdiction over the lines of the Western Union and Montreal Telegraph companies on that railway system. In 1875 he was appointed general superintendent of the Pacific division of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, with headquarters at Chicago. In 1879, this company having fallen under control of the Western Union Company, he resigned and accepted the position of manager of the telegraph lines of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. While holding this position he became one of the incorporators, with Jay Gould, of the American Union Telegraph Company, and he received from Gould a check for two and a half millions of dollars to pay for his subscription to its capital stock; he was also superintendent of a division of that company. In 1881, after the consolidation of the Western Union and American Union Telegraph Companies, he was recalled to the service of the Western Union, and on February 1, 1882, he was appointed general superintendent of the eastern division, comprising all the territory from Washington, D. C., north to the Canada line, west to the Ohio river and east to Cape Breton; this position he resigned on May 1, 1902, in fulfillment of a long contemplated purpose to retire at the end of his fiftieth year in the service. Mr. Tinker was the vice president of the American District Telegraph Company of New York city, a director and vice president of the Vermont and Boston Telegraph Company and an officer of numerous other companies. He was one of the organizers and vice president of the Brooklyn Society of Vermonters, and a member of the Illinois Society of the Sons of Vermont.

On June 11, 1863, Mr. Tinker married Elizabeth Ann Simkins at Oxford, Pennsylvania, and her death occurred at Brooklyn, New York, April 1, 1890. Their children were: Flora Emma, born June 18, 1864, at Washington, D. C., married Worthington Tracy Smith, of St. Albans, Vermont, April 24, 1895, and to them has been born one child, Worthington Charles Smith, born March 17, 1896. Arthur Lincoln, born July 10, 1866, at Washington, D. C., married Ida Conklin Ireland, of Brooklyn, New York, November 20, 1889, and their two children are Ruth, born June 6, 1892, and Almerin, born May 28, 1895; he is foreign agent for the Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Company, and resides at Berlin, Germany. Charles Grant, born at Washington, D. C., September 11, 1876, married, March 27, 1891, Nellie Pearl Pierce, of St. Albans, Vermont, and his death occurred in that city immediately after his return from his wedding trip; he had just completed arrangements to leave for Japan with his bride to take charge of the business at Kobe for the American Trading Company of New York. Cora Alice, born at Washington, D. C., October 6, 1869, died June 28, 1870. Stanton, born at St. Albans, Vermont, September 23, 1873, died January 8, 1875. On October 10, 1894, Mr. Tinker married for

his second wife Stella Fredericka Jewell, who was born at Groton, Tompkins county, New York, August 6, 1841; the ceremony was performed at Kirkwood, Missouri. Mrs. Tinker died January 30, 1901, in Brooklyn, New York. Mr. Tinker resides with his daughter at St. Albans, Vermont.

THE PARKER FAMILY.

The Parker family of New England, which in its various generations has been represented by men of surpassing ability and moral worth, is descended from Thomas Parker (1), who was born in England in 1605 and came to America in the ship Susan Ellen, in 1638. He lived for a short time in Lynn, Massachusetts, whence he removed to Reading, Massachusetts, where he was selectman in 1652, 1653 and 1657. He was known as Deacon Thomas Parker. He died in 1698, and his wife Amy died in 1690.

Sergeant John Parker (2), one of the eight children of Thomas, married, in 1667, Hannah, daughter of Deacon Thomas and Rebecca Kendall. She died in 1689, and Sergeant John Parker married Thankful (name unknown). He lived on Cowdry's Hill, Reading (now Wakefield), Massachusetts. He was the father of thirteen children, and he died in 1698. His son John (3), born in 1668, married, in 1691 or 1694, Elizabeth (name unknown), who bore him eleven children. Of these, Benjamin (4), born in 1703, married (1726) Sarah Foster, who died in 1741, and he married Sarah, a daughter of Jonathan Parker. Reuben (5), son of Benjamin Parker, was born in Reading in 1732 and died January 20, 1825. He married, June 19, 1759, Sarah, daughter of Thomas Wooley; she died December 20, 1779, and he married Esther Townsend, of Townsend, Massachusetts, who died October 20, 1811.

Silas (6), son of Reuben and Sarah (Wooley) Parker, was born in Richmond, New Hampshire, in August, 1765. He was a farmer, tanner and shoemaker. In 1796 he removed to Lisbon, New Hampshire, and settled on Sugar Hill, where it is said that he erected the first tannery in New Hampshire, north of Haverhill, and there for many years he carried on a tanning business which, after him, came to his son and grandson. He was called "lawyer," and was moderator of the town for twenty-five years. He was an excellent type of the old-time New England pioneer, and his wife, whom he married in 1788, was a model helpmeet, a woman of amiable disposition, with always a pleasant and cheering word for those about her. She was Lydia, born May 14, 1770, a daughter of Rufus Whipple.* Silas and Lydia Parker lived in that period of our country's history when it had hardly recovered from the long Revolutionary struggle, when the people were chiefly farmers with limited means, and few were able to afford their children educational advantages, even those of the district school. The devoted couple reared their family of six sons and one daughter in a school of stern virtue, careful frugality and that unflagging industry always required in the home life of the plain farm houses, supplemented by that limited but intensely practical learning which has produced for many generations men and women of sound, clear and vigorous minds. The husband died in Lisbon, October 16, 1834, and his wife survived him nearly thirty years, dying August 30, 1863, aged ninety-three years.

HON. LEVI PARKER.

Hon. Levi Parker (7) was a man of far more than ordinary ability and strength of character,

*In the Richmond Company of Colonel Doolittle's regiment, which was enrolled June 12, 1775, are the names of Sergeant Rufus Whipple, Azariah Cumstock and John Wooley. This company took part in the battle of Bunker Hill. In Captain Oliver Capron's company in Colonel Samuel Ashley's regiment, which marched to the relief of Ticonderoga in 1777, were Ensign Rufus Whipple, Drummer John Wooley, Reuben Parker and Israel Whipple. Reuben Parker and John Wooley were in a Winchester company at the battle of Bennington. Israel Whipple was a member of the committee of safety, inspection and correspondence in 1777. Thomas Wooley was the father of Sarah, who married Reuben Parker. John Wooley was a brother of Sarah Wooley Parker. Azariah Cumstock was the maternal grandfather of Lydia Whipple, who married Silas Parker, son of Reuben Parker. Rufus Whipple was the father of Lydia Whipple Parker. Israel Whipple was the brother of Lydia Whipple Parker.

whose life was devoted in large part to the service of the community and state. He was the eldest son of Silas and Lydia (Whipple) Parker, and was born in Richmond, New Hampshire, November 2, 1792. When he was four years old his parents removed to Lisbon. In due time he succeeded to the tanning business which his father had established, and which he conducted with great ability throughout his life. He took a deep and intelligent interest in public affairs and exerted a great influence for good in the community, his words and counsels ever being regarded with respect and confidence. He was elected to and served in every office in the gift of his townsmen, and his duties were ever performed with that strict fidelity and great ability which characterized his whole life's conduct. When first called to official position he was a comparatively young man, and his public career covered the long period of forty years. He was selectman in 1823 and a member of the board for eighteen years, town clerk in 1830-31, and treasurer in 1856. He represented Lisbon in the legislature in 1836, 1839, 1840, 1851 and 1852, and proved himself a most capable member of that body, aiding in the formulation and enactment of many salutary laws tending to promote the development of the industrial resources of the state. He was chosen councilor for his district to serve with Governor Gilmore (Republican) at the time of the Civil war (1862-63), when men of responsibility, discretion and sagacity were sorely needed, and the governor said of him that "no one in his council was more ready to assist by word and deed in subduing the rebellion or to render aid to the families of those who periled their lives for the safety of the country." He was a life-long Democrat, and believed with Jefferson that "a strict adherence to the constitution was the one thing needful to the perpetuity of the Union."

Mr. Parker was a man of great piety. The religious element in his character imbued his acts. In early life he was a Free Will Baptist, in later years an Adventist, but his house was always open to all ministers of the gospel of Christ. The poor and needy always found in him a friend, the stranger and wanderer was never turned empty from his door; his roof sheltered and his fire warmed many a poor wayfarer; and of such as he the Lord spoke when he said: "For I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat; thirsty, and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger and ye took me in; naked and ye clothed me. Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." The memory of this noble, patriotic, generous-hearted, whole-souled man, who was ever ready to promote and further any movement for the good of his fellowmen, is cherished and honored by his townsmen, and his Christian character and counsel have left a strong impress upon his descendants.

Mr. Parker married, in March, 1814, Phebe Ball, a very devoted Christian woman, well educated and efficient, ever ready to attend the sick and suffering, and to sympathize with the afflicted, and heartily seconded the generous hospitality of her husband. She was a model wife, mother, friend and neighbor, and a saintly Christian, with pronounced gifts as a religious exhorter. The children of Levi and Phebe (Ball) Parker were Silas, Eleazer B., Levi Pratt, Charles, Chandler B., and Phebe Ann, who married Lindsey Aldrich. Mr. Parker died at Sugar Hill, February 6, 1865, aged nearly seventy-three years, and his wife died in February, 1872, in the eightieth year of her age.

HON. CHARLES PARKER.

Charles Parker, whose active career extended over more than a half century, and who was one of the most conspicuously useful men of Grafton county, New Hampshire, and who displayed in his character all the excellent traits which were becoming to his splendid ancestry, was a son of Hon. Levi and Phebe (Ball) Parker, and was born in Sugar Hill, New Hampshire, May 21, 1826.

He was educated in the public schools of Lisbon, New Hampshire, Newbury (Vermont) Seminary and Phillips Academy at Danville, Vermont, but his larger education was self-acquired through his innate love of reading, tenacious memory and ability to grasp the ever new questions of the day as they arose. Almost to the last he kept himself thoroughly informed in all matters affecting the material, political, religious and social welfare of the community and state.

Soon after attaining his majority (in 1847) he married, and the same year he entered upon a

mercantile and manufacturing career in partnership with James R. Young, in Lyman, New Hampshire, Mr. Young soon after opening a store at Lisbon, the firm being Parker & Young. He was so occupied until 1864, when the business at Lyman was disposed of, and Mr. Parker removed to Lisbon, where they greatly increased their mercantile business. The partnership was terminated by the death of Mr. Young, in 1884, when the manufacturing business was incorporated under the name of the Parker & Young Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Parker became treasurer and general manager, and he acted in that capacity until the time of his death, August 25, 1895, in his seventieth year.

The business of this company was primarily founded by Mr. Parker, and to its development he gave the best of his great capability and stirring enterprise, bringing it to a foremost place among the manufacturing interests of New Hampshire. From a small beginning it became the largest manufactory of piano sounding-boards in the world, now using nearly twenty-five millions of feet of lumber annually, employing five hundred operatives, and its product reaching every market in the United States and Canada. Its success was achieved in face of what would have been, to a man of less determination, insuperable difficulties. The establishment was three times destroyed by fire, involving great financial loss and temporary cessation of business, but each time, through Mr. Parker's indomitable resolution, it was immediately rebuilt and upon a larger scale, with more modern and ample equipment. Following each disaster, and at other times, Mr. Parker received flattering inducements to re-establish his factory in other towns, but his loyalty to his village and his personal interest in its people would not permit of his listening to such overtures. He conducted his large affairs in no mean, sordid spirit, but with a genuine enthusiasm, taking pride in the excellence of his manufactures and in being able to afford means of livelihood to a large number of families in whose welfare he ever took a warm personal interest. So alive was he to the latter consideration, that he was never known to have difficulties with his employes, who regarded him as a friend and benefactor as well as an employer. In all his wide range of dealing, he was known in commercial circles as the soul of honor, and his word went unimpeached, no matter how great the magnitude of the occasion. He had a large faculty for properly estimating conditions, and his judgment was unerring in planning for the future, where a feebler or less resolute mind would have hesitated and lost opportunity. He gave himself diligently to his business affairs almost to the last and signed the business checks of the company up to the very day before his decease.

While Mr. Parker was thus a public benefactor in the conduct of a great business, he was also a prominent figure in every other department of the life of the community. He was constantly the foremost one in conceiving and carrying out objects for its moral or material advancement, and his words of counsel and encouragement were always accompanied with his means. Educational institutions had in him an earnest advocate, and he was liberal in his aid to churches, though he was not a member until the year previous to his death, when he was received into the First Congregational church of Lisbon. Yet his nature was ever deeply religious, and for many years he had been a member of the choir of the church with which he became connected thus late in life. He possessed a powerful yet very sweet baritone voice, which was always heard with pleasure in church or social gatherings, and he was also an excellent musical critic and passionately fond of instrumental as well as vocal music. He had a genuine affection for children: his home was the constant visiting place of his neighbors' children and in his driving about he was seldom unaccompanied by some little one. He was the personification of benevolence; the friendless, the poor and the needy found in him a benefactor and helper, and no one hungry or athirst ever went away from his door unrefreshed. He was gentle and considerate in all his intercourse with men, and he endeared himself to all. He was a Republican in politics. For more than thirty years he served as a justice of the peace, and was a member of the New Hampshire legislature in 1862 and 1863 and again in 1887.

Mr. Parker married in 1847 to Miss Amelia Emmeline Bennett, a lady of rare personal attractions, culture and refinement. She was born October 24, 1827, in Dummerston, Vermont, a daughter of Adin and Angeline (Houghton) Ben-



H. E. Parkes

nett.* Four children were born of this marriage, three of whom, with the mother, are now living, Mrs. Albert B. Woodworth, of Concord, New Hampshire; Mrs. Thomas J. Walker, of Manchester, New Hampshire, and Colonel Harry E. Parker, of Bradford Vermont.

Mr. Parker died at his home in Lisbon, August 25, 1895. The sad event was distressful to the entire community, and the scenes at the funeral were touchingly significant of its deep affection for the lamented dead. Mr. Parker's former pastor, the Rev. Mr. Lees, paid a fervent tribute to his memory, and the Rev. J. M. Wathen followed with brief but appreciative remarks.

COLONEL HARRY ELWOOD PARKER.

Harry Elwood Parker, son of Charles and Amelia (Bennett) Parker, was born June 11, 1853, in Lyman, Grafton county, New Hampshire. He began his education in the schools of his native town and afterwards attended the Lisbon Academy. He commenced in the printing business when sixteen years of age in an office at Lisbon, New Hampshire, which came into the possession of his father by the foreclosure of a mortgage, and he worked at this occupation at intervals until the summer of 1871, when he entered into the printing business permanently.

In 1870, being in southwestern Virginia with his parents, who were there for the benefit of his mother's health, he was the leader of a military band which he resuscitated from the remnants of an old Confederate regimental band, and gained a wide reputation for this organization. During the season it furnished music for the week of the commencement exercises at Emery and Henry College. Young Parker, the leader, had the audacity, in response to the "fire-eating" secession and state-rights orations, to play "Yankee-Doodle" to the three thousand people assembled in this huge pavilion. As this was a compliment to the Union, the leader had anticipated the furor it would cause (it being so shortly after the close of the rebellion) among the audience, and had arranged so that the offending strains of this old air could be run into the popular and elaborate variations of "Dixie" without interruption. This was done so quickly that the audience (which was furious over the playing of "Yankee Doodle"), when they heard their old favorite air of the war days, to whose strains many of them had marched to battle, rose and, led by the president of the college, made the pavilion ring with cheers for the old song and for the audacious young leader of the band. He was the lion of the occasion after this incident.

In 1877, after six years spent in the job printing business, Mr. Parker launched the Lisbon *Globe*, a five-column folio, which was devoted wholly to the local news of Lisbon and vicinity. This sheet was continued until 1881.

He served as engrossing clerk of the New Hampshire legislature in 1878-9. In 1880 he was the president of the Garfield and Arthur Republican Club of Lisbon, New Hampshire. In November, 1881, he moved to Bradford, Orange county, Vermont, purchasing *Stanton's Bradford Opinion* and *The Bradford Opinion*, the two opposition papers, which he consolidated under the name of *The United Opinion*, and has conducted it for twenty-two years, increasing its interest as a newspaper, considerably increasing its circulation, and adding continually to its value and influence. The job printing plant, which is

*Adin Bennett was born in 1800 and died in 1830. His parents were Samuel Bennett, Jr., son of Samuel and Sally Bennett, and Hepzibah Foster, whose children were Adin and Sophrona. Adin Bennett married Angeline Houghton, born August 26, 1801, and died May 6, 1891, and their children were Milo Gettibone, Emery Seymour (died in fifth year), Edwin Oscar, born December 13, 1824, died October 30, 1902, and Amelia, who became the wife of Charles Parker. Angeline Houghton was a daughter of Solomon and Martha (White) Houghton, whose children were Henry, Nahum, Luther, Calvin, Calvin (2) (both of whom died in infancy), Rufus and Orison (twins), Polly, Dorothy, Patty and Angeline. Solomon Houghton had brothers, Nahum and Philip, and four sisters, three of whom married three Whitneys, two being brothers and one a cousin, and they lived at or near Marlboro, Vermont. Martha White was a daughter of Jane White, who came from Ireland. The name of Jane White is registered in the Houghton Family Bible, which is in the possession of a great-granddaughter residing in Franconia, New Hampshire. There is quite a romantic story attending her coming to America in the early history of our country.

the largest in eastern Vermont and is located in a building of its own, comprises the latest and most improved machinery and material, and enjoys a large and lucrative patronage which extends over a large section of New Hampshire as well as nearly the whole state of Vermont.

Mr. Parker was unanimously chosen as postmaster of Bradford at a large caucus, and was appointed by President Harrison for a term of four years, entering upon his duties in 1890. During his administration, the business of the office was so increased that the salary was raised from one thousand to eighteen hundred dollars per year.

In 1892 he was commissioned as colonel on the staff of Governor Levi K. Fuller. In 1893 he was elected president of the Vermont Editors and Publishers' Association, and at present (1903) he is again in the same position. He served on the Republican state committee as the member from Orange county from 1894 to 1898, and at the national convention of the Republican League of the United States held in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1895, was made vice president for the state of Vermont.

Mr. Parker is a director of the Parker & Young Company, of Lisbon, New Hampshire, of which his father was the founder, is also a director of the Bradford Electric Light Company, and has always identified himself with the interests which would build up the places in which he has resided.

Fraternally Mr. Parker belongs to Charity Lodge No. 31, F. & A. M.; Mt. Lebanon Chapter No. 43, R. A. M.; Bradford Council No. 11, R. & S. M.; Palestine Commandery No. 5, K. T., of St. Johnsbury, and to Mt. Sinai Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Montpelier. He likewise belongs to Iona Chapter of the Eastern Star, which he has served as worthy patron, and to the Royal Arcanum, of which he is deputy supreme regent. He is, however, more actively identified with the Odd Fellows, having joined first, November 22, 1879, Moosehillock Lodge, at Woodsville, New Hampshire. He was a charter member of Concordia Lodge No. 64, I. O. O. F., of Lisbon, New Hampshire, serving as its first secretary and less than a year later as noble grand. In January, 1882, soon after coming to Bradford, he joined the encampment branch of the order and was made junior warden, later becoming chief patriarch. He was admitted to the grand lodge of Vermont in February, 1886, and, on his withdrawal from Concordia Lodge, united with Champion Lodge No. 17, I. O. O. F., of Bradford. In 1887 he was chosen grand secretary of the grand lodge of Vermont; in 1888 was commissioned lieutenant colonel on the staff of Major General Cushman, of the Patriarchs Militant; in 1894 was representative to the sovereign grand lodge at Chattanooga, Tennessee, and again in 1895 at Atlantic City, New Jersey, being a member of the important committee on legislation at both sessions. At this session he was made secretary of the grand secretaries' and grand scribes' association of the United States. He is a trustee of the Vermont Odd Fellows' Home, all the money contributed for its maintenance passing through his hands as grand secretary. When he first accepted the responsible position of grand secretary and in 1887, the order in Vermont had two thousand one hundred and one members, but, largely through his efforts, the membership has been increased to over six thousand, and its beneficial influence has been largely augmented. He is also a member of Naomi Rebekah Lodge No. 13, of Bradford. He has always attended the Congregational church.

Colonel Parker was married at Nashua, New Hampshire, September 24, 1873, to Miss Anne M. Weston,* who was born June 4, 1851, in the city

*Anne M. Weston is a daughter of William S. and Sarah (Emerson) Weston. Her father was the son of Sarson and Nancy (Weston) Weston, and was a prominent contractor of Nashua, and the builder of many of its public edifices. Sarah Emerson was born at Francestown, January 8, 1820, and died at Bradford, Vermont, December 17, 1887. She married John L. Stevens, of Francestown, March 30, 1841, and after his death, William S. Weston, July 9, 1850. She was a daughter of Kimball and Sarah (Webster) Emerson. Her father, who was the son of Abraham and Hannah (Eaton) Emerson, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, came to Francestown early in 1796, was one of the most energetic and prosperous farmers of the town, and died there May 9, 1854. He married his wife, who belonged to the Webster family of Salem, New Hampshire, October 14, 1805; she was born April 7, 1784, and died October 10, 1860. Abraham Emerson was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary army, and particupated in numerous battles.



Josiah Grout

named, and was there educated in the public schools. Five children were born to this marriage: Leslie Weston, who died in infancy; Katherine Louise, who married April 17, 1900, William S. Huntington, of Concord, New Hampshire, and to whom was born a son, Parker; Sara Knowles; Charles; Levi Hougton Parker.

MAJOR JOSIAH GROUT.

Major Josiah Grout, of Derby, whose splendid record as a soldier adorns the Civil war annals of his state, and whose useful public service has extended to the legislature and to the high office of chief executive, comes from excellent New England ancestry, and by marriage represents a distinguished family of the Revolutionary period.

The origin of the family is uncertain, but various differing forms of its name would make it presumably English or German. The ancestor of the American branch was Captain John Grout, who was in Watertown, Massachusetts, as early as 1640, and he was subsequently a resident of Sudbury. By profession he was a chirurgeon, or surgeon. He was twice married, and was the father of eight children by his first wife. His son Jonathan, of Sudbury, born March 15, 1658, married Abigail Dix, who bore his seven children. Of these, John, born October 14, 1704, was liberally educated and became a lawyer and magistrate. His son Elijah, born October 29, 1732, settled in Charlestown, New Hampshire, about 1766, held various town offices, like his father was known as Esquire, and served as commissary in the Revolutionary war. He was twice married, and was the father of eleven children. His son Theophilus, born August 29, 1768, in the legislature, was a justice of the peace and a collector of revenue under the general government. He was among the pioneer settlers of Vermont, and in 1799 cleared a farm in what is now known as the town of Kirby, which is still in possession of the family and was the home of the late General W. W. Grout. He married Joanna Willard, who bore him eleven children. His son Josiah, born October 20, 1805, and died in 1874, married Sophronia Ayer, September 29, 1830, who bore him ten children.

Josiah Grout, son of the parents last named, who were both Americans, was born in Compton, province of Quebec, Canada, May 28, 1842. When he was six years of age his parents returned to the family homestead in Kirby, where he received his education in the public schools, pursuing advanced studies in the Orleans Liberal Institute at Glover and St. Johnsbury Academy. He, however, early in the Civil war, laid aside his text books in response to the call of President Lincoln for troops to suppress the slaveholders' rebellion. He enlisted October 2, 1861, at the age of nineteen years, as a private in Company I, First Regiment Vermont Cavalry. Something of the intense patriotism which actuated the splendid young soldiers of that period is to be discerned in the fact that in order to enlist, on the day of his leaving school, he walked thirty miles to reach a recruiting station, and so many were the volunteers offering that he applied to three different stations before he could find acceptance. At the organization of the company he was elected second lieutenant, and was promoted to captain in the following year. He saw service in all the principal campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, and bore a gallant part in seventeen different engagements. In April, 1863, in a spirited engagement with the famous command of the rebel Colonel Mosby, he was severely wounded, receiving a bullet which he still carries in his body. He was reported as killed, and it was his singular experience to read notices of his own death in numerous newspapers. His wound necessitated his discharge, in October, 1863, with the splendid record of being present with his company at every drill, parade, march and battle until he was wounded. When the St. Albans raid occurred, in October, 1864, he was sufficiently recovered to be able to again perform military duty, and he recruited a company for a regiment of cavalry organized for the defence of the frontier. He was at once elected captain, and soon afterward, at the age of twenty-three, was promoted to major, and with this rank he served as commandant of the military post at St. Albans until the close of the war.

Returning home, Major Grout studied law under the preceptorship of his brother, General William W. Grout, and after a searching exam-

ination he was admitted to the bar of Orleans county in December, 1865. He practiced with his brother, in Barton, for about a year, also aiding in editing the Barton *Standard*, of which he was part owner. He then removed to Island Pond, where he had been appointed to the charge of the United States custom house. During his three years' occupancy of that position, he practiced his profession in Essex and Orleans counties. In 1869 he had charge of the custom house in St. Albans, and in the fall of that year was transferred to the custom house at Newport, of which he was in charge until early in 1872, when he abandoned the custom service. While residing in Newport he represented that town in the assembly in 1872 and 1874. His service in this body was most creditable. He proved strong in debate and sagacious in formulating measures and in securing their enactment, and soon came to a position of acknowledged leadership. After serving on the judiciary committee during both his terms of service, near the close of the session of 1874 he was elected speaker, and he presided at the last session and during the extra session following (January, 1875), called to provide new buildings for the reform school.

In 1875 Major Grout removed to Chicago, Illinois, where he practiced for three years, then removing to Moline, Illinois, where he practiced for two years, at the same time acting as president of the Victor Scale Company. In Moline he displayed qualities which at once commanded the admiration of the people to whom he came as a stranger. During the Garfield campaign, at various places in the county, he made speeches which were received with great enthusiasm, and he found appreciation in two noticeable instances —he was elected to the county board of supervisors, and the Republican county central committee addressed to him an earnest note of invitation to become a candidate for congress, a solicitation which he declined in grateful terms.

In 1880 Major Grout returned to Vermont and located on the Hinman homestead in Derby, one of the largest, best improved and most completely equipped farms in Vermont. Here he has since given full scope to his high abilities in a most congenial pursuit, and one which he pursues with genuine enthusiasm, and he is widely known as a most successful agriculturist and stock-raiser, showing some of the most superior Jersey cattle, Morgan horses and Shropshire sheep to be found within the limits of the state.

Soon after his return to Vermont, Major Grout found a reintroduction to public life. He was elected to the assembly from Derby in 1884, and again took a leading part in that body, and served on the judiciary and other important committees. He was re-elected in 1886 and 1888, and was chosen speaker at both sessions. He made an admirable presiding officer, dispatching business with method and promptness, ruling with instant decision and unassailable fairness, and bearing himself so courteously toward all as to command complete respect. In 1892 he was elected senator from Orleans county, and in that position he gave even higher evidence of his powers as a wise and far-sighted legistator, making such a record as to lead to his nomination for governor by the Republican state convention held in Burlington, in June, 1896. At the ensuing election he was elected by the largest majority ever given a candidate for that position in all the history of his state. His administration was conservative and conducive to the best interests of the state, along all lines, industrial, commercial and moral, commanding the approval of the best people throughout the state, regardless of their political views. It was the privilege of Governor Grout, as commander-in-chief of the National Guard of Vermont, to ride at its head upon two notable occasions—at the inauguration of Major William McKinley as president, and at the dedication of the tomb of General U. S. Grant, in New York city. He enjoys the distinction of being Vermont's Spanish war governor, and of tendering the Vermont troops for service in that war earlier than the troops of any other state were offered. On the completion of his official term Governor Grout returned to his accustomed avocations, in which he re-engaged with the old-time earnestness and satisfaction.

An ardent and life-long Republican, Major Grout has at all times exercised a potent influence in the councils of his party, and has been an active figure in various state and national conventions, and an effective speaker in many hard-

fought campaigns. He was for several years president of the Derby Republican Club, and he was vice president of the Republican League of Vermont for four years and president for one year. Deeply interested in educational affairs, he has been for many years a trustee of the Derby Academy, and president of the board, and chairman of the executive committee. In all the relationships of life, as a soldier, citizen and public official, his conduct has ever been characterized by conscientious devotion to the purpose in hand, and his every task has been undertaken industriously and perseveringly. No taint of misdoing or undue selfishness has ever attached to his name, and he is known as one who has held his integrity unsullied in whatever place or in charge of whatever trust.

Major Grout was married in October, 1868, to Miss Harriet Hinman, an accomplished woman who in home and society has acted well her part. Aaron H. Grout, their only child, was prepared for college in Derby Academy, and graduated from the University of Vermont in 1901. He spent some time traveling in Egypt and Europe, visiting places up the Nile and in England, France and Italy. He is now a law student, and gives promise of a successful career. He is a member of Kappa Sigma fraternity, and was president of his senior class in college.

Mrs. Grout is of distinguished ancestry. In the paternal line she is a descendant of Sergeant Edward Hinman, who came in 1650 to Stamford, Connecticut, and from whom are descended all of the family name in this country. His son Benjamin married Elizabeth Lamb, and they had a son Benjamin, who married Sarah Sherman, a sister of Roger Sherman's father. Of the latter marriage was born, in 1720, Colonel Benjamin Hinman, who served with great distinction in the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars, and, after its surrender to Ethan Allen, was in command of the garrison at Fort Ticonderoga. He became a surveyor, and was a member of the general assembly of Connecticut for twenty-seven sessions. He married Molly Stiles, a relative of President Stiles, and their children were: Aaron, Sherman and Colonel Joel Hinman, the last named of whom was father of ex-Chief Justice Joel Hinman, of the supreme court of Connecticut. There were thirteen commissioned officers by the name of Hinman in the Revolutionary army.

Aaron, son of Colonel Benjamin Hinman, was one of the original proprietors of Derby, Vermont. He married Ruth Hinman, daughter of Captain Timothy Hinman. Of their children, Benjamin, Mrs. Grout's grandfather, was born in Southbury, August 12, 1773, and died in Derby, Vermont, November 26, 1856. He was an early teacher in Connecticut, and was prominent in settling the town of Derby, Vermont, of which he was a resident for many years, locating there in 1816, after his marriage with Lydia Dean, following a romantic courtship. He built the first sawmill in Derby, and became a large landowner and the foremost man in building up the town. He established saw and grist mills, was interested in a woolen mill and tannery, aided in building the churches, academy and public edifices, and stood so well for ability and integrity that he was called upon to settle numerous estates and to occupy many public offices. He was selectman for fifteen years, town clerk, magistrate and represented his town in the legislature five sessions. In politics he was a Federalist, then a Whig, and he became a Republican when that party was organized, and he cast his last vote for its first presidential candidate, John C. Fremont.

His son Aaron married Nancy, a daughter of Major Rufus Stewart, who came from Brattleboro, Vermont, and was an early settler in Derby, where he became wealthy and influential. He was prominent in town and county affairs, and commanded according to his rank at the battle of Plattsburg. Horace Stewart, a son of Major Stewart, became a wealthy resident of Beebe Plain; and Maria, a daughter, became the wife of Judge Jacob Bates, of Orleans county, and their sons, Edwin and Charles K. Bates, became wealthy merchants of New York city, and their estates own the celebrated Highland Stock Farms at Derby. Mrs. Charles K. Bates and Mrs. Josiah Grout are sisters.

Aaron Hinman, of Derby, Vermont, eldest son of Benjamin, was in early life a school teacher, a civil engineer and a public-spirited, influential citizen of his town. He was a colonel of the state militia, took a leading part in public affairs, was prominent in politics, a representa-

tive in the general assembly, and at the time of his death, in 1854, at the age of forty-five, was sheriff-elect of Orleans county.

The children of Aaron and Nancy (Stewart) Hinman were Jane E., who married L. H. Bisbee, a prominent lawyer of Chicago for twenty-five years previous to his death in 1897; Harriet (Mrs. Grout); Mary (Mrs. Charles K. Bates), and Colonel Benjamin Hinman, who resides in Newport, Vermont.

HON. OTIS N. KELTON.

Among those who have gained distinctive preferment in the ranks of the legal profession of St. Albans, Vermont, is Otis N. Kelton, who was born in the town of Montgomery, Vermont, April 13, 1844, a grandson of Lovell Kelton, a prominent citizen for many years of Warwick; later he removed to Calais, Vermont, where he was successfully engaged as a carpenter and joiner, and in the latter named city the greater part of his life was spent. He had a family of eight children, as follows: Charles, Otis L., Mason G., Merrill M., Jonas, Chauncey, Mrs. Eliza Foster and Mrs. Laura Rich.

Otis L. Kelton, father of Otis N. Kelton, was born at Warwick, Massachusetts, December 16, 1805, and after completing his education in the district school he learned the trades of carpenter and joiner, being engaged in that line for a number of years; he then operated a grist mill at Lowell for a short period of time, after which he purchased a farm, consisting of five hundred acres, at Montgomery, Vermont. He then turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and in addition operated a mill at the same place until 1890, the year of his death. In politics he was a firm adherent of the Democratic party, and was elected to serve in the capacity of treasurer, auditor, lister and selectman; he was also a member of the Vermont militia. Mr. Kelton was three times married, his first wife having been Deborah Barrows, and their daughter Harriet married Charles C. Martin. By his second wife, Caira Kelton, they had one child, a daughter, Caira, who married Rufus Rawson. The children born of the third marriage are: Otis N.; Lovill G.; Guy, who married Julia Watkins and now resides at Rutland, Vermont; Orinda F., wife of William A. Goodspeed, a prominent farmer of Poultney, Vermont; Romelia, wife of the Rev. George A. Smith, a clergyman of the Baptist denomination of Montgomery, Vermont; Arabell L.; Eva; Ira D.; and Cortis A., who is engaged in farming at Summerville, Massachusetts, and was united in marriage to Miss Mary Burnham. Mr. Kelton died November 5, 1890, having survived his wife by a number of years; she died in October, 1875, at the age of fifty-eight years.

Otis N. Kelton's boyhood days were spent upon his father's farm, where he assisted with the work, and in attendance at the common school of the neighborhood; later he was a pupil in the Eastman's Business College, from which he was graduated in 1865. He then commenced the study of law with J. S. Tupper, of Montgomery, Vermont, and in the fall of 1877 was admitted to the bar. Mr. Kelton then located in Montgomery, where he enjoyed a large clientele until his appointment in 1898 to the office of judge of probate; he was engaged as state's attorney in the celebrated Keyser-Baily case, and after two trials he succeeded in securing the conviction of the defendants, who were sent to state prison for eight years. Politically Mr. Kelton is an earnest advocate of the principles of the Republican party; he was elected state senator in 1882 from Franklin county, represented his town in 1874-1876, was state's attorney in 1892-1893, elected judge of probate in September, 1898, re-elected in 1900 and 1902, served as town clerk for twenty years and treasurer of the town for thirty years. Before coming of age he identified himself with various political clubs and organized party work, often acting in the capacity of an officer. Mr. Kelton is actively associated with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Missisquoi Lodge, Lafayette Chapter at Enosburg, and Lafayette Commandery at St. Albans; he was a master of Oriental Lodge and is also connected with Mt. Sinai Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

On September 11, 1871, Mr. Kenton married Hattie Clapp, a daughter of Joshua Clapp, of Montgomery, Vermont. Their children are: Eva L., wife of John Keith, a resident of North Troy, and their children are Donald, Harry, Hallie and Mildred Keith; Hallie, who is engaged as



Edward C. Crosby



Yours Truly
Edward Crosby

register of probate in her father's office; Fanny C., wife of Robert C. Martin, engaged in the real estate and art business in Boston, Massachusetts, and they have a son, Robert, and a daughter, Marjorie; Frank C., who attended Brigham Academy, later entered the University of Vermont, and at the present time (1903) is a student in the mining and engineering department of Arizona College. Mr. and Mrs. Kelton are members of the Protestant Episcopal church of St. Albans, in which Mr. Kelton has served as a member of the vestry for several years.

ALMOND CLARK SHEPARD.

Almond Clark Shepard, a prominent and esteemed citizen of Berlin, Vermont, was born in the town of Barre, Vermont, September 8, 1848, a son of Simeon and Harriett Shepard. Simeon Shepard, father of Almond Clark Shepard, was born in Brookfield, Vermont, January 4, 1806, a son of Roswell Shepard. He attended the public schools of his native town, and when quite a young man he removed to the town of Barre, Vermont, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits; this undertaking proved so successful that he remained in that town for the balance of his life. In his politics he was a Republican, and took an active interest in all measures advocated by that party. He was united in marriage March 31, 1839, to Miss Harriett Martin, who was born in Williamstown, Vermont, February 21, 1814, a daughter of Gerdon and Sarah Martin, of Williamstown. Their two daughters were Roxana, born August 10, 1840, died September 10, 1860; Lydia M., born June 18, 1844, married Harrison Bancroft, of Barre, Vermont; Mr. Bancroft died January 10, 1897, and his wife still resides in Barre, Vermont. The father of these children died December 31, 1873, and his wife passed away February 2, 1890.

Almond Clark Shepard acquired his education in the district school and the Barre Academy. After completing his studies he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, and followed this vocation successfully for four years, when, on account of his father's failing health, he located on the old homestead and pursued the life of a farmer. He remained there until 1895, when he located in the town of Berlin, near the city line of Barre, on the road between that city and Montpelier, Vermont. Here he also followed the occupation of farming, and in addition became interested in the real estate business, in which he has been engaged successfully for the past fifteen years.

In his political affiliations Mr. Shepard is a firm advocate of the Republican party, and while a resident of the town of Barre acted in the capacity of school director for three years, and was also chairman of the school board at the time when improvements were made on the old buildings and new structures erected. After his removal to the town of Berlin he held the office of constable, to which he was re-elected for a second term, being well qualified to serve in that position. Mr. Shepard is a man who performs thoroughly every duty that he undertakes and is considered one of the representative men of the town.

On December 8, 1875, Mr. Shepard was united in marriage to Miss Celecta Smith, who was a daughter of Hiram F. and Susan Celecta (Edson) Smith. Their children are: Earl S., born June 10, 1880; Neal V., born October 16, 1883, died February 5, 1889; Lynn Harold, who died in the second year of his age; Lee Harlan, born October 17, 1888, and Ralph Wilton, born March 18, 1892.

EDWARD CHANDLER CROSBY.

Edward C. Crosby, of Brattleboro, Vermont, and well known as a master in railway construction, traces his descent from men who have contributed largely in their respective generations to the welfare of the community. His grandfather, Godfrey Crosby, who was of English ancestry, was born in Brattleboro, Vermont, in 1784, and received what was for those times, when educational facilities were limited, a remarkably good education. At the age of seventeen years he became the teacher of the West Park district school of Brattleboro, serving in that capacity for several successive terms, after which he spent a number of years as a clerk in the store of Deacon John Holbrook, afterward engaging in business in Dummerston with the assistance of Mr. Holbrook, who held him in high esteem. Persons now living have heard him say: "Godfrey Crosby was a man of superior talents, energetic and faithful in the discharge of trusts, with few equals

in penmanship and as an accountant." The business venture of Mr. Crosby in Dummerston proving unfortunate, he again resorted to school teaching, but on account of failing health was soon obliged to lay down this work. He married Sylvia McCune, and was the father of three children, —Enos, Fanny and Edward. Mr. Crosby died at the early age of thirty-three years, leaving his family with very limited means.

Edward Crosby, a son of Godfrey and Sylvia (McCune) Crosby, was born in Brattleboro, Vermont, in 1815, and the record of his life shows how well he improved the stern lessons of poverty and deprivation which he received in youth. Almost half a million of dollars yearly passed through his hands in the flour trade, requiring unremitting care, and he erected three large brick blocks in the heart of the village, the largest building, known as the Crosby Block, containing banks, stores, etc., while the others are devoted to mechanical purposes, all being supplied with steam power and the best of modern conveniences. In 1879 he finished and opened a large and beautiful hall, known as the Crosby Opera Hall. In 1870 and 1871 his neighbors manifested the great esteem in which they held him by electing him to represent his native town in the state legislature. His life's labors were ended in death in 1892.

Edward C. Crosby, a son of Edward Crosby, was born on the 7th of July, 1846, in Marlborough, Vermont, and when two years of age was taken by his parents to West Brattleboro, where he attended the public schools, subsequently entering the high school at Brattleboro, to which place his parents had removed, and in 1863 he graduated at the seminary at Springfield, Vermont. He then became a clerk in the general store of Cyrus W. Wyman, while later for two years he assisted his father in the grain business, in which he became interested at the age of twenty-two years, the firm being known as E. Crosby & Company. When the younger Mr. Crosby became connected with the firm his brother-in-law, Charles B. Rice, was a member of the company, the latter continuing his connection with the firm for several years, until 1871, during which time the Crosby Block was biult on the site of the old Brattleboro House. In 1871 Mr. Rice sold his interest in the business to Edward Crosby, and a few years later Leroy F. Adams became connected with the firm, which, however, is still known as E. Crosby & Company. The firm is one of the largest and best known in New England, having extensive connections and dealings throughout this section of the country, and among the investments of Messrs. Edward C. Crosby and Leroy F. Adams at Brattleboro was the purchase in 1888 of the Brooks House property, one of the most popular hotels in the state of Vermont. The building, which was erected in 1871-2 by George Brooks at a cost of almost one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, including furnishings, is, under the present management of Crosby & Adams, regarded as one of the very best in New England. In 1896 Mr. Crosby disposed of his interest in the grain business to Messrs. Leroy F. Adams and his brother, Charles R. Crosby, and has since had active and extended interests in the construction of street railways. Since 1896 he has been associated in these undertakings with M. A. Coolidge, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, Mr. Crosby being president of one of the companies operating the street railway at Springfield and a director in companies operating at Northampton, Deerfield and Amherst. In 1894 they built the Brattleboro street railway, and in 1897 the Springfield and Charleston railroad, the latter being eight miles in length. Hon. Adna Brown, of Springfield, Vermont, was associated with them in the last named enterprise, and at his death was succeeded by his son W. W. Brown. Messrs. Crosby and Coolidge also built the Northampton and Amherst Railroad and the Northampton and Hatfield Railroad, and they are also interested in the Greenfield and Deerfield Street Railroad and the Greenfield, Deerfield and Northampton Street Railroad, the latter being but recently completed, and during this time they have also had contracts for three other roads. The firm operates under the name of Crosby & Coolidge. Besides these extensive and varied interests Mr. Crosby is extensively interested in real estate, and all his undertakings of this kind have proved successful and profitable.

Over and above all these activities, which would be sufficient to consume the entire time and energy of an ordinary man, Mr. Crosby has not neglected his political duties. He affiliates with the Republican party, and during the years of 1884, 1885 and 1886 served as mayor of Brattleboro. In 1900, at the earnest solicitation of his

party, he consented to enter the list as a candidate for the state legislature, but withdrew when three contestants appeared in the field. Mr. Crosby further manifested his public spirit by serving at one time in the militia. He is a member of the Congregational church, and was for twelve years vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association at Brattleboro. Mr. Crosby married Emma F. Wyman, a daughter of Cyrus W. Wyman, an esteemed citizen of Brattleboro and of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Crosby are the parents of eight children: Henry, who married Miss Bessie Van Dorn, is engaged in the flour business; Frank is an architect by profession; Frederic, a physician, married Miss Cosgrove and died in 1900; Allyn, who married Miss Maud Coudry and has one child, Alene, is superintendent of the electric railroad of Springfield, Vermont; Edward, Jr., died at the age of three years; Helen is a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music at Boston: Edna is a student in the Capen Burnham School at Northampton; and Warren is attending school in Brattleboro.

AUSTIN STEPHEN FOSTER.

The Foster family of East Montpelier, Vermont, have for their ancestors some of the earliest settlers of New England. The progenitor of the American branch of the family, Thomas Foster (1), is supposd to have been born in England, whence he emigrated to this country and settled in Massachusetts. His death occurred in the town of Billerica, Massachusetts, April 20, 1682.

John Foster (2), son of Thomas Foster, was born in the town of Weymouth, Massachusetts, October 7, 1642. He received the limited education that was afforded by the common schools of that time, and later in life he removed to Marshfield, Massachusetts, where he became prominently identified with the business and political affairs of the town. His death occurred June 13, 1732.

Chillingsworth Foster (3), son of John Foster, was born in the town of Marshfield, Massachusetts, July 11, 1680. He received his education in the district schools of the town, and upon attaining young manhood he located in the town of Warwick, Massachusetts, where he died in the year 1764.

James Foster (4), son of Chillingsworth Foster, was born in the town of Warwick, Massachusetts, January 21, 1705-6. He attended the common schools of that town, later located in the town of Rochester, Massachusetts, and finally settled in Athol, Massachusetts, where his death occurred in the year 1788.

James Foster (5), son of James Foster, was born in the town of Rochester, Massachusetts, April 12, 1737. Here he received his education in the district school, and resided for the greater part of his life. He was an active member of the Universalist church of that town. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary Lewis, a native of Rochester, Massachusetts, and when they were both in old age they removed to the town of East Montpelier, Vermont, where two of their children were located. Mr. Smith died in November, 1829, at the extreme old age of ninety-two years.

Captain Stephen Foster (6), son of James and Mary Foster, was born in the town of Rochester, Massachusetts, July 31, 1772. He acquired his education in the common schools of his native town, and when quite a young man he went to East Montpelier, Vermont, where he located some land, and in 1801 returned to his native town. On January 3, 1802, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary King, daughter of Jonathan King. Immediately after their marriage they journeyed to their new home in East Montpelier, Vermont. The means of transportation in those days were not so complete as they are at the present time, so they made the journey riding the same horse. The land that Mr. Foster had selected was near the center of the town, and he began at once to clear up and cultivate the ground; he also built a sawmill there, which proved to be a great advantage to the early settlers of the place. He also built a commodious residence on his farm, being by trade a carpenter and millwright. Mr. Foster took an active interest in military affairs, was the lieutenant of a volunteer company that participated in the battle of Plattsburg, New York, in 1814, and subsequently he was appointed captain of the militia. He was also prominently identified with all meas-

ures that pertained to the welfare and advancement of the town; it was largely through his aid, both of influence and money, that the society of the Universalist church was formed in the town. He was a man of strong convictions, and was admired and respected by all who came in contact with him. His death occurred April 3, 1850, and his wife passed away May 18, 1857.

Henry Dearborn Foster (7), son of Stephen and Mary Foster, was born on the old homestead in the town of East Montpelier, Vermont, April 23, 1815. His education was received in the district school, and after completing his studies he carried on the work of the farm, and being a very prudent and industrious man, he met with a marked degree of success which enabled him to care for his parents in their declining years. Mr. Foster was a firm adherent of the principles of the Republican party, and was honored by his fellow townsmen by being elected to the offices of selectman and representative of the town in the state legislature. He was a member of the Universalist church. He was united in marriage October 20, 1836, to Miss Sarah G. Bassett, daughter of Joel Bassett. Their children were: Julia Ann, born January 15, 1838, and on December 31, 1863, she married William H. Gladding, of Barre, Vermont; Edwin Henry, born March 12, 1839, married, March 21, 1864, Miss Fanny M. Clark, and he died June 12, 1895; Mary King, born April 13, 1841, married, March 4, 1861, Austin Templeton, of East Montpelier, Vermont; Austin Stephen, born January 12, 1845; Frances Ruby, born in 1848, died in 1853; Emma Sarah, born March 9, 1852, married, March 17, 1875, William Cleveland, of Richmond, province of Quebec, and they are now residents of West Somerville, Massachusetts; and Charles Wallace, born August 15, 1860, married, August 14, 1881, Miss Flora Wheeler, daughter of Alonzo Wheeler, of Calais, Vermont, Mrs. Foster being now deceased. The father of these children died July 27, 1884, and his wife died February 1, 1888.

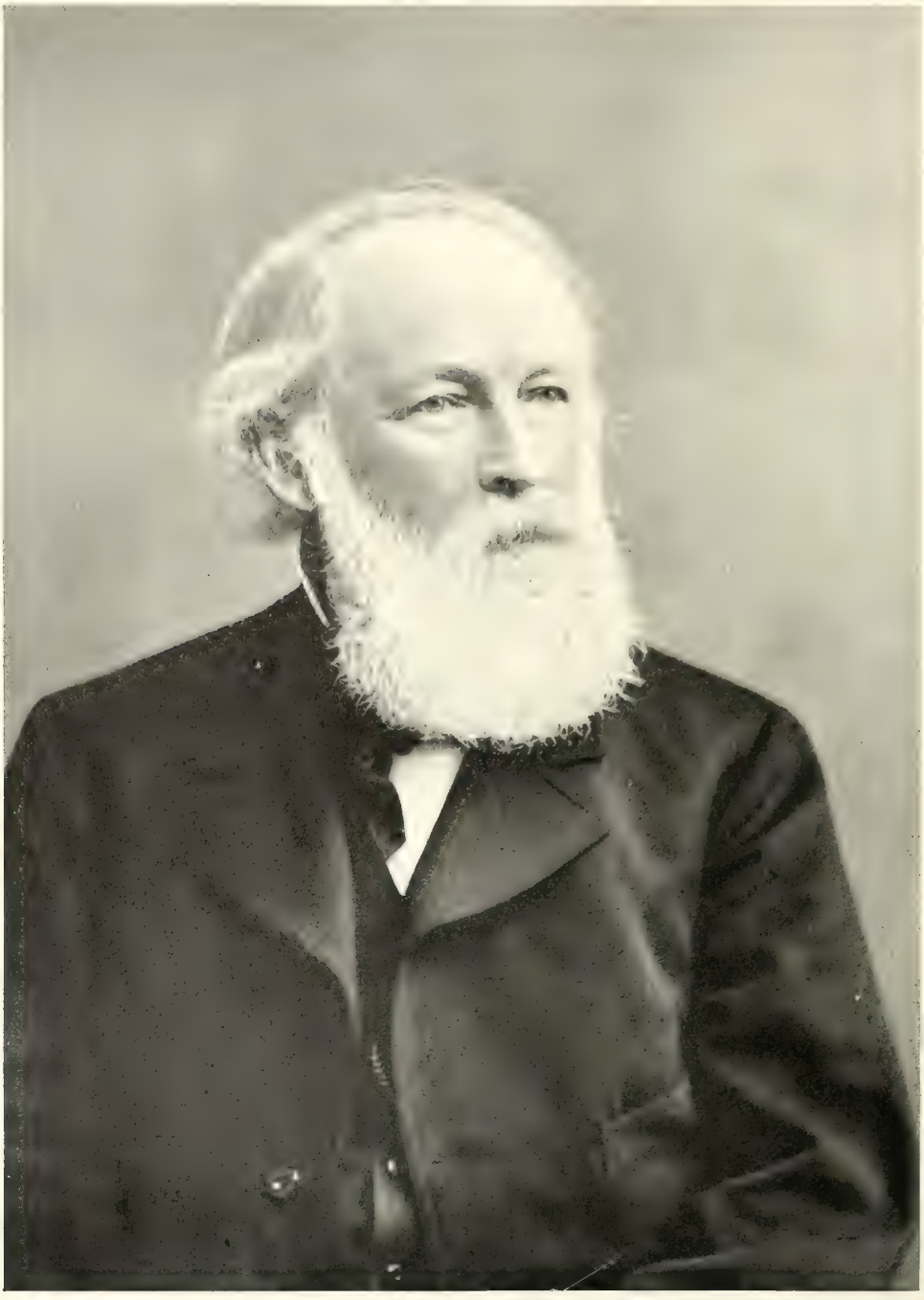
Austin Stephen Foster (8), son of Henry Dearborn and Sarah Foster, was also born on the old homestead in the town of East Montpelier, Vermont, January 12, 1845. His preliminary education was acquired in the district school, and later he was a student in the academies at Stowe and Morristown, Vermont. He resided with his parents, assisting with the work of the farm, until he attained his majority, when he purchased the farm on which he now resides, and his thorough knowledge of every little detail of the work, combined with industry and perseverance, has made his farm one of the most productive in that section of Vermont. He is a general farmer, and also devotes much time and attention to dairy products. Mr. Foster has always voted the Republican ticket, and was elected to fill the office of lister of the town. He is an active and earnest member of the Universalist church of East Montpelier, Vermont.

On October 30, 1867, Mr. Foster was united in marriage to Miss Sarah D. Holmes, daughter of William and Diana (Stevens) Holmes, of East Montpelier, Vermont. Six children have been born of this union, namely: Henry Holmes, born April 6, 1871; Harriett, born October 18, 1873, wife of Dr. K. L. Cleaves, of Montpelier, Vermont; Julia Ann, born November 27, 1876; Kate Holmes, born May 16, 1881; Frank S., born May 11, 1885; and William Austin, born March 14, 1886.

JAMES HOPKINS BUCK.

James Hopkins Buck, one of the representative citizens of Moretown, Vermont, was born in the town of Northfield, Washington county, Vermont, September 2, 1865. He is a descendant of a family who have followed the occupation of farming as far back as there is any record of the family in this country.

John Buck, grandfather of James Hopkins Buck, was born in Connecticut in 1782. When he was quite young his parents removed to the town of Berlin, Washington county, Vermont, where they purchased a farm on which they resided until 1826, when they located in Northfield, Vermont, on a farm, and after their decease their son John still resided there and employed his time in the cultivation of garden products. Mr. John Buck was united in marriage to Miss Chloe Allen, supposed to have been born in Gill, Massachusetts, in 1781. The following named children were born to them: Chloe, born in 1810; Eliza, born in 1812; Bradley, born in 1814; Amanda, born in 1819; and Harriet, born in 1823.



R. Tyler

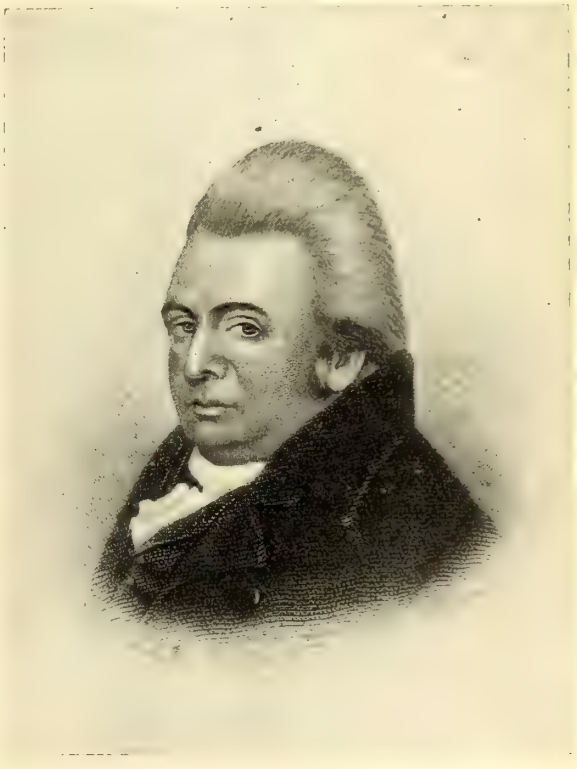
Bradley Buck, son of John and Chloe Buck, was born in the town of Berlin, Washington county, Vermont, June 17, 1814. He first attended the district schools of Berlin, and after the removal of his parents to Northfield continued to be a pupil in the public schools there. After attaining young manhood he chose the vocation of farming, and he successfully managed the farm which his father purchased in Northfield up to the time of his death, which occurred March 19, 1895. Politically Mr. Buck was an independent, but never sought or held public office. On March 5, 1856, Mr. Buck married Miss Polly Hopkins, who was born January 17, 1828, a daughter of James and Philura (Walcott) Hopkins. Their children were: Isadore Amelia, born June 10, 1857; Willis Herbert, born August 12, 1858; Carrie Eliza, born February 28, 1860; Arthur Eugene, born October 23, 1861; and James Hopkins, born September 2, 1865. Mr. Buck possessed many noble characteristics, and he was one of the most respected and esteemed citizens of the community.

James Hopkins Buck, son of Bradley and Polly Buck, acquired his education in the common schools of Northfield, and the Methodist Seminary at Montpelier, and after leaving school he busied himself with the work on the old homestead. In the spring of 1897 he sold his farm in Northfield and removed to Berlin, where he resided until April, 1903. He then purchased a farm in Moretown, where he removed with his family, and still carries on farming with excellent success. Politically Mr. Buck is a Democrat, and he takes a keen interest in all matters that pertain to the betterment of politics in his community. He is a man of fine appearance and pleasing personality, and is one of the most respected citizens of the town of Berlin, Vermont.

On January 31, 1892, Mr. Buck married Miss Clara A. Silsby, daughter of Richard and Wealthy Silsby. Mrs. Buck died in 1897, and Mr. Buck was then united in marriage, September 5, 1900, to Miss Mary Helen Moore, who was born July 23, 1862, daughter of James A. and Martha Melvina (Hadley) Moore, the latter named a descendant of Robert Cushman, who came with the Pilgrims on the Mayflower to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in the year 1620. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Buck, Arthur Donald Buck, on July 24, 1901.

HON. ROYALL TYLER.

Hon. Royall Tyler, of Brattleboro, a distinguished lawyer and jurist whose professional and official career extended over the long period of half a century, was descended from old and honorable New England ancestry and was the third in descent to bear the name given him. Royall Tyler (1), paternal grandfather of Royall Tyler (3), was a graduate of Harvard College, and a prominent merchant in Boston. During the stirring times immediately preceding the Revolu-



ROYALL TYLER (II).

tionary war he was a zealous patriot, and took a prominent part in affairs. He served on the most important committees representing the people, and was spokesman of that committee which demanded of Governor Hutchinson the removal of the troops from Boston. He died in 1771, aged forty-eight years, and was buried in King's Chapel, Boston.

Royall Tyler (2), son of Royall Tyler (1), was born in Boston in 1757, and was graduated from Harvard College at the age of nineteen years. He began the study of law, but desisted to join the expedition against the British at Newport, Rhode Island. In 1779 he was admitted to the bar, and began practice at Falmouth (now Portland), Maine, but returned to Boston two years later. In 1778 he went to Vermont under a commission from Governor Lincoln to negotiate for the arrest of the fugitives from Shay's rebellion. After his return to Boston he wrote "The Contrast," famous as the first American play ever placed upon the stage, which was produced in New York in 1786. In 1790 Mr. Tyler made a second visit to Vermont, and in 1791 he went there again and settled at Guilford, then the largest town in the state. During his ten years' stay he cared for a large practice and performed a great amount of literary work for the journals of the day and in the production of plays, and also wrote a novel, "The Algerine Captive." In 1801 he removed to Brattleboro, and was elected an associate supreme court judge. In 1807 he became chief justice and served for five years, then resuming his law practice. He died in 1826. His wife was a daughter of General Joseph P. Palmer, who was in the provincial congress in 1774-5, was a member of the committee of safety appointed by that body, and was also colonel of militia serving at Boston. It was said that his wife, as a child, sat in her mother's arms at the table of General Joseph Warren when he ate his last dinner and left the house to go to his glorious death on Bunker Hill. Chief Justice Royall Tyler (2) was the father of eleven children—Royall, who died in youth; John A., of Boston; Mary; Edward, who became a Congregational minister; Joseph, who entered the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal church; William; Amelia; George, who became a clergyman; Royall; Charles; and Thomas, who became an Episcopalian minister.

Royall Tyler (3), the ninth child in the family above named, was born at the family homestead at Brattleboro, April 19, 1812, and lived to survive all his brothers and sisters. His name was originally Charles, and this was changed to Royall after the death of a brother who bore it, in pursuance of an inherited family desire that it should be preserved through the oldest living representative. He began his education in the neighborhood schools, and when thirteen years of age took employment in the store of a brother in Boston. Shortly afterward he entered Phillips Exeter Academy, and later Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1834. He read law under the preceptorship of Charles C. Doring, an accomplished practitioner, and was admitted to the bar in 1837. Returning to Vermont, he was admitted to the bar of Windham county, and the next year became the law partner of Asa Keyes, under the firm name of Keyes & Tyler, at Brattleboro. He intermitted his practice for a year to care for business interests at Newfane, and his return home marked the beginning of his public career. In 1842 he was elected state's attorney and he proved so useful an officer that in 1844 he was appointed register of probate. In 1846 he was elected judge of probate for the district of Marlboro, the election being by the legislature, and from this time he was successively reelected during the remainder of his life, a full half century, the greater part of the time by popular vote in accordance with the provisions of the new constitution. This phenomenal term of service was almost coincident with his service as county clerk, to which office he was elected in 1851, and which he also held during the remainder of his life. When he was elected to the position last named he relinquished his law practice and gave his undivided attention to his official duties. In discharge of these he was precise and methodical, and he commanded the confidence of the people in an unusual degree. Never forgetting what the law required of him, he went beyond that requirement in his great goodness of heart and warm sympathy and gave to the distressed widow, the perplexed heir and the timid executor the benefit of his broad legal knowledge as to their rights and obligations, saving hundreds of families from annoying and expensive litigation. His personal traits were so benevolent that companionship with him was a benediction, and his counsel was as that of a father or elder brother. Known throughout the district as a man of deep knowledge and incorruptible integrity, he was frequently called upon to act as referee or commissioner in cases of great importance.

Judge Tyler grew old gracefully and beauti-

fully. He was one who might well say with the poet, "My mind to me a kingdom is." A lover of the best literature from his boyhood, he cultivated his taste to the last, keeping closely in touch with the thought of the day, yet turning delightedly, ever and again, to the classics of his youth. He was the personification of unaffected dignity, yet withal genial, loving and lovable. He was a sincere Christian, and was one of the founders of St. Michael's (Protestant Episcopal) Church, in which he was for many years a warden and vestryman.

Judge Tyler was married April 29, 1840, to Miss Laura B. Keyes, and at the same time Miss Ellen Keyes, a sister of the bride, was married to Frederick N. Palmer, who was afterward postmaster of Brattleboro, and the author of the famous Brattleboro postage stamp. The Keyes sisters were daughters of Hon. Asa Keyes, a leading lawyer who was for some years a partner of Judge Tyler. Mr. Keyes was at different times a register, judge of probate, and state senator, and he was one of the most prominent Free Masons in the state. Three children were born to Judge and Mrs. Tyler—Gertrude, Helen and Edith. Gertrude became the wife of Allan D. Brown, late Commander, U. S. N., but now retired, and her death occurred in 1877, leaving two children, Helen and Ethel, the last named of whom became the wife of the Rev. F. Sutherland, a clergyman in Waynesville, North Carolina. Helen, second daughter of Judge and Mrs. Tyler, died at the age of four years. Edith, their youngest child, became the wife of George W. Platt, a druggist of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and to them were born three children—Gertrude, who became the wife of H. L. Moore, of Newark, New Jersey; Royall Tyler Platt, who is in business with his father; and Laura Willard, who is at home.

Judge Tyler died calmly and peacefully on October 27, 1896. He suffered from no specific disease, and he had attended to the duties of his office to within four days of the time when he succumbed to the natural exactions of age, and he passed away, shortly after noon, seated in his chair, from which he gave a last signal of recognition to his devoted wife. His death produced a profound impression in the community, and his obsequies were attended by an immense concourse of deeply affected friends who held him in affection and reverence. Mrs. Keyes is yet living, as are her daughter, Mrs. Platt, with her three children, and the two children of her elder daughter, Mrs. Brown.

WILLIAM N. BRYANT, M. D.

Dr. William Nelson Bryant, the dean of the medical fraternity of Ludlow, Vermont, was born at Weston, Vermont, September 26, 1851, a son of the late Rev. W. A. Bryant, who officiated as a minister of the gospel in the Methodist denomination for many years, was an eloquent and forceful speaker, and well known throughout central and southern Vermont. He was a Republican in politics. The family is of English descent and originally settled in Connecticut. Dr. Bryant's maternal grandfather was Ebenezer Gale, son of Asa Gale.

William N. Bryant was one of the first students at the Vermont Methodist Seminary at Montpelier, and while pursuing the regular course in that institution he began reading medicine with the late Dr. D. G. Kemp, of Montpelier, Vermont. He then entered Harvard Medical School, and after remaining there for a short period of time completed his course in the medical department of the University of Vermont, from which institution he was graduated, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in the class of 1873. Immediately after his graduation he located in Northfield, Vermont, where he remained six years, removing in the fall of 1879, to Chester, where he successfully practiced his profession eight years, after which he settled in Ludlow, where he has secured a large and remunerative practice. Dr. Bryant is masterful in his diagnosis and treatment of disease, is a man of genial and sunny disposition, whose very presence has the power to dispel the gloom and sadness of a sick chamber. He is a member of the Vermont State Medical Society, the Connecticut River Valley Medical Association, and Rutland County Medical Society. He has recently been elected state delegate from the state organization to the American Medical Society. He is on the board of United States pension examiners, and was appointed by the governor as member of the state tuberculosis commission authorized by the legislature of 1902. His con-

tributions in the way of papers to medical magazines and societies have been numerous. Dr. Bryant is liberal in his social relations, being a member of the local Masonic bodies, and past master, also past grand of Altimont Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. For several years he has acted in the capacity of chairman of the board of school directors, and is trustee of the local academy. He is a Republican, and is connected with the Congregational church.

September 10, 1871, at Lemington, Vermont, Dr. Bryant married Angelia Holbrook, of Lemington, Vermont, and two children have been born to them: Eva May, wife of Eben J. Fullam, treasurer of the Fellows Gear Shaper Company, of Springfield, Vermont; William Leroy, a former student of electrical engineering at the University of Vermont, but now engaged as a draughtsman in the office of the well known firm of Jones & Lamson, of Springfield, Vermont. Mrs. Bryant is a daughter of Thomas Holbrook and Angeline French. The former was a farmer and prominent in town affairs. Among the relatives are ex-Governor Frederick Holbrook, Nelson Holbrook, the publisher, with Salem Town, of a series of school text-books bearing his name; also William French, who was killed at a massacre at Westminster, Vermont, in 1775, and to whose memory a monument is there erected.

THOMAS HENRY ARCHIBALD.

The Rev. Thomas Henry Archibald, of Middlebury, Vermont, was descended from a Scottish family which has been represented in this country for more than three-quarters of a century, the name having been distinguished, for two generations, as that of leaders in the Baptist churches of America.

Henry Archibald, the founder of the family in the United States, was born in Musselborough, Scotland, August 14, 1786, and was the son of John and Barbara Archibald. He came to this country in 1818, was ordained in 1823 to the ministry of the Baptist denomination, and served acceptably as the pastor of the various churches in Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont. He married Rebecca Marshall, who was descended from Kenelm Winslow (1), brother of Governor Edward Winslow, of Plymouth Colony, who came from England to America during the colonial period. He had a son, Job (2), whose daughter, Elizabeth (3), married John Marshall. Their son, Thomas Marshall (4), married Rebecca Ackley, and was the father of a daughter, Rebecca (5), mentioned above as the wife of Henry Archibald.

Thomas Henry Archibald, son of the Rev. Henry and Rebecca (Marshall) Archibald, was born October 2, 1821, in Killingworth (now Clinton), Connecticut, and in 1844 graduated at New Hampton Institute, in New Hampshire. Having chosen for his life work the calling of his father, he applied himself, on the completion of his literary education, to the study of theology, and on March 3, 1847, was ordained in Concord, New Hampshire, to the ministry of the Baptist church. His first field of labor lay in what was then the far west, the state of Iowa, where, in the towns of Dubuque and Davenport, he led for four years the arduous and devoted life of a home missionary. At the end of that time he removed to East Greenwich, Rhode Island, and soon after, in 1853, to Vermont, where he was settled in the course of years over various parishes in the counties of Addison, Bennington and Rutland. During the entire period of his ministry he labored zealously in the interests of the Baptist denomination, of education and of humanity. The work of education appealed to him in a special manner, and for sixteen years, from 1854 to 1870, he was a trustee of the New Hampton Institute, at that time located in Fairfax, Vermont. He was chairman of the committee appointed in 1868, by the Vermont Baptist State Convention to establish a Baptist academy. The founding of the Vermont Academy at Saxton's River was the result of the labors of this committee, and a lasting monument to the well directed ability of its chairman. He was one of the corporate trustees of this institution, retaining this position until 1887. For ten years he served as secretary of the board of managers of the Vermont Baptist State Convention. In 1875, in recognition of his distinguished labors in the cause of Christianity, Middlebury College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. When a young man Dr. Archibald entered the lecture field, meeting, at the outset of his career as a public speaker, with such success



F. C. ARCHIBALD.

that for many years he occupied the platform. He left in an almost complete manuscript a history of Vermont Baptists. As a writer he exerted no less influence than as a lecturer, and in the articles which he contributed to various periodicals wielded a forceful and persuasive pen. He was prominent in the proceedings of the Vermont Baptist Historical Society, being several years its president, and the various religious and literary organizations to which he belonged were indebted to him alike for his efficient labors and his wise counsels, the result of a singularly clear and sound judgment combined with remarkable powers as a thinker and reasoner. A man of strong convictions and great frankness, he naturally became a leader both in denominational matters and in educational and literary circles, commanding, in every sphere in which his influence was exerted, high respect for his elevation of character, and winning sincere affection for his kindness of heart and truly benevolent disposition.

Dr. Archibald married, March 3, 1847, the day of his ordination to the ministry, Susan Wadleigh Tuck, born August 8, 1823, in Dorchester, New Hampshire. Mrs. Archibald, who, in common with her husband, was a graduate of New Hampton Institute, possessed unusual intelligence and ability, combined with singular beauty of character. In all the varied and arduous labors of her husband she was his able and sympathetic coadjutor. Dr. and Mrs. Archibald were the parents of four sons and two daughters. One of each died in infancy. Samuel Henry, the eldest of the survivors, is pastor of the Baptist church at North Springfield, Vermont; Wilberforce Ewing is engaged in the insurance business at Ogden, Utah; Frank C. is a practicing lawyer in Manchester Center; Susan Elizabeth, for many years a teacher, resides in Middlebury, Vermont.

Mrs. Archibald belongs to an old colonial family, being a lineal descendant of Robert Tuck, who came from England to this country in 1636. John Tuck and other members of the family were prominent in the settlement of Hampton, New Hampshire. Robert Tuck (1) was the father of Edward (2), whose son, John (3), married Bertha Hobbs. Their son, Edward (4), married Sarah Dearborn, and they had a son, Samuel (5), who married Anna Moulton, and whose son, Edward (6), was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and married Mercy Smith, daughter of Israel Smith, who was also a Revolutionary soldier.

Samuel Tuck (7), son of Edward (6) and Mercy (Smith) Tuck, married Margaret Smith, and their daughter, Susan Wadleigh (8), as mentioned above, became the wife of the Rev. Thomas Henry Archibald, and the mother of his children. Mrs. Archibald died June 25, 1899, at Middlebury, Vermont, and her body was deposited in Greenwood cemetery, Bristol, Vermont. Mr. Archibald died April 26, 1900, while on a visit to his son in Rutland, and his remains were placed besides those of his wife in Bristol.

EDWARD DYER ELLIS, M. D.

Dr. Edward D. Ellis, of Poultney, Vermont, is a native of the state, born at Fairhaven, August 31, 1850, the son of Zenas Clark and Sarah Bowman (Dyer) Ellis. Zenas Clark Ellis was born in Fairhaven, Vermont, July 25, 1820, the son of Barnabas and Belinda (Kidder) Ellis, who removed from Weathersfield, Vermont, to Fairhaven, in 1813. Barnabas Ellis was a son of Barnabas Ellis, who removed from Hebron, Connecticut, to Claremont, New Hampshire, in 1767, and two years later married Elizabeth Spencer, this being the first wedding in the town. He was a lieutenant in the continental army, was an active participant in Ethan Allen's expedition against Ticonderoga and Crown Point in 1775, and served as a lieutenant under General Stark in the battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777. The wife of Barnabas Ellis was a daughter of Lieutenant Oliver Kidder, who served for three terms as a member of the state legislature.

Zenas C. Ellis resided for the greater part of his life on the old homestead, and attended the common schools of the neighborhood. He was one of the founders of the First National Bank of Fairhaven, a life-long director, and its president from 1878 up to the time of his decease. In 1847 he was elected one of the board of listers, a selectman in 1858, and later treasurer of the town, being repeatedly re-elected to all these positions. During the years 1876 and 1878, he served in the capacity of associate judge of the county court,

and during most of this period Hon. Hoyt H. Wheeler, since judge of the district court of the United States for the district of Vermont, presided at the Rutland county court. Mr. Ellis married Sarah B. Dyer, a daughter of Edward and Hannah (Hoxie) Dyer (see sketch of Horace H. Dyer elsewhere), of Rutland, Vermont, in September, 1847. Edward Dyer was a lineal descendant of William Dyer, the first clerk of Rhode Island, and Mary Dyer, his wife, who was hanged on the Boston Common, June 1, 1660, as a martyr to her religious belief, and also a descendant of Roger Williams, the first governor of Rhode Island, who was born in Wales in 1606, and died in 1683. Four sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, George W., a prominent lawyer of New York city; Dr. Edward D.; Horace B., proprietor of the Prospect House on Lake Bomoseen; and Zenas H. Ellis. The mother of these children died July 7, 1876, and Mr. Ellis married Mary A. Smith, December 8, 1880. His death occurred in the year 1883. Edward D. Ellis attended Castleton Seminary, was later a student at Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, New Hampshire, from which he was graduated in 1869, and then entered Middlebury College, from which he was graduated in 1874. He then matriculated in the medical department of Harvard University, and received his diploma as Doctor of Medicine in 1877. The following year he located in Poultney, Vermont, which has since been his field of labor. Splendidly equipped for his profession, his career has been one of great usefulness to his fellows and highly creditable to himself. He is a member of the Vermont Medical Society and the Rutland County Medical Society, and has served as president of the latter named organization; and is a member of the Harvard Alumni Association. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, and he has served as chairman of the Republican town committee. In his religious views he is an Episcopalian, and is vestryman and has been treasurer of St. John's church of Poultney, Vermont. His personal characteristics are such as mark the model citizen and exemplary Christian gentleman. Throughout his life he has given his efforts to every worthy cause, and he has been an active agent in promoting the development and well-being of his village and county. Religion and educational interests have ever commanded his liberal support, and his benevolences have extended to every worthy object.

At Hampton, New York, October 21, 1885, Dr. Ellis married Blanche Isabella Ray, eldest daughter of Rodney T. and Lydia (Stowe) Ray, the former named being a prominent and successful farmer of Hampton, New York. Six children have been born to them, three of whom are living at the present time (1903), namely: Rodney Ray, Zenas H. and Elizabeth Spencer Ellis.

REV. HENRY A. GOODHUE.

In connection with this honored name we have the genealogy of a family which has for a period of three centuries been closely connected with the social and civil life of New England, and one whose long record is unstained by an unworthy act by any of its individual members. This record as it comes to us is as follows:

Deacon William Goodhue, the first of the family of which authentic record is known, was born in England in 1612 or 1613. He emigrated to America in 1636, and settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, where he died in 1700, having been the father of two sons and one daughter. It is recorded of him that he was a deacon in the Congregational church, and that he held many civil offices of trust, was a representative in the colonial legislature, and that he was the husband of four different wives. Margery Watson was the mother of his children, and she was a native of Kent, England.

Deacon Joseph Goodhue was the eldest child of the above named pair, and was born in Ipswich in 1639. He married in that village, July 13, 1661, Sara Whipple, who died September 2, 1697. He also was a prominent man in his time, being a deacon in the church, and holding office of trust, and at the time of his death was the representative of his town in the colonial legislature. He was married three different times, and was the father of thirteen children, nine by his first, three by his second, and one by his last wife, whose name was Mercy Clarke.

Deacon Samuel Goodhue was the youngest child of the parents named above, and was born April 6, 1696. In 1717 he married Abigail Bartlett, and settled in Stratham, New Hampshire.

He later removed to Nottingham, where he died November 7, 1785. His life record discloses the fact that he was a deacon of the church, was twice married, and was the father of eight children, all by his first wife. He left an address to his descendants in which is printed the full genealogy of the family so far as we are able to give it.

The Rev. Josiah Goodhue, the sixth child of the above named parents, was born in Nottingham in 1728. He graduated from Harvard in the class of 1755, and for many years was a pastor of the church at Dunstable, Massachusetts, and Putney, Vermont. He married Elizabeth Fletcher, a native of Dunstable. He died November 14, 1797. It is said of him that he was "a man of large influence and much beloved." He was the father of six children.

Deacon Ebenezer Goodhue was the third child of the above named, his birth occurring in 1768 in Dunstable. He passed his life as a resident of Westminster, where he married Lydia Ranney. He, also, in his time was a prominent member of the Congregational church, and a deacon in that organization. He died in 1854, being the father of ten children.

Deacon Ira Goodhue, the sixth child of the above named, was born in Westminster, December 20, 1803. He was prominent in the affairs of the town for many years, in the settlement of estates, in holding most of the town offices, and as representative in the legislature for three terms. He also served as senator for Windham county two terms. He was county judge five years, liquor commissioner for a considerable time, and a member of the council of censors in 1861. He lived to the ripe old age of eighty-seven years, and died in 1890. His wife was Almira Sawyer, who bore him five children. Rev. Henry A. Goodhue was the eldest child, and is to be referred to at greater length below.

The Rev. Josiah Fletcher Goodhue, the eldest son of Deacon Ebenezer Goodhue, was born at Westminster, December 31, 1791. He was a graduate of Middleburg College and of Andover Seminary. His wife's name was Elizabeth Hooker, of Rutland. He was for many years pastor of the Congregational churches at Williston and Shoreham, and left an extended history of the latter town. He died at Whitewater, Wisconsin, May 3, 1863. His living descendants, two sons and a daughter, reside at present in the city of Whitewater, Wisconsin.

Homer Goodhue, fifth son of Deacon Ebenezer Goodhune, was born in Westminster, March 4, 1811. He studied in the academies in Deerfield, Massachusetts, and Bennington, Vermont, and graduated from the latter in 1828. For two years afterwards he taught school in winter and farmed in summer. In 1831 he became an attendant in the McLane Asylum for the Insane, at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and after three years was made superintendent, a position which he held for eighteen years and then resigned and returned to Westminster. In 1853-54 he traveled extensively in the United States and the British provinces, having the care of a private patient. After returning home he took an active part in public affairs, and was called in turn to nearly all the town offices. He served in the legislature in 1863 and 1865, and in the state senate in 1866-67, with great credit to himself as well as most usefully to his constituents. He was county commissioner from 1860 to 1875. In 1867 he was appointed by the legislature as a commissioner of the insane, and was reappointed in 1868. In 1882 he was chosen a member of the state board of supervisors of the insane, a position which he held until 1896, and for ten years was chairman of the board. He had a larger and more continued experience in the care of the insane and of institutions for their care than has any other man in Vermont, if not in New England. Of broadly philanthropic and deeply sympathetic disposition, he ever commanded the confidence and esteem of those having the insane in their families or about them, and he performed a truly beneficent work in caring for these unfortunates. He died in 1896. Mr. Goodhue was married March 8, 1855, to Delrya, a daughter of James and Patience (Hallett) Tuthill. They had no children. She died November 21, 1893.

The Rev. Henry A. Goodhue, whose name introduces the narrative, is a native of the West parish of Westminster, and, as before stated, is the son of Ira and Almira (Sawyer) Goodhue. He was born in 1833, was prepared for college chiefly at Orford Academy, and was graduated from Dartmouth with honor in 1857. For a period of two years thereafter he was principal of

the academy at Plympton, Massachusetts, and, taking up the study for the ministry, became a matriculate of Andover Seminary, from which institution he was graduated in 1862. His first charge was at West Barnstable, Massachusetts, where he remained until June of 1883. He was acting pastor at Croydon, New Hampshire, for a year, and at Townshend for three years. In 1887 he was installed associate pastor with Dr. Stevens, at Westminster, and continued in the service up to October 1, 1903. His present residence is Brattleboro. During much of the period of his ministry he has been closely connected with the educational interests of the communities in which he has resided, having been superintendent of the schools eleven years at Barnstable, two years at Townshend and three years at Westminster, resigning from the latter service. In the Congregational national council of 1877 held at Detroit, he represented the Congregational churches in Barnstable county, and in that of 1886 held at Chicago, and 1895 at Syracuse, he was a representative of the Windham county churches. He represented the town in the legislature of 1902, serving as chairman of the committee on education for most of the session. He has also a reputation as a facile writer, having published a number of sermons, a memorial volume for his predecessor, Dr. Alfred Stevens, school reports for some ten years, and is a voluminous and highly interesting correspondent for the local newspapers of Barnstable and Windham counties. He was married December 13, 1864, to Miss Mary I. Perkins, of Plympton, Massachusetts, who is a descendant in the eighth generation of Miles Standish and George Soule, both of whom came in the Mayflower. There were six children, three of them living. The eldest daughter is Mrs. W. H. Montgomery, at the present time residing in Providence, Rhode Island. The youngest son, Everett W., graduated in 1900 from Dartmouth College, was for two years the holder of the scholarship in sociology at that noted institution, and in 1902 and 1903 filled the professorship of history and science in Montpelier Seminary. It is with pleasure that the authors of this volume give room on its pages for the record of so honorable a family, and one which is to be so highly commended for the standing of its individual members.

MARTIN ADIN BROWN.

Martin Adin Brown, one of the most promising young men of Wilmington, Vermont, was born at Jacksonville, Vermont, February 3, 1874, and is descended from a prominent family well known in the Green Mountain state. His grandfather, after whom he was named, was a merchant, lumberman and hotel proprietor in the village of Jacksonville. He was not only prominent as a business man, but served the public in many positions of trust and responsibility in the town



MARTIN ADIN BROWN.

of Whitingham, Vermont. The parents of Martin A. Brown were Mervin M. and Almeda L. (Fowler) Brown. Mervin M. Brown served as a soldier during the war of the Rebellion, first enlisting in the Sixteenth Vermont Regiment, under the command of Colonel Veasey; his term of

enlistment expiring, he re-enlisted and served until the close of the war. He is still a resident of the town of Jacksonville, Vermont. Almeda L. Brown was the daughter of Horace L. Fowler, of Halifax, Vermont, he being a life-long and much respected resident of that town.

Martin A. Brown spent the early years of his life in the town of his birth, where he received his education in the public schools of the village. When he reached his fourteenth year, he started out in life to work his way toward that goal striven for by so many ambitious youths, and which leads them along the road toward success. His first engagement was as clerk in the employ of C. H. Shepardson, a merchant of Jacksonville. It did not take long for Mr. Shepardson to recognize the marked executive ability possessed by young Brown even at this early age, and the latter's keen sense of honor also soon won for him the favor of his employer, which was shown in his rapid advancement during the five years he remained with him. Part of this time was spent as traveling salesman, and the last six months in the store at Bellows Falls, Vermont. He left this employment when in his nineteenth year to become a partner with his brother-in-law in the mercantile trade, under the firm name of W. A. Brown & Company, which they established at Jacksonville, Vermont. This enterprise developed into a thriving business and they opened a branch store at West Halifax, handling large quantities of maple syrup, sugar and country produce as a side line. In this concern Martin A. Brown was the active manager. Recognizing a wider field for his progressive ideas Mr. Brown withdrew from this partnership after one and a half years of hard work to become bookkeeper and salesman for the North River Manufacturing Company, in which his partner, W. A. Brown, owned a controlling interest. At the age of twenty-one years Mr. Brown became the treasurer and general manager of this company, which was then under the control of the Newton Brothers, and in this capacity served four years. The business was extensive, embracing the manufacture and sale of butter tubs, boxes, doors, windows, and incidentally boiled cider and cider jelly. In January, 1899, Mr. Brown came to Wilmington as salesman and agent for the Deerfield River Company and the Wilmington Grain & Lumber Company, also as general passenger agent of the Hoosac Tunnel & Wilmington Railroad Company. Here he familiarized himself with the details of the different companies, finally becoming confidential clerk to the late John C. Newton, with whom he remained until the sudden death of the latter, September 30, 1899. He was then elected treasurer of the Deerfield River Company and of the Wilmington Grain & Lumber Company, while still retaining his position of general passenger agent of the railroad, and treasurer of the North River Manufacturing Company, at Jacksonville. Mr. Brown has full charge of the office at Wilmington as well as of the management of all outside business, including the sales of lumber, logging of several million feet of logs each winter, purchasing supplies, etc., and Mr. Brown states that the most difficult part of his work is getting the right man in the right place. The duties of his position are exceedingly complicated and arduous, and requires the exercise of unusual executive ability, but Mr. Brown brings to his work thorough training, quickness of perception, unusual industry and conscientious fidelity to every detail. At Mr. Newton's death it seemed a stupendous undertaking for one so young to take up the work where Mr. Newton left it, but Mr. Brown has proved his ability to fill, with credit to himself and profit to all concerned, the position which he has won by his untiring energy and honorable methods of dealing. In the fall of 1902, Messrs. Moses Newton and Martin A. Brown acquired the interests of the late John C. Newton in both the Deerfield River Company and the Hoosac Tunnel & Wilmington Railroad Company, making them sole owners of the former, and constituting them as controllers of the latter company, Mr. Brown becoming treasurer of the railroad company.

Mr. Brown was elected representative to the state legislature in 1898, although a member of the minority party in Whitingham, and was the youngest member of the house. He served on the corporation committee, acting as clerk of the body.

In 1895 Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Clara M. Holbrook, of Whitingham, and three children have been born to them: Ina M., Roy S. and Emma A. While residing in Jacksonville, Mr. and Mrs. Brown took an active

part in the work of the Universalist church, he as president of the Young People's Christian Union and she as superintendent of the Sunday-school. Clara M. Brown was born in Whitingham, Vermont, March 24, 1878, and was the daughter of Henry Holbrook and Emma (Faulkner) Holbrook, and granddaughter of Peter Holbrook and S. D. Faulkner, both of whom were among the first settlers of Whitingham.

THOMAS REEVES.

Thomas Reeves, ex-sheriff of Chittenden county, Vermont, was born in Bolton, Chittenden county, Vermont, April 7, 1850, son of Thomas and Ann Reeves. Thomas Reeves, his father, was born in the parish of Braed-Hinton, town of Wooten Bassett, county of Witts, England, December, 1814. On March 9, 1835, he enlisted in the Graveston Guards, and served in the army almost seven years. The remuneration a British soldier received in those days was only six cents a day, so after joining the army Mr. Reeves learned the trade of tailoring, and in this manner he was enabled to add materially to his income. He purchased his discharge from the army by the payment of eighteen pounds. He was allowed this privilege, owing to his excellent conduct while in the service, having never been under arrest. His discharge is dated at Montreal, November 30, 1841. Shortly after this, Mr. Reeves located in Vermont, where he was employed on the Central Vermont Railroad during its construction. He subsequently entered the employ of Rollin & Gleason. He resided in Bolton, Vermont, until 1852, when he removed to Duxbury, where he lived for the remainder of his life. While a resident of Montreal he was married to Miss Ann Welch, a native of Ireland; her parents having died when she was a child, she, in company with her twin sister, Grace, was taken to Montreal, where they were reared. Grace married Mr. Ross, a Scotchman. The following named children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Reeves: Sarah, wife of F. H. Dana, of Waitsfield, a veteran of the Civil war, and they had two sons and three daughters; Thomas; Harvey; Mary, who died when quite young; Annie, wife of George Bowlman, and they have one child, Ellen Maria; Edward and Ellen, twins, Edward dying when quite young, and Ellen being now the widow of John Nero, of Norwood, New York, and they had four children, Edward, drowned in July, 1900, Anna, John and Gertrude Nero.

Thomas Reeves, eldest son of Thomas and Ann Reeves, received a limited education, as he was compelled to assist in supporting the family when only twelve years of age. For eight years he was employed by M. C. Kennedy, of Waterbury, and in 1876 he removed to Jericho, and engaged in the butcher business, which he conducted both in Jericho and Underhill until 1890. From 1876 he was extensively engaged, in addition to his other interests, in dealing in horses and live stock up to 1890.

In 1880 Mr. Reeves was elected constable of Jericho, and held the office for two years. He was then appointed deputy sheriff, served under Sheriff Drew for one year, and under Sheriff Barton for eight years. In 1890 he was elected sheriff of the county, and so faithfully and conscientiously did he discharge his duties that he was re-elected each succeeding election up to 1902, serving as sheriff six terms of two years each. He has also served as lister of Underhill for three years. He occupied the office of sheriff or deputy for the unusual period of twenty-three years. July 5, 1898, the lawyers of the bar of Chittenden county presented to the sheriff a fine gold badge of appropriate design, handsomely engraved and with the names of the donors on the back. The badge is surmounted with an eagle, set with two rubies. Mr. Ballard made the presentation speech. During the years of his incumbency of the office Mr. Reeves probably did more official business than any other man who has held the position, and there is scarcely a better known man in the state, because of his fine record in hunting out criminals. He vacated the office by reason of a fusion ticket and largely by a misunderstanding of the voters.

On November 2, 1876, Mr. Reeves was united in marriage to Miss Bridget McGrath, born in Northfield, Vermont, a daughter of Thomas and Ellen McGrath, who removed to Duxbury, Vermont, when Mrs. Reeves was a little child. One son has been born to them: Joseph Edward, born August 10, 1878. When he attained the age of twenty-one years he was appointed deputy sheriff,

and he was one of his father's most trusted and efficient assistants.

Mr. Reeves' life shows how a man by industry, frugality and good management can rise from a very humble beginning to become a prominent, respected financial man. By his honorable and upright dealings he has won not only the respect of his business associates, but also of his contitutents.

ROSWELL H. PLACE.

Roswell H. Place, one of the prominent and successful business man of Essex Junction, Vermont, was born in Westford, this state, February 25, 1839, the son of Linus and Polly (Nichols) Place. Robert Place, grandfather of Roswell H. Place, engaged extensively in farming and mechanical pursuits in the town of Hinesburg, Vermont; he was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Lincoln, and the following named children were born to them: Robert, Roswell, Prudy, Senara, Lucy, Laura, Austin, Alvin and Linus Place.

Linus Place, father of Roswell H. Place, was born in Hinesburg, Vermont, January 23, 1802, was reared on his father's farm, and acquired a practical education in the public schools of the vicinity. He subsequently learned the trade of carpenter, and his business career was characterized by untiring diligence, progressive methods and honorable dealing, and brought to him very satisfactory financial returns. On September 7, 1828, Mr. Place married Miss Polly Nichols, who was born November 18, 1802, and their children were: Mary M., Senaca, Roswell, Sarah, and Lucy Place. After his marriage Mr. Place removed to Bridport, Addison county, and later to Westford, Chittenden county, Vermont, where he purchased a farm, on which they resided up to the time of his death, which occurred when he had attained the age of forty-four years; he was survived by his widow, who passed away in the eighty-seventh year of her age. They were both consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Roswell H. Place, third child in order of birth of Linus and Polly Place, attended the common schools of his native town, where he acquired an excellent literary education. He remained on his father's farm until he reached the age of eleven years, when he removed with his mother to Starksboro, Vermont, his father having previously died. His mother purchased a farm and he assisted her in the management of it until he became eighteen years old, when he located in Essex, bought a farm, which he disposed of six years later, and then purchased another farm in Hardwick, which he cultivated about one year. In 1866 he finally settled in Essex Junction, where he established a business in partnership with his brother and Henry Brush, under the firm name of Place Brothers & Company. They carried a complete line of stoves, ranges, tin and hardware utensils, and the dairy business being the principle one in that section of Vermont, they had a large demand for milk cans, pans and vats, which they manufactured and sold in enormous quantities, having wagons to deliver the goods throughout the country districts. Mr. Place remained in this line of business for twenty years, after which he disposed of his interest in the firm and devoted his entire time and attention to the real estate business, also acting for many years in the capacity of notary public. He has materially aided in the opening up and building of new streets, and in the general improvement of the village of Essex Junction. Mr. Place visited California, and devoted considerable time to viewing the wonderful and beautiful scenes of nature which have made the state one of the most conspicuous in the country.

On January 22, 1866, Mr. Place married Miss Frances A. Brush, daughter of Hiram and Fanny (Farfield) Brush, of St. Albans, Vermont. Mrs. Place, before her marriage, was engaged in the occupation of teaching school for many years. They have an adopted daughter, Addie, now the widow of Frederick L. Nichols. Mr. Place and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Essex Junction, and have contributed largely, both of their time and means, to the building up of the church and the societies connected with it.

GEORGE A. HALL.

George Arthur Hall, of Burlington, Vermont, traces his descent from an old and excellent family which has been for generations represented in New England. Parley A. Hall, his grandfather,

was born in 1770, in Berkshire, Vermont, where he spent his entire life. He married Miss Lusk, also a native of the Green Mountain state, where she was born in 1780. Mr. and Mrs. Hall had a large family of children, but the names of only four are recorded, namely: Bryant; Sarah Wing, of Enosburg Falls; Alvin; and Horton. Mr. Hall lived to be eighty-five years of age, and his wife survived to the age of ninety years.

Bryant Hall, a son of Parley A. Hall, was born in 1818, in Berkshire, Vermont, and there received his education. He was a lawyer of high repute, and practiced his profession in Sheldon and St. Albans. He was a Democrat in his political affiliations, and stood high in the esteem of his neighbors. He married Eunice I. Parsons, who was born in 1823, being a daughter of John Parsons, an early settler of Berkshire, Vermont, where he spent his life and died at the age of eighty years. In his family were four children, but only one of the number, Ellen, is now living, and she makes her home in California. To Mr. and Mrs. Hall were born two children, but only one of whom, George A., the subject of this review, is now living. Mrs. Hall passed away in death when she had reached the age of forty-two years.

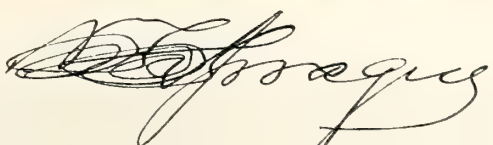
George Arthur Hall, a son of Bryant and Eunice I. (Parsons) Hall, was born on the 13th of July, 1844, in Sheldon, Vermont, receiving his education at that place and also in St. Albans, and after completing his studies learned the cabinet-maker's trade at the former place. This occupation he followed until an opportunity offered itself for him to engage in the furniture business in Chester, Vermont, whither he removed and there remained for the following eight years. In 1884 he removed to Burlington, this state, and established himself in the Wheeler block, where the Burlington Hotel now stands, but in a very short time his place of business was destroyed. Far from being crushed by this calamity, he reopened on the 1st of March, 1885, in the Rink building, where he remained for ten years, reaping the reward of his energy in increasing prosperity. At the end of that period he built the Hall block, where he remained for one year, and then retired from business. After enjoying for five years this well earned leisure, Mr. Hall again felt a desire for the activities of a business career, and therefore re-established himself in the same building, with an entirely new stock of everything requisite. Even more than the former degree of prosperity attended him, his business increasing to such proportions that he now has the largest furniture store in the state of Vermont, containing four floors fitted up with the very latest styles of furniture. He is also manager and treasurer of the Yale Wonder Clock Company. In his political affiliations Mr. Hall is a Democrat, and in his fraternal relations is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons of Burlington, Vermont, having served as master of the blue lodge at Chester for many years, and is a member of Cornwall Chapter and of the commandery. He and his family are members of the Unitarian church.

Mr. Hall was married in 1868 to Josephine J. Shedd, who was born in Reading, Vermont, in 1846, a daughter of Norman F. Shedd, a farmer of Reading, Vermont, and whose death occurred in Worcester, Massachusetts, his home. In his family were four children, but the daughter Josephine is the only one now living. Mrs. Shedd was called to her final rest at the age of sixty years. To Mr. and Mrs. Hall were born four children, two of whom died when young, and Frances H. is the wife of Dr. Samuel Sparhawk, manager and owner of the Sparhawk Sanitarium and a prominent physician of Burlington. They have two sons, Samuel, Jr., and George H. Gertrude the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hall, resides at home and is a very talented young lady, holding a high place in the social circles of the city.

NATHAN T. SPRAGUE.

The apprehension and subsequent development of the subject potential must ever figure as the delineation of the maximum of personal success and usefulness in any field of endeavor, and the failure to discover this potential—or line along which lie the greatest possibilities for development in any specific cause—can but militate against the untimate precedence and absolute accomplishments of the subject. To a greater extent than is usually conjectured does personal success abide in this element, and thus in the study of biography there is ever a valuable lesson to be





gained. To the subject of this review there has come the attainment of a distinguished position in connection with the great material industries and financial institutions of our nation, and his efforts have been so discerningly directed along well defined lines that he seems to have realized at any one point of progress the full measure of his possibilities for accomplishment at that point. A man of distinctive and forceful individuality, of broad mentality and most mature judgment, he has left and is leaving his impress upon the industrial world, while his study of economic questions and matters of public polity have been so close, practical and comprehensive that his judgment is relied upon and his utterances have weight in those circles where the material progress of the nation is centered.

Nathan Turner Sprague was born at Mount Holly, Vermont, June 22, 1828, and is a representative of one of the oldest American families, the ancestry being traced back to William Sprague, a son of Edward Sprague of Dorsetshire, England, who in company with two brothers left the mother country in 1629 and founded a home in the young colony of Salem, Massachusetts. One brother subsequently removed to Hingham, that state, and the other to Rhode Lsland. Among the representatives of the branch family in Rhode Island were Amsas and William Sprague, celebrated print-goods manufacturers. Two of the representatives of the name became governors of states.

In 1786 Nathan T. Sprague, one of the descendants of William Sprague, was born, and as a young man began life as a merchant in Mount Holly, and for the next quarter of a century was one of the most prominent representatives of the business enterprises of that town. He became a large property owner, and was also prominent in public affairs. He held a judicial position, and for nineteen years was a member of the Vermont legislature, representing Mount Holly for fourteen years and Brandon for five years. In 1833 he removed to the latter place and was afterwards elected president of the First National Bank. He married Miss Susan Button, and to them were born five children, three of whom died in infancy, the others being Eliza, the deceased wife of R. V. Marsh, a prominent attorney of Vermont, also now deceased; and N. T., of this review.

During his boyhood days Nathan Turner Sprague was placed in charge of his father's large estate, his father passing away in 1876, at the age of ninety years. Incidental to the care of the property was the loaning of money. At the age of eighteen he assumed the management of a large country store, which he conducted with marked success, and in 1851 he located in Wallingford, directing his attention to agriculture. Five years later he returned to Brandon, where he maintained his residence for some time. At one time he was in charge of twelve farms, successfully superintending their operation. For eight years he was president of the Brandon Farmers' and Mechanics' Club, and for six years was president of the Vermont Merino Sheep Breeders' Association of the United States. These indicate his prominence in agricultural circles. In 1864 he established the First National Bank of Brandon, in which his father was elected temporary president, and about 1867 Nathan Sprague succeeded to the presidency. In 1870 he established the Baxter National Bank of Rutland, Vermont. In 1867 he became president of the Howe Scale Works Company, of Brandon, and under his supervision the business increased four hundred per cent. He continued in charge until 1876, when he retired.

Mr. Sprague's connection with the business interests of Brooklyn began in 1879 by the purchase of real estate. In 1883 he established the Sprague National Bank, of which he was elected president. This was the only national banking institution in existence having a living namesake. At the end of six months this bank declared a three per cent. dividend, and since then has paid six per cent. annually in dividends. The bank now has a surplus of two hundred and forty-six thousand dollars, and is justly regarded as one of the most reliable financial institutions in this entire country.

On the 14th of November, 1849, Mr. Sprague was united in marriage to Miss Minerva Hull, of Wallingford, Vermont, who died in 1856. In October, 1858, he was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Melinda J. Evans, of Springfield, Ohio. On the 28th of June, 1885, his second wife died, and on the 14th of October, 1886, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Harris, of Brooklyn. By his first marriage he has one liv-

ing child, a daughter, Flora, wife of Charles E. Clark, the manager and treasurer of the Buffalo Land & Trust Company.

At the time of the Civil war Mr. Sprague was a loyal advocate of the Union, raised a company of Vermont troops and went to the front, making a good military record in Missouri. He won the first prize for old relics at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. Among his many interesting possessions of this character is a bootjack that was made by John Brown, the noted abolitionist, and was given to Mr. Sprague by Mr. Brown's daughter; a marine glass used by Sir John Franklin in all his voyages around the world; and several sets of Grant's memoirs presented to him by Mrs. Julia Grant and by Colonel Fred Grant. He served for several terms as a member of the Vermont legislature, representing the district of Brandon, and in 1872 he was elected a senator from Rutland county and would have been nominated for governor on the Republican ticket had he not repeatedly declined to become a candidate. In 1876, when the Green Mountain state failed to make an appropriation for the Vermont state building at Philadelphia, he erected it, and when paid by the state he used the money to found a free library at Brandon, now known as the Sprague Centennial Library. He has done much for Brooklyn and has the credit of making Brooklyn a central reserve city, which has added greatly to its financial strength. In 1885 he organized the City Savings Bank. He has devoted much time and money to the various charities and educational institutions in Brooklyn. He is a trustee of the Brooklyn Institute, the Brooklyn City Dispensary, the Long Island Free Library, the Hanson Place Baptist church, and is president of the Eastern Greenwich Water Supply Company of Rhode Island, and a member of the New York chamber of commerce and of the Grant Memorial Association. He is also president of the Bay Shore, Islip and Patchogue Water Company, and also president of the Elks State Bank, of Clyde, Kansas. In addition he has had large stock-raising interests for forty years, and has five farms and a beautiful country home in Vermont. He possesses ability of a superior order, and as a financier enjoys an enviable reputation. Although he has been engaged in business for over fifty years he can truthfully say that in all that time no man or woman who invested capital in his many ventures ever lost a dollar so invested.

The career of Nathan T. Sprague has ever been such as to warrant the trust and confidence of the business world, for he has conducted all transactions on the strictest principles of honor and integrity. His devotion to the public good is unquestioned and arises from a sincere interest in the welfare of his fellow men. What the world needs is such men—men capable of managing extensive, gigantic mercantile concerns and conducting business on terms that are fair alike to employer and employe, men of genuine worth, of unquestioned integrity and honor—and then the questions of oppression by capitalists and resistance and violence by laborers will be forever at rest.

HORACE WARD BAILEY.

Horace Ward Bailey, a prominent citizen of Newbury, Vermont, and one who has frequently been called upon to fill positions of honor and trust, is a representative of a family which was founded in America by Richard Bailey, who came from England to Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1635, and is generally spoken of in genealogical registers as "Richard of Rowley." Alfred Poor, in his "Researches in the Merrimack Valley," published prior to 1850, traced over fifteen thousand descendants of Richard of Rowley. Mr. Bailey's first Vermont ancestor was Webster Bailey, in the fifth generation from Richard, who came from West Newbury, Massachusetts, to Newbury, Vermont, in 1788, and established the Vermont ancestral home of this very numerous family. At this old homestead, Parker W., the grandfather of Mr. Bailey, was born in 1792, and William U., his father, in 1820. Although Mr. Bailey's great-grandfather established the first tannery and wholesale boot and shoe shop in the Connecticut valley north of the Massachusetts line, and carried on a successful business for twenty-five years, the family, both paternal and maternal, have been farmers for many generations.

Horace Ward Bailey, son of William U. and Abigail (Eaton) Bailey, was born January 16, 1852, in Newbury, Vermont. His mother came of Scotch parentage, and was the daughter of the

late Jesse Eaton, of Wentworth, New Hampshire. Mr. Bailey was educated in the common schools of his native town, and at Newbury Seminary, for a time teaching the village school during the winter. Upon attaining his majority he entered the employ of John Lindsey at the Fabyan House in the White Mountains, at Old Orchard Beach, and in Eastman, Georgia. With Mr. Lindsey he remained for several years, and finally became executor of the Lindsey estates, which comprised the Lancaster House property at Lancaster, New Hampshire, which trust was retained by Mr. Bailey until about three years ago, when it was deeded to the late A. L. Fabyan. In 1882 he opened a store in Newbury village, where he built up a large and profitable business, and also erected a substantial property. In 1892 he retired from business, and has since been chiefly engaged in the settlement of estates in northern Vermont and New Hampshire. In 1886 he was elected town clerk, an office which he held for ten, and that of lister for four years. He was chairman of the school directors the first year under the town system law, and superintendent of schools almost continuously for eighteen years. He was for several years a trustee of the Bradford Savings Bank, and has long been a trustee of the Citizens' Savings Bank & Trust Company of St. Johnsbury.

In politics Mr. Bailey is a stanch Republican, and in 1894 was a senator from Orange county, and a member of the education, railroad, state's prison, and house of correction committees, and chairman of the joint special committee to inquire into the extraordinary increase of commitments to the house of correction. In 1894 Mr. Bailey was appointed a member of the fish and game commission. To this office he brought his sound business methods and practical common sense, expending the appropriations so that the state has "for value received" a well equipped plant at Roxbury. In the compiling of tables showing the output from the state hatchery, together with expenditures, he leaves a record for the mastery of figures and their comprehensive arrangement. During the six years that Mr. Bailey held the office of fish and game commissioner, although unflinching in the execution of the laws, he made an exceedingly popular official, and gained a large and friendly acquaintance throughout the state. During this period he was selected by the legislature to expend the appropriation made to build a dam at the outlet of Lake Morey, which is said by good judges to be one of the most substantial pieces of work of its kind in the state. He was a candidate, before the last Republican state convention, for auditor of accounts, and had strong support for the nomination among the delegates. He subsequently received the unanimous caucus nomination by the Republicans of Newbury for town representative, and was elected by a majority much in excess of the regular party vote at the September election. Before the opening of the session of the general assembly he was strongly urged by his many friends in all parts of the state to become a candidate for speaker of the house, but he declined to enter the field, and gave his support to the Hon. John Merrifield, who was elected. Mr. Bailey was one of the influential and most useful members of the house, serving as chairman of the committee on railroads, and also of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and was the Orange county member of the joint committee on temperance. Early in December, 1902, he was appointed by Governor McCullough a member of the state board of railroad commissioners.

Mr. Bailey is a member of the Vermont Historical Society, and has a valuable collection of Vermont bibliography, and an extensive miscellaneous library, expressive of his strongly marked literary tastes. He is deeply attached to his native town, and has recently completed the erection of a memorial window to perpetuate old Newbury Seminary. He has also published a history of that institution, and of the Methodist church in Newbury. In religious matters he is a liberal, benevolent in his disposition, and ever ready to lend his support to all good works and charitable enterprises in his neighborhood. He is widely and deservedly popular in his native state, and it is safe to say, that but few, if any men, outside of the legal fraternity, have lived in Orange county, who have settled as many or had charge of more important trusts.

LAVANT MURRAY READ.

Lavant Murray Read, deceased, for many years an eminent and gifted lawyer and judge of Bellows Falls, Vermont, was born in Wards-

boro, Vermont, December 26, 1842, a son of Charles and Olive C. (Willard) Read, and died on June 17, 1902, in Bellows Falls. He acquired his early education in the common schools of his native town, and this was supplemented later by a course of study in the Leland and Gray Seminary, Townshend, Vermont. Deciding to become a member of the legal fraternity, he at once entered the law office of Hon. H. H. Wheeler, then of Jamaica, with whom he pursued a course of reading to qualify him for that position, and was admitted to the bar in 1869 at the April term of the Windham county court. He commenced the practice of his profession at Jamaica in partnership with his old preceptor, the Hon. H. H. Wheeler, and this connection continued until 1872, when Mr. Read removed to Bellows Falls, Vermont, and resumed his law practice there, and his advancement was due entirely to his own resources and ability. In 1886 he was elected judge of probate for Westminster district, a position he filled with credit and distinction for many years. He also served in the capacity of state's attorney of Windham county in 1880 and 1882. Judge Read enlisted in Company H, Second Vermont Volunteers, in 1863 and participated in the battles of Rappahannock Station, Mine Run and the terrible struggle of the Wilderness, in which contest he was wounded severely; he was honorably discharged from the service August 20, 1865.

In his political affiliations, Judge Read was a staunch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and, while closely identified with the interests of his party, was too busily engaged with the practice of his profession to enable him to accept many political honors, at the hands of his fellow townsmen. He accepted the position of representative to the legislature from the town of Rockingham in September, 1892, and was re-elected in 1894. He served upon the judiciary, chairman of railroads and revision of bills, the committee appointed by the supreme court upon admissions to the bar, and was in 1892, elected president of the Vermont Bar Association. Judge Read was a prominent member and served as first commander of of E. H. Stoughton Post No. 34, G. A. R., and was twice re-elected to fill the same position. He was a member of the Mount Lebanon Lodge, F. & A. M., of Jamaica, of which he was master for four successive terms. He was elected to the chair of grand master and also acted in the capacities of grand secretary and grand dictator of grand lodge; the eminent position of grand master he held from 1878 to 1881. He was also the first dictator of the subordinate lodge of Knights of Honor.

On December 13, 1876, Judge Read was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Perkins, daughter of Jared D. and Sarah A. Perkins, of Bellows Falls, Vermont. One child was born of this union, Mary Alice Read, a graduate of Smith College.

ALBIN SULLIVAN BURBANK.

Albin Sullivan Burbank, a prominent citizen and leading man of affairs of Proctorsville, Vermont, belongs to a family of English origin, which was founded in America nearly three hundred years ago by Joseph Burbank, who came from London, England, with his wife Abigail, and settled in Boston, and in 1639, one of his sons John, settled in Rowley, Massachusetts.

John Burbank, son of John, married, October 15, 1663, Susannah Merrill, and removed in 1680, to Suffield, Connecticut. He was three times married, but had no children by the second and third unions. His children by his first wife were: Susannah, Timothy, John and Eleanor. Of these, his son John married Mary George, December 21, 1699, and died March 25, 1739. Samuel, their son, born in Massachusetts in 1706, had a son Samuel, born at Sudbury, Massachusetts, in 1734. He lived at Woburn and Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and was a captain in the colonial service and in the war of the Revolution, holding the rank of lieutenant at the battle of Bunker Hill, on which occasion he had command of his company, the captain having become exhausted. Later he took the company back to New York, and subsequently served as one of Captain Stark's minutemen. Previous to the breaking out of the war he had been a lieutenant of militia in Sudbury, and the story is told of him that, when informed of the fighting at Lexington, he was in the act of carrying a bag of meal up the stairs; that he dropped it on the spot, seized his flintlock, and, without bidding good-

bye to his family, hurried to the scene of action and was not heard of for several weeks. He held various town offices. He married Eunice Kendall, born in 1750, in Sherborne, Massachusetts. They had the following children: 1. Lydia. 2. Sullivan, born in 1776, was commissioned lieutenant of infantry, and ordered to Plattsburg, in 1812; participated in the battle of Sackett's Harbor, November 13, 1813, and in those of Chippewa and Niagara, where he was wounded in storming a battery; was brevetted major, later captain of the Fifth Infantry, and was stationed at St. Gratiot, then at Detroit, Michigan, later at Fort Snelling, and finally commanded at Fort Gibson, Arkansas; subsequently served as sergeant of a recruiting station in New York, and was discharged in 1839; he married Betsey Brown, and their children were Lorenzo, Daniel, Sidney and Ophelia and Pauline, the last two being twins; Sullivan Burbank died in 1862. 3. Benjamin was a school teacher. 4. Samuel was a hotelkeeper at Proctorsville. 5. Daniel was killed in a military muster, in 1809, in Westminster. 6. Timothy lived at Woburn, Massachusetts. 7. Simeon. 8. James Crawford lived at St. Paul, Minnesota, where he was a pioneer, and a prominent citizen. 9. Abel is mentioned at length hereinafter. Samuel Burbank, the father of this family, died February 26, 1808, and his widow, who drew a pension after his death, passed away in 1845, in Proctorsville, Vermont.

Abel Burbank, son of Samuel and Eunice (Kendall) Burbank, was born at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, where he resided the early part of his life, later removing to Cavendish, Vermont, with his family. He was one of the first settlers, and the owner of a large farm, also carrying on an extensive business in harness-making, and later engaging in mercantile pursuits. He held various local offices of political character, belonged to a rifle company of the Vermont militia, also to the hose company of the Cavendish fire department, and was a zealous member of the Methodist church, serving as chairman of the board of trustees and as steward. He married Almira, daughter of Zaccheus and Experience (Proctor) Blood. The former was a farmer and harness-maker of Cavendish, and the latter a daughter of Captain Leonard Proctor, of Proctorsville, who served in the colonial army and in the war of the Revolution, and was the grandfather of United States Senator Proctor. Mr. and Mrs. Burbank were the parents of the following children: 1. Augusta married Edward A. Rice, a Methodist minister, who died at Wellsville, New York, in 1902, at the age of ninety years; their children were Edward B. and Clara. 2. Valeria married Charles J. Fenton, a farmer of Pittsford, Vermont, who held various town offices, among them, those of town clerk and town treasurer. 3. Albin Sullivan is mentioned at length hereinafter. 4. Henry J. married Adelaide Granger, of Boston, where they reside, and where he is in business as a brewer; they have two children, Dorothy and Edith. 5. Samuel K. married Jane Tottingham, of Pittsford, where he is a merchant, and has held several town offices, also serving as representative. 6. Clara F. is unmarried. Mrs. Burbank, the mother of these children, died in 1866, aged fifty-six, and her husband passed away in 1877, at the age of eighty.

Albin Sullivan Burbank, third child and eldest son of Abel and Almira (Blood) Burbank, was born April 4, 1838, in Proctorsville, in the town of Cavendish, Windsor county, Vermont, and received his early education in the common schools, and at Springfield Wesleyan Seminary, Springfield, Vermont. He entered upon his business career as a clerk in his father's store in Proctorsville, and was afterward employed in the hardware store of W. H. Floyd, in Medford, Massachusetts. From 1856 to 1863 he was bookkeeper in the woolen mill in Proctorsville, Vermont, and in the latter year became superintendent of the establishment, which position he held with ability and success for a number of years. In 1877, in connection with William E. Hayward and L. H. Taft, of Uxbridge, Massachusetts, he purchased the mills, which were thenceforth operated by the firm of Hayward, Taft & Company, under the management of Mr. Burbank. In 1890 Herbert T. Murdock purchased Mr. Hayward's interest, and the firm became Taft, Burbank & Murdock, the mills being still operated under the superintendence of Mr. Burbank. In 1890 the firm erected a brick addition to the large main building, one hundred and six by forty-two feet, four stories in height, and increased the machinery to twelve sets of cards

and sixty broad looms, employing two hundred hands, and turning out an annual product of four hundred and fifty thousand yards of cassimeres. Power is furnished by a pair of horizontal water-wheels, and two steam engines of two hundred and twenty-five and forty horsepower. In 1874-75 Mr. Burbank represented the town of Cavendish in the general assembly, being again elected in 1890-1. In 1894-5 he was state senator from Windsor county. He is president and a director in the Black River National Bank of Proctorsville.

Mr. Burbank is past master of Lafayette Lodge No. 53, F. & A. M., Proctorsville, having taken the thirty-second degree in Masonry. He is a member of Skitchewaug Chapter No. 25, R. A. M., Ludlow; of Vermont Commandery No. 4, K. T., Windsor; of Vermont Consistory, A. A. S. R., Burlington; of Mount Sinai Temple, A. A. O. N. Mystic Shrine, Montpelier; and of Keystone Chapter No. 5, O. E. S., Ludlow. He belongs to the Masonic Veterans' Association, and to the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. In politics he has always been an ardent Republican. Mr. Burbank married, May 4, 1866, at Prostorsville, Vermont, Martha J. Howe, a resident of Tunbridge, Vermont. They have one daughter, Almira B., born July 16, 1867, and married in October, 1902, Henry L. Drugg, of Peterboro, New York.

FREDERICK HOLBROOK.

Frederick Holbrook, an accomplished civil engineer, who is now engaged with the great subway construction work in New York city, and whose residence is at Milton, Massachusetts, is a representative of prominent New England families which were from an early colonial period conspicuous in public affairs, and various of whose members have been called to high positions of honor and trust.

Mr. Holbrook was born July 21, 1861, in Boston, Massachusetts. His parents were Franklin F. and Anna E. (Nourse) Holbrook, to whom were born three children, Frederick, the subject of this memoir, Emeline M. and Percy Holbrook. The father was a son of Hon. Frederick Holbrook, the Civil war governor of Vermont, whose personal history and public career are written of on other pages of this work. Franklin F. Holbrook was born March 1, 1837, in Brattleboro, Vermont, where he received his education and entered upon a mercantile career. He was a man of fine business capabilities, and, besides, an ardent patriot who at the beginning of the Civil war unhesitatingly offered himself in such place as he would be most serviceable in aiding in the support of the national government. In the first year of the struggle (1861) he was appointed military agent of Vermont, a position in which he was charged with the duty of representing the state in all its relations with the federal war department, as well as with caring for the interests of the Vermont troops, more especially those who were incapacitated for field service by reason of wounds or disease. He acted in this capacity during the entire duration of the war, incessantly employed, and serving with great capability and strict fidelity to the delicate and important trusts committed to him. After the restoration of peace he became head of the firm of F. F. Holbrook & Company, which, as manufacturers of agricultural implements in Boston, carried on an extensive business. He was actively connected with this business for about twenty years, when he retired.

Frederick Holbrook, eldest child of Franklin F. and Anna E. (Nourse) Holbrook, passed his youth in Brattleboro, Vermont, under the immediate care of his illustrious grandsire, ex-Governor Frederick Holbrook, for whom he was named. He began his education in the public schools, and pursued advanced studies under a private tutor, Professor B. F. Bingham, who said of him that he was the most apt mathematician whom he ever taught, and credited him with ability for the ready and comprehensive grasp of whatever problem, no matter how intricate, could be submitted to him. Later he took up the study of law in the office of his uncle, William C. Holbrook, who is now (1903) judge of special quarter sessions of New York. With his great taste and talent for mathematics, and a predisposition to the science of civil engineering, he was disinclined to the law, and he became connected with an engineering corps on the Pacific coast, and this was his initial step to the profession in which he has ever since been so usefully and prominently engaged. After eight

years passed in this employment, he returned to the east and took the position of assistant engineer with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. After four years he relinquished his position to become head of the contract construction firm of Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins, of Boston, and gave his personal attention to various of the largest construction enterprises on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, including the crossing work at Brocton and Dedham, Massachusetts, the extensive line from Groton to Alyn's Point, the drawbridge at Boston, the bridges at Cambridge and Fitchburg, and the stone bridge across the Connecticut river at Bellows Falls, on the Fitchburg Railroad. The firm with which Mr. Holbrook was associated also constructed the immense wet dock at the Boston navy yard.

In 1900 Mr. Holbrook also became head of the Holbrook, Cabot & Daly Construction Company of New York, which in that year entered upon the great subway construction work, New York city. Since that time he has given his personal attention to the work on section No. 3, covering a distance of one and one-half miles, extending from Great Jones street to Thirty-fourth street, and requiring the labor of one thousand eight hundred men. The work is attended with almost insuperable difficulties, requiring incessant watchfulness and resourcefulness, not only in forwarding the work (which is to be completed in September of the present year, 1903), but in protecting the buildings on either side of the great thoroughfare. At whatever stage, or in whatever unexpected contingency, Mr. Holbrook has proven himself complete master of the situation, and the undertaking which now engages his attention is evidently destined to be of record as among the monumental engineering enterprises of the day.

The large affairs in which Mr. Holbrook has been continuously engaged, and the amount of time and attention required for their diligent prosecution, have rendered it impossible for him to participate to any considerable degree in fraternal and social organization matters. He is, however, a member of the New York Athletic Club, the Engineers' Club and the Hardware Club. Mr. Holbrook married Grace, daughter of Norman Franklin Cabot, who was for many years a banker in Brattleboro, Vermont, and of whom a memoir appears elsewhere in this work. Of this union have been born three children: Lucy Brooks, Frederick Cabot and Grace Ware.

FRANK W. AGAN.

Frank W. Agan, an enterprising mill-owner and prominent citizen of Ludlow, Vermont, belongs to a family which has been for three generations resident in the town, actively participating in its commercial affairs and political movements. John Agan, father of Frank W. Agan, was a son of John Agan, and was a merchant at Ludlow, where he was extensively engaged in dealing in all kinds of produce, and was also a speculator. He was at one time in the iron business, operating under the trading name of the Tyson Iron Company, and was a practical ironworker himself. He enlisted in the Union army during the Civil war, but his family interfered and prevented his going to the front. He was an enthusiastic Democrat, affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and was a member of the Universalist church. He married Amanda Hendry, and was the father of two children: Frank W., mentioned at length hereinafter; and William H., who is engaged in the drug business at Ludlow. Mr. Agan died at the age of thirty-three, and his wife survives to the present day.

Frank W. Agan, son of John and Amanda (Hendry) Agan, was born in 1868, in Plymouth, Vermont. His education was obtained at the Black River Academy, and at the age of sixteen he entered the Ludlow woolen mills for the purpose of learning the business in every detail. Here he remained for six or seven years, during which time he worked in all the departments of the mill. Later he went to Gilsum, New Hampshire, where he worked in a woolen manufactory for two or three years, and then returned to Ludlow, becoming identified with the Black River woolen mill. In this business he was associated for six years with George H. Levey, and then embarked in the shoddy manufacturing industry. In 1895 he bought the Roberts property, originally a listing mill on Jewell brook, remodeled it for a shoddy mill, with modern machinery, and has erected other buildings as occasion required, until at present he has a floor space of more than

ten thousand square feet. In addition to the water power, a steam power with eighty-horse-power boiler is used when needed. Mr. Agan employs a force of about fifty people, and manufactures from 600,000 to 800,000 pounds of shoddy annually. In 1900 Mr. Agan built the Verd Mont Mill in South Ludlow, and afterward organized a stock company, of which he was elected president, a position which he still holds. The business employs from seventy-five to one hundred people.

Mr. Agan takes an active interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community in which he resides. He is president of the Ludlow Telephone Company, and is interested in the Red Cross Medical Company, which promises to develop into a very extensive business. He has been chairman of the board of village trustees, and is a member of the board of town school directors. Mr. Agan exerts himself very much in the cause of local option, and is president of the Local Option League of the state, by which he was nominated in 1902, for the office of lieutenant governor, Percival W. Clement, of Rutland, being the candidate for governor, through whose united efforts the local option law was passed. Mr. Agan is a member of Black River Lodge, F. & A. M.; Skitchewanax Chapter, R. A. M.; and Windsor Commandery, K. T., and Mt. Sinai Temple, Mystic Shrine.

In 1896 Mr. Agan married Cora A., daughter of the late Major Darius J. Safford, of Morrisville. The recent death of Mrs. Agan, who was a woman of unusual gifts and accomplishments, was universally lamented. Mr. Agan had not long before erected a beautiful summer home on Gill terrace, adjacent to the Odd Fellows' Home.

HON. WILLIAM BULL EDGERTON.

Hon. William Bull Edgerton, judge of probate court of Manchester, Vermont, was born November 14, 1867, in Danby, Vermont, a son of Robert Edgerton, who was the third in line of direct descent to bear that name.

The first Robert Edgerton was a son of Daniel Edgerton, who came from Salisbury, Litchfield county, Connecticut, to Tinmouth, Bennington (now Rutland) county, where he purchased four hundred and twenty acres of the confiscated estate of a Tory, John McNeil by name, as is evidenced by the land records of the town of Tinmouth, which bears date of August 31, 1778. Daniel Edgerton was familiarly known as "Captain Daniel," and served in the Revolutionary war. Daniel Edgerton married Miss Mary Douglass, daughter of Benajah Douglass, who was also a soldier in the patriot army during the war of the Revolution, and served under General Washington at Valley Forge. Mrs. Edgerton was the aunt of Senator Stephen A. Douglas. Robert married Anna Bull; they owned a large farm in Wallingford, Vermont, where they lived and died. Their children were Robert, Samuel Zeley, Crispin, Betsey, who married Joseph Remington, and Elsie, who married Barney Ferry.

Robert Edgerton (second) grandfather of Judge William Bull Edgerton, lived for a time in Wallingford, but spent the last years of his life in Dorset, Vermont. He married Miss Abigail Bowen, who was born in Dorset, and spent her life of fourscore years there and in Wallingford. Eight children were born to them: Hiram; Manora; Robert; Anna; Peleg, now residing at East Dorset, Vermont; Bradford; Charles; and Mary, now a resident of Manchester, Vermont. All of the children are now deceased with the exception of Peleg and Mary. Mr. Edgerton died in Dorset, Vermont, at the age of sixty years.

Robert Edgerton (third), father of Judge William Bull Edgerton, was born in Wallingford, Vermont, in the year 1828, but moved with his father's family to Dorset when twelve years of age, where he grew up and for a time engaged in agricultural pursuits; going from there to Danby he carried on general farming until his death, which occurred when he was sixty-seven years old. He married Miss Anna Irish, daughter of Benjamin and Phoebe (Baldrich) Irish, who reared a large family of children, of whom but one is now living, Harrison B. Irish, of Spring Valley, Wisconsin, one of the sturdy pioneers of that state. Of the eight children born to Robert and Anna (Irish) Edgerton, four have passed to the life beyond. The four now living are as follows: Albert R., of Manchester; Charles B., of Danby; William B., the special subject of this brief sketch, and Ina L., who married Carmi F. White, of Pawlet, Vermont, and



W. B. Edgerton

they now reside in Randolph, Vermont. The mother died in the year 1899, at the age of seventy years. She was the member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Her grandfather, Benjamin Irish, married Naomi Palmer in 1791. He bought a large tract of land in Hinesburg, Vermont, and, as his family of boys grew up, gave each of them a farm. The sons bore the good Bible names of Joab, David, Ezekiel, Enoch, Elias and Benjamin, the father of Mrs. Edgerton.

William Bull Edgerton, son of Robert and Anna Edgerton, was graduated from the Burr and Burton Seminary, in Manchester, in 1888, after which he taught school several years, in the meantime studying law with Martin & Archibald, of Manchester Center. After his admission to the bar, in 1893, he began the practice of his profession in Manchester. He was soon appointed register of the probate court by his law partner, Judge Fowler, and served in that capacity four years. In 1898 he was elected judge of probate for the probate district of Manchester, on the Republican ticket, being nominated for the office by Judge Fowler, his predecessor, and was re-elected to the same office for a term of two years in 1900, and again in 1902. Judge Edgerton has performed the duties pertaining to his official position in a creditable manner, and is well deserving of the respect and esteem so generally accorded him by those with whom he comes in contact. He has been extensively interested in real estate dealings in Manchester and vicinity, selling and renting most of the many beautiful summer homes and valuable farms of this locality. He carries on farming to a considerable extent, and in company with James D. Purdy is owner of the Manchester Stables, in which are many fine horses for sale or to let, and carriages of every description. The Judge has been a member of the school board for a long time, and has contributed largely toward raising the schools of his town to their present high standard.

On August 10, 1892, Judge Edgerton married Miss Grace I. Kelley, who was born in Danby, Vermont, which was the birthplace of her parents, Henry B. and Rachel (Staples) Kelley, who reared but two children, namely: Clarence D. Kelley, and Grace I., now Mrs. Edgerton, whose maternal grandfather, Ellery Staples, was a lifelong farmer of Danby, where he died in 1886. Judge and Mrs. Edgerton have one child, Robert Kelley Edgerton.

THE HICKOK FAMILY.

Ezra Hickok, of Wilton, Connecticut, whose father probably emigrated from England, was born in 1715, and died at the age of seventy-nine years in Lansingburg, New York, May 24, 1794. He left six sons, viz.: Ezra, Uriah, Jeremiah, David, Benjamin and Carter.

Ezra, son of Ezra Hickok of Wilton, Connecticut, lived in Sheffield, Massachusetts, for some time, where most of his sons were born. He finally moved to Lansingburg, New York, where he died April 22, 1807, aged seventy years. He left six sons, viz: James, Durlin, Ezra, William, Samuel and Horatio. Ezra, William and Horatio left no children. The children of Durlin are settled in Ashtabula county, Ohio.

Samuel, fifth son of Ezra, was born in Sheffield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, September 4, 1774, and died at Burlington, Vermont, June 4, 1849, aged seventy-four years. He came to Burlington in 1792, when he was eighteen years old, with his brother William, from Lansingburg, New York, to which place the family had removed and where his father and grandfather lie buried.

The site of Burlington was then a forest, its two or three buildings standing on the lake shore. William opened a store in a small building near the lake, and Samuel acted as his clerk, till December 26, 1797, when William was drowned, while skating on the lake. Samuel succeeded to the business of his brother. As customers came in from the east, Mr. Hickok, to catch this trade, though ridiculed by his friends, built his second store in the woods on Main street, the site now occupied by the house of the late Mr. Daniel Roberts. He also built a large square dwelling house, yet standing on the corner of Main and Pine streets, above his store, where his three eldest children were born. In 1805 he built and occupied the three-story brick store on the west side of City Hall Park, next north of the present Burlington Hotel, and which is believed to be the oldest brick building in Burlington.

At this period he fixed his permanent resi-

dence in the house built by Moses Catlin, on the southwest corner of Main and St. Paul streets, where the Woodbury and Walker block now stands. This house was a fine, large, square wooden mansion in the colonial style, with elaborate interior finish, and, with its beautiful flower garden, was one of the most conspicuous homes in Burlington, and one of the centers of social life. Henry Clay was entertained there when he visited Vermont in 1838.

Samuel Hickok was a most capable and successful business man, reading the purposes of people with whom he had to deal with great accuracy. He was energetic and prompt in action; of sound judgment and great decision of character, so much so that to casual observers he seemed stern and severe, though in reality he had a warm and kindly heart. His leading characteristics, however, were integrity and love of justice. In the exercise of these sterling qualities he was for many years the leading merchant in Burlington, and accumulated an estate of over two hundred thousand dollars which is believed to be the largest ever made by any individual in Chittenden county prior to 1849, the year of his decease.

Mr. Hickok was the cashier of the Vermont State Bank, chartered in 1806, until its removal to Woodstock in 1812. He was one of the original corporators and a director of the old Bank of Burlington, chartered in 1818, until the establishment of a branch of the United States Bank here in 1830, when he left the Bank of Burlington to become one of the directors of the branch bank. He was also one of the early directors of the Champlain Transportation Company, which then owned and has since maintained the fine line of steamers on Lake Champlain.

Mr. Hickok was a firm and liberal supporter, and for many years a deacon, of "The First Church of Christ in Burlington under the Congregational order," organized in 1805, in the house of Moses Catlin, in which Mr. Hickok afterwards so long lived. Every worthy object had his countenance and support. The University of Vermont found him always a firm friend and liberal contributor to its funds. At every stage of its early progress, his name stood prominent on all the old subscription papers, which served to keep alive the institution until the coming of its more prosperous days.

Samuel Hickok was one of the pioneer builders of Burlington. The period of his activity coincides with that of the other leading families of the olden time—the Pomeroys, Doolittles, Demmings, Loomises, Haswells, Pearls, Catlins, Footes.

On May 10, 1800, Mr. Hickok married Hannah Collard, who was born in Barnstable, Devonshire, England, October 1, 1777, and died in Burlington, February 12, 1810. They had six children, viz.: Eliza Whelply, born April 8, 1801, died December 7, 1874; William Collard, born September 14, 1802, died June 12, 1883; Henry Pearl, born August 27, 1804, died August 9, 1884; John Edgar, born May 31, 1806, died November 16, 1880; Jane Ann, born June 30, 1808, died April 21, 1836; Samuel, born February 7, 1810, died August 1, 1811.

After the death of his first wife, Mr. Hickok married, on January 20, 1811, his cousin Eliza Whelply, who was born in Lenox, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, August 22, 1782, and died in Burlington, April 23, 1847. They had six children, viz.: Samuel, born August 8, 1812, died January 29, 1813; Mary, born May 17, 1815, died April 6, 1834; Frances, born October 23, 1817, died November 2, 1840; James Whelply, born March 7, 1819, died December 12, 1891; Samuel, born October 7, 1820, died November 20, 1821; Charles Horatio, born November 28, 1822, died September 19, 1823.

Eliza Whelply, the first daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Collard) Hickok, an account of whose life is given elsewhere in this book, married Frederick Buell, son of Ozias Buell, of Burlington, Vermont.

William C. Hickok, the first son of Samuel and Hannah (Collard) Hickok, practiced medicine successfully in New York city for twenty-five years, when he returned to Burlington and devoted himself to agriculture, astronomy and conchology. The revolving dome on his house covered at that time the most powerful telescope in the state, and he possessed a very valuable and extensive collection of shells.

On June 26, 1826, William Hickok was married to Laura Ann Platt, who was born in Lanesboro, Massachusetts, January 30, 1807, and died May 7, 1894. She was a lady of refinement, who took an active part in the social life of Burling-

ton, after her return with her husband and family from New York. The noble stone mansion built by Dr. Hickok near the junction of St. Paul and Willard streets, surrounded by ample grounds, and commanding a magnificent view of the lake, still remains one of the most attractive residences of the city. Here Mrs. Hickok maintained a quiet, generous hospitality, but her chief service to the community was rendered by her presidency of the Home for Destitute Children, dating from the year 1869 to 1883.

The institution was founded in 1865, and Mrs. Hickok had from the first been its vice-president, and had borne much of the care of its earliest years The following account of her work from the pen of Mrs. Sarah P. Torrey is a tribute by one best fitted, by reason of her own connection with the institution, to judge of its worth.

"It was a 'feeble child' at first, beginning with six children and about two thousand dollars in subscription. Mrs. Hickok's labors were unwearied during all those years of anxiety. She was certainly 'instant in season and out of season.' The needs of the institution were met by annual subscriptions and donations. Needs were arising all the time which it was very hard to meet. Questions were constantly coming up, connected with the starting of a new charitable institution. Often it was a serious question where the food and clothing for the constantly increasing number of children were coming from, to say nothing of the salaries of the matrons, teacher and attendants. The building itself was mortgaged for five thousand dollars or more. There were then no telephones, no street cars. I have been told, and I know it to be true, that there were few days that did not see her in her little carriage on the road to the Home. Her interest, her resource, her energy never failed, though her health did at last. No one would deny that in those days Mrs. Hickok was the mainstay, the backbone of the Home. Of course she had able advisers and supporters, and many generous friends and givers were not wanting, but the Home probably owes more to her than to any one person. I rejoice that before she was obliged to give up the reins of her office, she saw the mortgage raised, the permanent fund had reached a goodly figure, and in her last year, Mr. Howard, by the gift of the Opera House block, made the financial basis of the Home secure.

"I was not on the Home board at the same time that she was, but I am sure those who were would more than corroborate all that I have said."

The offspring of the marriage of William Hickok with Laura Ann Platt were: Samuel, born August 28, 1827, died May 4, 1832; William Henry, born February 24, 1831; Mary Dickinson, born December 24, 1835, died November 20, 1843; George, born March 12, 1842, died December 4, 1843; Horatio, born February 21, 1845, died April 2, 1898; Francis, born October 23, 1847.

William Henry Hickok, second son of William and Laura, is a practicing physican in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Horatio Hickok, fourth son of William and Laura, an account of whose life is given elsewhere in this book, was married, on June 16, 1875, to Harriet E. Whiting, who was born at St. Albans, Vermont, March 18, 1851, and they had seven children, viz: Constance, born April 16, 1876; Laura Platt, born January 7, 1879, died May 23, 1883; Mary Whiting, born February 21, 1881; Kate Morton, born November 6, 1882; Harriet Eleanor, born September 26, 1886; Dorothy, born November 19, 1888; Marjorie, born May 9, 1894. Francis Hickok, fifth son of William and Laura, has been engaged in the lumbering interests in different parts of the country. His home is in Columbus, Ohio. In December, 1878, he married Eliza Acton. They had two children, Margaret Acton and Mary Noble, the latter of whom died when a child.

An account of the life of Henry Pearl Hickok, second son of Samuel and Hannah (Collard) Hickok, is given elsewhere in this work.

Jane Ann, second daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Collard) Hickok, married Henry Leavenworth.

Mary, first daughter of Samuel and Eliza (Whelply) Hickok, married the Rev. James T. Dickinson, pastor of a church in Norwich, Connecticut. They had no children. After her death Mr. Dickinson went as a missionary to China, returning to this country, after a period of sixteen or eighteen years. He died in Middlefield, Connecticut.

FRANCES, second daughter of Samuel and Eliza (Whelply) Hickok, died unmarried at the age of twenty-eight. She was a person of rare intellectual gifts and strongly marked benevolent and Christian character. Through her liberality and energetic efforts the "Ragged" or "Charity School" both of which names were applied to it, was established and maintained. This was the first distinctively Christian effort to improve the moral condition of the poor and outcast children of the town, and was rendered necessary by the then bad condition of the public schools. She raised by subscription the money to pay the teacher and other expenses of the school. After her death the school was continued some twenty years, and originated those impulses which resulted in the establishment of the present "Home for Destitute Children."

JAMES WHELPLY, second son of Samuel and Eliza (Whelply) Hickok, practiced law for a few years, but was diverted from it by business affairs. He was treasurer of the University of Vermont and a director of the old Bank of Burlington; was one of the founders of the Burlington Savings Bank, and served it as treasurer for the first five years of its existence without salary. He was for fifteen years treasurer and principal contributor to the support of the Winooski Avenue Congregational church. He passed four years in New York associated with the late William B. Ogden and Charles Butler, Esq., in laying the foundation of what is now the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, and was one of the directors and managers of the Rutland Railroad. In town affairs he took a prominent part, being chairman of the committee that planned and erected the city hall. Mr. Hickok married Julia Francis on June 5, 1850, and she died in Burlington, Vermont, June 2, 1900. Three children of this marriage died in early life.

EPHRAIM CRANE.

Ephraim Crane, the editor and sole proprietor of the Vermont *Tribune,* was born at Hyde Park, Vermont, January 29, 1876, the son of the Rev. Edward Clarence and Mary Jane Crane. Charles Crane, grandfather of Ephraim Crane, was born in England, and upon attaining young manhood came to this country and settled at Hyde Park, Vermont, where he became a prominent factor in the general merchandise business of the town. He was united in marriage to Miss Alvira W. Hitchcock, and their children were: Charles Herbert, a merchant and hotel-keeper at Hyde Park; Lizzie, who died unmarried; and the Rev. Edward Clarence Crane. Mr. Crane's death occurred at Hyde Park, Vermont, in the seventy-first year of his age, and his wife died when she had attained the age of seventy years.

The Rev. Edward Clarence Crane, father of Ephraim Crane, was born at Hyde Park, Vermont, Janury 23, 1853, and his education was acquired in the common schools of that town and in Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts. In early life he united with the Methodist church of Hyde Park, during the pastorate of Rev. Charles Parkhurst, now editor of *Zion's Herald,* and evinced great ardor for religious work; he conceived the idea of becoming a minister of the gospel, and in 1876 resigned his position in the office of Governor Page to enter Bangor Theological Seminary, which he left with honor in 1879. His ministerial career commenced while a student in the seminary, having supplied the pulpit of the Congregational church; afterwards he was pastor of the church at Holden, Maine, two years, later received a call to Waldoboro, Maine, where he remained for three years, and then for two years and a half was pastor of a church in Mendon, Illinois. In 1884 he entered the Andover Theological Seminary, where he pursued a special course and subsequently officiated as pastor of the South Main Street Congregational church at Manchester, New Hampshire. His sermons contained the real measure of the spiritual and mental powers of the man, and during his ministry he met with most gratifying results. In 1889 Rev. Mr. Crane withdrew from the ministry to become editor and proprietor of the Vermont *Tribune* at Ludlow, having previously performed considerable journalistic work as contributor and editor. While a resident of this town he continued to identify himself with the Christian work in the Congregational church, being frequently heard in the local pulpits. He was a thoroughly practical man, a great friend of young people, and entered heartily into every worthy enterprise; he was very successful in his management of the paper, increased the circula-

tion and made improvements in the plant; he purchased a new engine, folding machine, job press, and moved the entire plant from the Armington block to its present commodious quarters in the Peabody or the Ludlow House block. He controlled it until his death, which occurred June 23, 1893, from an accident, after which the paper passed into the hands of his widow, who employed the Rev. Evan Thomas, of Ludlow, to manage it. This he did successfully for a period of five years, during which time the paper became a six-column quarto, and has since remained that size. A new folding machine which cuts and pastes the papers was added, and an Otto gasoline engine put in.

On June 2, 1873, the Rev. Edward C. Crane married Miss Mary Jane Thomas, a daughter of Jefferson Thomas, who acted in the capacity of overseer of the poor for many years at Morristown, where he had large agricultural interests. Their children were: Lizzie, wife of Louis S. Bugbee, of Ludlow, now a resident of Wollaston, Massachusetts, and engaged as teller in the Massachusetts National Bank at Boston, Massachusetts; Ephraim; Alice May, wife of Dr. W. H. Lane, of Ludlow, now a resident of Readsboro, Vermont; Charles E., a student at Dartmouth College; and Clarence, who died at the age of six months. The mother of these children died May 4, 1902, at Hyde Park, Vermont.

Ephraim Crane, eldest son of the Rev. Edward C. and Mary J. Crane, obtained his early education in the public schools; later he was enrolled as student of Black River Academy, Ludlow, and finally pursued a course in Dartmouth College, from which institution he was graduated in 1898. He commenced his business career in the office of the Vermont *Tribune,* succeeding the Rev. Mr. Thomas as manager, and, September 1, 1899, he became the sole proprietor and editor. The equipment of the office is better than ever before, he having added two new presses, new heating apparatus, a Westminster four-horsepower engine and an Acme self-clamping cutter. With thorough training, journalistic instincts, knowledge of affairs, and perseverance, he reflects honor upon his profession, and in his conduct of the *Tribune* has tried to make it the exponent of the highest interests of the community, the state and the nation. Politically Mr. Crane is a Republican, in his religious belief a Congregationalist, and fraternally is a member of Black River Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Vermont Commandery, Knights Templar.

On February 5, 1903, Mr. Crane married Miss Mary Elizabeth Mastin, daughter of Silas Mastin and Lillie (Dale) Mastin, of St. Johnsbury. Mr. Mastin was for fifty years employed by the E. & T. Fairbanks Company of St. Johnsbury in the scale works, and was foreman in the wood-working department when he died, April 18, 1903. Mrs. Mastin, who was a Tennessee girl, makes her home with her daughter. A son, Dale, died in infancy.

WILLIAM DICKINSON WOOLSON.

William D. Woolson, prominently identified with the commercial interests of Springfield, Vermont, was born in that city, October 1, 1866, a son of Amasa and Mary Woolson. Amasa Woolson, son of Asa and Ann Woolson, was born in Grafton, Vermont, August 6, 1811, and in the public schools of that town obtained an excellent education. In early life he displayed a remarkable mechanical ability, and from the age of fourteen to thirty-five was employed at Manchester and Chester in manufacturing and finishing woolen cloths and inventing and making machinery suitable for this purpose. In 1846 he removed to Springfield, Vermont, where he acquired an interest in the firm of Davidson & Parks, engaged in the manufacture of cloth-finishing machinery. Upon the death of Mr. Davidson, which occurred four years later (1850), the firm changed its name to Parks & Woolson and conducted business under this title until 1878, when it changed to a stock company. During this period of time Mr. Woolson invented and patented the most effective shearing machine now in use. This is a wonderful machine, having a set of twenty-two revolving blades, and was a great invention. In 1888 Mr. Woolson, in connection with several other business men, purchased the stock of the Jones & Lamson Machine Company of Windsor, which they removed to Springfield, and commenced the manufacture of machinists' tools of every description, but soon devoted their efforts to turret machinery exclusively, using for this purpose

and patenting several valuable appliances invented by James Hartness, then superintendent of the works, now president (sketch elsewhere). As an inventor Mr. Woolson ranked among the best, having been awarded seven premiums, consisting of gold, silver and bronze medals, at different fairs held in Boston and New York, as well as at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mr. Woolson served in the capacity of president of the Jones & Lamson Machine Company, and also filled a similar position in the First National Bank of Springfield, till his death in 1891.

On January 15, 1838, Mr. Woolson married Mary L. Davidson, a daughter of John Davidson; their only child, Helen M., died in infancy, and her mother departed this life a few months later. Mr. Woolson was then united in marriage to Mary E., daughter of Aaron and Lettice Baker, July 1, 1863, and four children were born to them, two of whom survive, namely: William D. and Charles A. Woolson.

William D. Woolson, son of Amasa and Mary E. Woolson, was educated in the public schools of Springfield and St. Johnsbury Academy, and upon the completion of his studies he commenced his business career by entering the employ of the Jones & Lamson Machine Company, of which James Hartness is the president and for which Mr. Woolson is now acting in the capacity of treasurer. They are engaged in the manufacture of the Hartness Flat Turret Lathe, an article of machinery that has already achieved a world-wide reputation, and has resulted in the building up of an extensive and important manufacturing enterprise at Springfield. (See sketch of James Hartness for description of same.) Mr. Woolson is also actively interested in the Fellows Gear Shaper Company, and has been president since its organization, and one of its incorporators. This important industry gives employment to about sixty people. Politically Mr. Woolson is a Republican, and takes a keen interest in all local affairs which tend toward the improvement of the town and county.

Mr. Woolson was united in marriage in May, 1890, to Miss Frances Hazen, and three children have been born to them: Ruth, Hazel and Eric Woolson. Frances Hazen was born in Barnett, Vermont, daughter of Louis I. and Frances (Johnson) Hazen, the second of four children, all living: Frank, county clerk in Montana; Frances; John, professor of instrumental music in Tarrytown, New York; Grace S., with her parents, in Melrose, Massachusetts, where her father is now living retired, he having formerly been a very large farmer at Hazen Junction, New Hampshire, where, with his brother, he owned about seven thousand acres of land, of which they had cleared a considerable portion, and which was used as a stock farm, it being the largest in that section.

HON. CHARLES A. FORBUSH.

Charles Augustus Forbush, for forty years actively and prominently identified with the banking interests of Springfield, Vermont, is a descendant of Daniel Forbush, who was born in Kinellor, Scotland, about the year 1620; he was a member of the Scotch militia and participated in the battle of Dunbar, where he was captured with other soldiers and deported by Cromwell's orders to the New England colony.

Captain Samuel Forbush, son of Daniel Forbush, was born in 1674, and later became one of the first settlers of Westboro, Massachusetts. He was one of the list of persons selected by the captain general for particular garrison duty in guarding the frontier. He married Abigail Rice, and their children were: Samuel and Charles, the former named being a prominent resident of Westboro, Massachusetts, where he was captain of the militia; he had two children, Samuel and Abigail.

Samuel Forbush, born in 1733 in Westboro, Massachusetts, was actively identified with the commercial and political affairs of the town; he was elected to the office of selectman and served during the years 1773-1774-1787-1788-1791-1792. His children were: Rufus, Samuel, Isaac, Abigail, Lydia, Sarah, Persis, Jose, Jonah and Polly Forbush. The father of these children died July 27, 1818.

Captain Rufus Forbush, eldest son of Samuel Forbush, was born in Westboro, Massachusetts, May 6, 1757. In early life he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits in his native town and continued there for many years. He served during the Revolutionary war, and was in Cap-

tain Seth Morris's company of General Ward's regiment, which marched on the first alarm, April 19, 1775, from Westboro, serving for fourteen days. Later he was corporal on the muster roll of Captain Timothy Brigham, in Colonel Job Cushing's regiment, enlisting July 27, 1777, and being honorably discharged August 29, 1777, at Bennington, Vermont. Later he served in the state militia of Massachusetts, rising to the rank of captain. He was a man of commanding presence, being six feet two inches in height, and in war times was noted for his personal courage and officer-like bearing. The subject of this sketch has his commissions of second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain, two signed by John Hancock and one by Samuel Adams, governor of Massachusetts. He was prominent in local affairs in Westboro, and also in Reading, to which place he removed in 1806, filling various town offices.

He was married to Miss Mary Brown, and their children were: Mary, Elijah, Daniel, Nathan, Rufus and Maria. Captain Forbush died January 27, 1830.

Hon. Rufus Forbush, father of Charles A. Forbush, was born in Westboro, Massachusetts, January 25, 1794. He moved to Reading, Vermont, with his father. On attaining his majority he purchased the old homestead of his father and resided there to the year of his death, in 1866. He was highly regarded in the community. He held at different times all of the prominent offices in the gift of the town. He represented the town in the legislature several times, and was a member of three constitutional conventions called to amend the constitution of the state, until the law was abolished. He was a veteran of the war of 1812, served as sergeant of Seventh Company, Third Regiment, Vermont Detached Militia; enlisted September 19, 1812, and served through the war.

On March 14, 1822, Mr. Forbush married, at Reading, Vermont, Miss Fidelia Hapgod, youngest daughter of David and Sally Myria Hapgood. Their children were: Charles A., who is mentioned at length later; Rufus O., born October 7, 1824, and died June 26, 1899, who married Eliza A. Spencer; Harriet Fidelia, born March 29, 1832, died June 15, 1839; Agnes Victoria, born August 30, 1835, died June 26, 1839; Mary J., born May 8, 1839, and in 1866 became the wife of Dr. Orlando W. Sherwin, of Woodstock, Vermont, her death occurring December 1, 1886. Rufus, the father of these children, died August 16, 1866, at Reading, Vermont, and Fidelia, his wife, died October 21, the same year, and they are both buried in the old cemetery at Reading Center.

Hon. Charles A. Forbush, eldest son of Hon. Rufus and Fidelia Forbush, and their only child now living, was born January 8, 1823, on the old homestead in the town of Reading, Vermont. He attended the public schools of Reading, and later was a student in the South Woodstock Academy, and the Unity Scientific and Military Academy at Unity, New Hampshire, where he became well qualified for the position of teacher which was offered to him when he was only seventeen years of age; he served very successfully in that capacity for several terms, after which he commenced the study of medicine, but soon abandoned that idea. Subsequently he was employed in a country store as a clerk, which position he retained for some time, during which time he accumulated almost two thousand dollars. April 9, 1853, he located in Springfield, Vermont, where he has since resided, and where he engaged in the mercantile business, which proved very successful. After pursuing this business for several years he was obliged to dispose of it on account of failing health.

In 1863 he became, with Henry Barnard and others, one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Springfield, and was elected one of the directors, which position he holds at the present time (1903). In 1860 he was made a corporator of the Springfield Savings Bank. In 1874 he was made president of the Savings Bank, and filled this position and also that of treasurer until 1880, when the state passed a law that the same person should not hold both these offices, and he resigned the office of president, and has held the office of treasurer ever since to the present time (1903). When Mr. Forbush became associated with the bank, the deposits amounted to $260,000, with no surplus, but at the present time (1903) they have on deposit $1,380,000, and the largest per cent. of surplus of any bank in the state of Vermont. This remarkable increase is largely due to the business ability and able management of Mr. Forbush, who is the only one of the orig-

inal incorporators of the bank now living. He also makes annual trips to Michigan and other sections of the west, to look after his extensive banking interests there.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Forbush represented the town of Springfield in the legislature in 1864 and 1865; was appointed trustee of the State Reform School by Governor Paul Dillingham, deceased, the year it was founded; this position he resigned to accept the position of director in the state prison, to which he was elected by the legislature at the same time. He was selectman of the town during the war, and as such was engaged during the Rebellion in the enlistment of soldiers from the town of Springfield, the most of which were enlisted under his administration. He served thirty years as a member of the school board, of which he was president most of the time, and was chairman of the building committee at the time of the erection of the new school edifice, which was conceded to be the finest in the state. He presided at its dedication, and he regards this as one of the proudest events of his life. He also served as moderator of the town for thirty years, having usually received unanimous elections, and his tenure of the office was the longest on record in the history of the town. Mr. Forbush has always held decided views on political questions, a Republican in politics, and a radical prohibitionist. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, his grandfather having served during the struggle for independence, and his father in the war of 1812.

June 25, 1859, Mr. Frobush married Elizabeth Davis, a daughter of Daniel and Alice Davis; she was born at Springfield, Vermont, February 26, 1831, and graduated from the Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary. She was a highly cultured and educated lady, and an exemplary and devout member of the Congregational church, and greatly esteemed by all; her death occurred February 16, 1884. Two children were born of this union: Charles Francis, who died in infancy; and Frank D., born March 31, 1863.

Frank D. Forbush fitted for college at St. Johnsbury Academy, Vermont, and graduated from the University of Vermont in the class of 1888. He then went to Michigan, where he was married to Miss Florence Moore, of Grand Rapids, daughter of Captain Herman Moore, for some years postmaster in that city. He there became connected with the furniture manufacturing firm of Stowe, Davis & Company, and was treasurer of the company. After some years of successful business he sold out his interest and became associated with his father-in-law, Mr. Herman Moore, in the Grand Rapids Packing Company. This association was maintained until the death of Mr. Moore, whose estate was settled by Mr. Forbush, who then accepted a flattering offer from the United Fruit Company, with an office in Detroit, Michigan, and Toledo, Ohio, with which he has been connected to the present time.

Rufus O. Forbush, brother of Charles A. Forbush, was born October 7, 1824. He learned the silversmith trade in Claremont, New Hampshire, and subsequently removed to Worcester, Massachusetts, where he was located for many years, and served as a member of the city council. Later he removed to Springfield, where he became the associate of his brother in the mercantile business. After closing out their mercantile business in 1862, Mr. Forbush became a director in the First National Bank, and served as such twenty-three years, and was president of the bank at the time of his death. He was ever watchful of its interests, and his integrity and honor were never questioned.

LINDSAY M. HAYS.

The newspaper business in Vermont has made noticeable advancement within the past five years, and a striking illustration is found in the Burlington Suburban list of twelve weekly newspapers which are issued at Essex Junction by the Essex Publishing Company, a corporation under the laws of the state.

The nucleus of this unique newspaper undertaking was the Burlington *Clipper,* which has now had an existence of nearly thirty years. When the present Essex Publishing Company was organized, there were but three newspapers on the list, but in the past five years every weekly newspaper in Chittenden county, with a single exception, has been absorbed by the new organization, while four others have been established. The list is as follows: The Burlington *Clipper,*

Shelburne *Review,* Hinesburg *Recorder,* Richmond *Gazette,* Essex *Eagle,* Essex *Record,* Jericho *Reporter,* Underhill *Enterprise,* Milton *Rays,* Winooski *Journal,* Charlotte *Chronicle* and Grand Isle *Star.*

Lindsay Mortimer Hays, the editor and manager of the list, and to whom is primarily and in largest degree due the honor of bringing the business of the Essex Publishing Company to its present importance, was born in Lawrenceville, St. Lawrence county, New York, August 22, 1862. He comes of sturdy Scotch ancestors, whose home was in the Caledonian highlands. In the reign of James I (1603), Aaron Hayese (in which form the family name then appeared) was an attendant at the court of that monarch. His namesake and descendant, Aaron Hays, was among those who landed at Plymouth Rock in 1635, and is said to have been one of the first to decry the long-looked for land. A later descendant, also named Aaron, born in Connecticut in 1758, was a Revolutionary soldier who, in his later days, received a liberal pension in recognition of his conspicuously brilliant services. He was the first of the family name to make a home and labor in the improvement of the region where is now the city of Putnam, Connecticut. He was a man of strong character and remarkable physical strength, and his life covered a full century of time.

Aaron, the third son of Aaron, was born in May, 1790, in Jay, New York. He was a miller and built a mill which he operated successfully for many years.

Datus L. Hays, son of Aaron and Sarah (Barker) Hays, was born January 1, 1832, in Wilmington, Essex county, New York. He was educated in a country school-house which is yet standing and is now used as a blacksmith shop. He learned the printer's trade, and subsequently became a shoe manufacturer. For some years past he has been engaged as bookkeeper in the office of the Essex Publishing Company. He married Emily Preston, who was born in Wilmington, Vermont, July 16, 1833, one of five children of Heman and Roxanna (Bliss) Preston. Her father was a man of sterling character, and a successful farmer of Wilmington. Of this union were born two children, Lindsay Mortimer, who is written of hereinafter, and Minnie E. Hays.

Minnie E. Hays was born November 2, 1867, at Stockholm, St. Lawrence county, New York. She was educated in the public schools, completed a grammar course and afterwards was instructor in advanced branches of drawing in the academy at Saranac Lake, New York. She is now principal of the graded school at Mooers Forks, New York.

Lindsay Mortimer Hays was graduated from the Lawrenceville Academy in 1878. He learned the printer's trade, and while he was a mere boy began the publication of a weekly in northern New York. In 1886 he accepted a position on the editorial staff of the Boston *Globe,* and was connected with that journal during a portion of the time in the trying position of night city editor, until 1898, when he voluntarily left it to engage in the business with which he is now connected. His long association with the *Globe,* covering a period of twelve years, is a splendid tribute to his ability and fidelity, for, under the stress of modern city journalism, labor is peculiarly arduous, and errors in judgment and neglects, which would be deemed slight and would be overlooked in any other calling, there bring prompt dismissal. So true is this that no position is considered so precarious as that of a writer on a city daily newspaper.

In 1898 Mr. Hays was solicited to locate in Essex Junction, Vermont, and take charge of the business of the newly organized Essex Publishing Company. In the opening paragraph of this narrative is contained mention of what the business was then, and what it became, under the masterly management of Mr. Hays. It has been frequently stated that the day of the weekly newspaper is over, but with the Essex Publishing Company and its more than eight thousand subscribers the day of twelve weeklies has but begun. If, as is true, the day of some weeklies is over, the career of this company affords evidence that up-to-date weeklies is just in its infancy. All the papers of the Burlington Suburban list are illustrated with men and events, and the growth of the papers, while steady, has been remarkable. Mr. Hays, the editor and manager of the list, young and energetic, an amply equipped practical

newspaper man, has a style of depicting things which is peculiarly attractive, and his knowledge of events, political, literary and general, coupled with his instinct of discerning what is news and how to get it, are the features which have given to Vermont such popular weekly newspapers as are under his control. With responsibilities and multiplicity of tasks which few would find themselves able to bear, Mr. Hays possesses inventiveness, industry and perseverance to such a degree that the profession may well wonder what new departure he may yet make in the pursuit of his calling as editor and newspaper manager.

Mr. Hays was married August 3, 1889, to Miss Frances B. Hassett, who was born in 1869, a daughter of David and Mary A. Hassett, of Northfield, Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Hays have three children: Gertrude Cecil, born December 7, 1893, in Boston, Massachusetts; Frances Preston, born December 24, 1895, also in Boston; and Lindsay Mortimer, Jr., in Essex Junction, Vermont, November 8, 1902.

BYRON H. LUCE.

Byron H. Luce, for many years a leading farmer and respected citizen of Stowe, Vermont, was one of the representatives of a very numerous family. Zebina Luce, a small farmer, was the father of the following children: Sophronia; Martha P.; Armena; Elizabeth; Susan E.; Alzina A.; Lavina; Zebina Allen; Byron H., mentioned at length hereinafter; Marion L.; Imogene; and Daniel. By the early death of the father, which occurred October 4, 1846, these children were, before reaching maturity, thrown upon their own resources.

Byron H. Luce was born in 1834, and during his youth and early manhood was employed upon farms. In 1856 he followed the advice of Horace Greeley, and went west, to what was then Minnesota territory. In that region, which was at the time of his migration for the most part unsettled, he took up a claim of one hundred and sixty acres of government land, built a shanty, and remained three and a half years. Deciding, at the expiration of that time, that he preferred his former place of abode, he returned to Stowe, after selling his farm. He was employed for a number of years on the farm of Richard R. Waite, a prosperous citizen of Stowe, whose daughter, then the wife of Mr. Luce, became, upon the death of her father, the owner of the farm. This estate, which is situated in what is called Stowe Hollow, is one of an excellent tier of farms lying in a fertile valley one and one half miles east of Stowe. It contains about one hundred and forty acres, is on a southern slope, and the buildings and all the appointments are among the very best in town. One of its features is a splendid grove of about two thousand sugar maples, where one memorable year, Mr. Luce hung three hundred and thirty-three buckets and made two thousand seven hundred pounds. Mr. Luce at one time kept two hundred sheep, and was subsequently the owner of twenty cows and considerable other stock. He was the possessor of two or three other good farms in the neighborhood. He was very successful in business affairs, having worked his way by industry, perseverance and good judgment. Although one of the most modest and retiring of men, his merit was recognized and appreciated by his fellow townsmen, and for some time he held the office of first selectman. Mr. Luce married Stella V. Waite, and they had two sons: Henry Waite and Dan Zebina, both of whom resided with their father, and ably assisted him in the care and labors of his farms. During the last years of his life Mr. Luce suffered from impaired health, and his death, which occurred June 1, 1899, was sincerely lamented as that of a man whose unassuming worth, practical ability and kindness of heart had won the respect and affection of all who knew him.

Mrs. Luce is a granddaughter of Richard Waite, a farmer of Windsor, Vermont, who removed with his family to Stowe, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was a captain of militia. He married Elizabeth Bishop, and their children were: William A., who was three times married, first, to Hannah Gilson, and third to Priscilla Holden; Ira; John; Rasselas; Richard R., mentioned hereinafter; Eliza, who married Dr. D. R. Story; Benjamin Franklin, who married Elizabeth Shaw; Charles B., who married Emmeline S. Lovejoy; Marcus S., who married Mary Ann Parker. The death of Richard Waite, the father of this family, occurred when he had reached the age of seventy, and his wife died when seventy-one years old.

Richard R. Waite, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Bishop) Waite, was born June 3, 1819, in Windsor, Vermont, and about 1842 removed with his parents and family to the town of Stowe, where he made his home for the remainder of his life. He was a farmer, and was honored by his townsmen with many positions of trust, serving on different occasions as collector of taxes, lister and selectman, often holding, when filling the last named office, the position of chairman of the board. He also held for many years the responsible position of president of the Lamoille County Agricultural Society, at a time when its affairs required the most exact financial ability on the part of the managers. Ever since the organization of the Grange he was an earnest and consistent worker for the interests of the husbandman, and a leading member of the order. In politics he was a Republican, until 1878, when he, with many others, joined the Greenback organization. He received the nomination of that party for town representative, and was elected by a large majority. He filled the office with dignity, and acceptably to his constituents, voting for the Hon. A. M. Dickey, then Democratic candidate for United States senator. His church connections were with the Universalists.

Mr. Waite married Marcia E., daughter of Cheney and Lavinia (Stowe) Lamson, of West Windsor, Vermont, the former being the son of Samuel, a Baptist preacher. The other children of Mr. and Mrs. Lamson were: Cynthia, Caroline, Laura and Almira. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Waite: Stella V., mentioned above as wife of Byron H. Luce; Marcia Elizabeth, who married Charles B. Harris and after his death, Edwin Slayton; Richard C., who is engaged in the hotel business. During the last years of Mr. Waite's life his health declined, and his death took place when he had nearly reached the age of sixty-five. He is remembered as a man of fixed principles and the strictest integrity, kind and honorable in all the relations of life.

CHANNING B. GREENE.

Channing B. Greene, one of the prominent and successful business men of Morrisville, Vermont, was born October 10, 1865, at St. Albans, Vermont. He is a grandson of Herman Greene, who was born in Connecticut, but at an early age settled in St. Albans, Vermont, where, up to the time of his death, he was extensively engaged in farming interests. Heman Greene was one of the earliest settlers of that section of the state, and being a man of considerable intelligence he became a prominent factor in the affairs of the town. He was a Mason during the anti-Masonry times, and maintained his connection with the order during the entire time when it suffered so severely from persecution, and served as high priest of the Chapter of St. Albans. He was a zealous, faithful member and liberal contributor of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was for many years a deacon. Mr. Greene's children were: Nathan, who died in California; Horace, a resident of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Cyrus H.; Sanford; Jewell; Sarah; Cordelia; Elizabeth; and May W., wife of Porter Brainard, a prominent resident of St. Albans, Vermont.

Cyrus H. Greene, father of C. B. Greene, was born at St. Albans, Vermont, was educated in the public schools of the village, and after completing his studies learned the trade of carpenter, sawyer and millwright. His entire life was spent in the town of his birth, where he was engaged in the operation of a sawmill. He was a skillful musician, playing on several instruments, including the cornet and violin, and he became quite well known throughout the state of Vermont. He participated as a musician in the celebrated "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too" campaign, in 1840, and from that time until his death, a period of fifty-three years, was a member of various bands, including the old St. Albans Second Brigade Band. He served in the capacity of bugler in the First Vermont Cavalry during the Civil war, being for eighteen months under the command of Colonel Holiday, and he was the first man to discover the body of the colonel after his suicide. Mr. Greene was a member of the A. R. Hulburt Post, G. A. R., and in his political convictions was a firm supporter of the policy of the Democratic party.

Mr. Greene was united in marriage to Elizabeth Watson. Their children were: Bertha, wife of William Hickok, of St. Albans, Vermont; Nellie, wife of E. P. Jewell, of Dowagiac, Michigan; William Henry, engaged in the carpenter

business in Worcester, Massachusetts; Channing B.; Katie Rose, wife of C. F. Rhodes, who is engaged in the insurance business at Manchester, New Hampshire; and Porter Greene, a pattern-maker in the employ of the Central Vermont Railroad. The father of these children died January 20, 1893, at the age of sixty-three years. His widow is living at the present time (1903), having attained the age of seventy-two years.

Channing B. Greene received an excellent education in district school No. 5, St. Albans, Vermont, after which he entered the employ of the Central Vermont Railroad. He was engaged in the car shops at St. Albans for a short period of time, but later was placed in charge of the woodwork department on locomotives, where he filled the position of assistant pattern-maker. After spending twelve years in the employ of this company, Mr. Greene removed to Morrisville, Vermont, and established a machine shop in partnership with Frank H. Blanchard, conducting business under the firm name of Blanchard & Greene. Some years later Mr. Greene severed his business relations with this firm and accepted the position of foreman in the Morrisville Foundry Company, and after eight years' service in this capacity Mr. Greene, in association with Carrol A. Gyles, purchased the stock of the Morrisville Foundry Company, and they have continued to conduct the business up to the present time (1903). Their plant is located at the crossing, and is equipped with all modern machinery, they having recently added a handsome lathe which cost over one thousand dollars. They conduct a general foundry and machinery business, manufacturing, as a specialty, Swivel plows, butter box machinery and gasoline engines; they also manufacture ensilage cutters and carriers. They give employment to ten men, and since embarking in the business have constructed over forty butter box machines, and are receiving orders for more of the same article faster than they are able to fill them. The success they have attained in the business world is due entirely to their excellent executive ability, perseverance and strict integrity. Mr. Green is affiliated with Mt. Vermont Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, at Morrisville, Vermont, of which he is a past master, and he is also high priest of Tucker Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and is grand pursuivant of the grand lodge of Vermont. In his political convictions he is a Democrat, and in his religious views follows the tenets of the Universalist denomination.

On October 9, 1888, Mr. Greene married Frances Thorne, daughter of Thomas Thorne, whose uncle, William Thorne, is the present mayor of Cape Town, South Africa. Mrs. Greene was born in Wales, and during her childhood came with her parents to Canada, and thence to St. Albans, Vermont. Their children are: Morris, Chanin, Ruth and Nora Greene.

HON. ROBERT C. CRISTY.

Hon. Robert C. Cristy, of Johnson, Vermont, a highly respected citizen, who has frequently been placed by his neighbors in positions of honor and trust, is the grandson of Moses Cristy, who was born January 29, 1763, in Windham, New Hampshire, whence he removed to New Boston, in the same state, where he followed the occupation of a farmer. He was a prominent man in the life of the town, a Federalist in politics, and saw service in the war of 1812. He married, November 20, 1785, Rebecca Clark, and they were the parents of the following children: John, born January 29, 1789, mentioned at length hereinafter; Amos, born August 28, 1790, died August 17, 1854; William Clark, born August 12, 1792; David, born September 2, 1794, died September 7, 1802; Robert, born January 27, 1797, died March 11, 1797; an infant born in 1798, died at the age of four weeks; James, born February 6, 1800; Elizabeth, born January 18, 1802, died April 24, 1835; Letitia, born May 18, 1804, died September 24, 1826; Susanna, born May 26, 1807; Mary, born June 18, 1809, died November 11, 1836; Nancy, born November 23, 1812, died July 15, 1824; Moses, born April 21, 1814, died in November, 1815; and Moses (2), born October 30, 1817. The mother of this family died in New Boston, October 26, 1818, and some time later Mr. Cristy married again. This wife died December 25, 1853. Mr. Cristy died while on his way home from a visit to his son John, who was then living in Johnson, Vermont.

John Cristy, son of Moses and Rebecca (Clark) Cristy, was born January 29, 1789, in New Boston, New Hampshire, where he lived

until February, 1829, when he removed to the town of Johnson, Vermont, settling on the farm which is now owned by his son, Robert C. Cristy. He was a schoolmaster for many years in New Boston, and also in Johnson. In politics he was a Whig, and afterward a Republican, being one of the first seven voters in the town of Johnson. He was a strong abolitionist, his house being one of the stations of the underground railroad. He was enthusiastic in the cause, and has been known to send his sons with teams to carry negroes to Canada. He was prominent in local affairs, and held at different times all the town offices. He and his wife were two of the seven charter members who organized and helped to build up the First Congregational church, to the support of which he was a liberal contributor. He was twice married. By his first wife, Polly B. Dodge, he had one child,—Ephraim D., born October 24, 1812, lived in the west and died in September, 1836. Mrs. Cristy died April 16, 1814, and Mr. Cristy married, March 11, 1818, Roxana Baker, by whom he was the father of the following children: John B., born August 5, 1819, died December 13, 1875; Rebecca C., born March 2, 1821, died January 19, 1824; Mary B., born January 15, 1824, died February 25, 1902; Harriet, born December 20, 1825, died in California February 27, 1902; Robert C., mentioned at length hereinafter; Joseph W., born September 28, 1829; and Frances E., born August 3, 1831, died May 29, 1852. Mrs. Cristy died July 22, 1866, and Mr. Cristy in 1878.

Robert C. Cristy, son of John C. and Roxana (Baker) Cristy, was born April 24, 1827, at New Boston, New Hampshire, but is practically a lifelong resident of Johnson, having been but two years old at the time of his father's removal to that town. His education was completed in the Lamoille county grammar school, and at the Bakersfield Academy. Mr. Cristy's home farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres is pleasantly situated about two and one-half miles from Johnson village, and is one of the best hill farms in the town. He has devoted himself to general farming, and has attained a handsome competence solely from the management of his estate. Dairying and the manufacture of maple sugar are the leading resources. For fifty-five years Mr. Cristy had the care, each winter, of thirty-five or forty cows and horses. He has recently retired from active labor, and his time is now chiefly occupied in attending to his numerous financial interests.

Mr. Cristy has always participated in all movements having for their object the advancement of the town and the welfare of the community, and his neighbors have repeatedly testified to the esteem and confidence in which they held him. He has filled the offices of lister and selectman, and served in the legislature during the sessions of 1866-67-68. In 1866, in connection with Edward Conant and Colonel John B. Mead, he was influential in procuring the legislation for the establishment of the three normal schools. It was during this time that the charter for the St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain Railroad was obtained, the project meeting with the most determined opposition on the part of competing lines. The town of Johnson took a very large private subscription of stock, which was practically a gift to the road. In 1884 Mr. Cristy was state senator from Lamoille county, discharging the duties of the office in a manner thoroughly creditable to himself and satisfactory to his constituents. He is a member of Waterman Lodge, F. & A. M. He also belongs to Tucker Chapter, of Morrisville. He is a liberal contributor to the support of church work and public enterprises.

Mr. Cristy married, March 27, 1856, Mehitable Johnson, of Winchester, Massachusetts, and they were the parents of one son,—Charles H., who was educated in the Johnson Normal School and at the People's Academy, followed civil engineering for a time, and is now draughtsman for the Barney Marble Company, of Swanton. Mrs. Cristy died October 10, 1891, and Mr. Cristy married, January 18, 1898, Junia L. Spaulding. They have one daughter,—Roxana Frances, born February 10, 1902. In addition to the homestead on which he resides, Mr. Cristy also owns outlying timber lands and farms, and is the possessor of a residence at Los Angeles, California. He took a prominent part in the Clement campaign of 1902. He is a man of high standing in the community, and has acted as the executor of many estates. Joseph W. Cristy, brother of Robert Cristy, is a merchant in Ringwood, Illinois. He has held various offices; served one year as chairman of the board of supervisors, and was elected representative to the state legislature, but

has now retired from active political life. Mr. Cristy married, November 30, 1854, Sarah L. Whiting, of Johnson, and they are the parents of two sons: Willard N. and Joseph E.

PAPHRO D. PIKE.

Paphro D. Pike, a leading inventor and manufacturer of Stowe, Vermont, is a great-grandson of Jonathan Pike, whose son Seth removed from Windham, Connecticut, to Brookfield, Vermont, later living at Sterling and finally in the town of Morristown. He was a farmer, and a member of the Baptist church, as were all his family. He married Mary Flint, and the following children were born to them: Joseph; William; Samuel; Seth B.; James; Eunice; Hannah; Lydia; Sarah; and Louisa. In addition to these ten who reached maturity, there were two who died in infancy. Seth Pike died at the age of seventy-five years, and his widow attained to the dignity of a centenarian, passing away at the great age of one hundred years.

William Pike, son of Seth and Mary (Flint) Pike, was born February 20, 1799, in Brookfield, Vermont, and passed his boyhood at Williamstown, near Randolph, Orange county. He was a farmer and a member of the Vermont militia. His politics were those of the Republican party, and he was a firm adherent of the principles of the abolitionists. His religious connection was with the Baptist church. He married Nancy, daughter of Caleb and Nancy (Eaton) Hitchcock, the former a farmer of Westfield, Vermont, and Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock were the parents of the following children: Arad, Harvey, Hiram, Ephraim, Emily, Eunice, Nancy and Alvira. William and Nancy Pike had the following children: Lucy, Paphro D. and Lydia Emily. Mr. Pike died in January, 1874, at the age of seventy-five, and the death of his widow took place October 31, 1884, when she was seventy-six years old.

Paphro D. Pike, son of William and Nancy (Hitchcock) Pike, was born December 1, 1835, in Morristown, Vermont, and received his education in the district schools of his native place, and at Johnson Academy. He was for a time a school teacher in Stowe, and, having a natural aptitude for mechanical pursuits, began to work in mills before coming of age. In the course of time he became the owner and operator of a sawmill, which he abandoned not long after the outbreak of the Civil war. August 9, 1862, he enlisted, at Stowe, in Company D, Eleventh Regiment, Vermont Infantry, Colonel A. F. Walker commanding. The regiment was sent to Washington to assist in the defense of the capital, during which time it was made a heavy artillery regiment. Mr. Pike remained with the organization during its entire period of service, including the last grand advance on Richmond. He was constantly at his post, with the exception of two months spent in the hospital, and was honorably discharged in July, 1865. After his return to civil life he was variously engaged as carpenter and millwright, and in 1871 commenced the manufacture of butter tubs.

In this new line of business he continued for fourteen years, and at the end of that time sold his establishment and went to Brooklyn, New York, where he was employed in the Hatters' Fur Cutting Company. After four years he returned to Stowe, and again purchased his old mill, where, with improved machinery, the firm of Pike & Son are now engaged in the manufacture of butter tubs, round boxes and veneer packages, making use of several important mechanical appliances of the trade, invented and patented by Mr. Pike himself. Among these may be mentioned three of the most important: An appliance for cutting hoops, one for cutting, fitting and riveting the five-pound butter boxes, and, most important of all, a machine for cutting veneer packages from steamed logs, at the same time imparting a finish to them. The packages, holding one pound each of butter, are cut, perfect in shape and dimensions, from the log, at the almost incredible speed of three hundred per minute. The firm has thus far manufactured about seventy thousand tubs per year, but is now reducing the number, and devoting more exclusive attention to the five-pound round packages, of which a quarter of a million were sold last year, and to the veneer packages. Pike & Son employ from fifteen to twenty men, a majority of them heads of families, and residing in town. The business of the firm is constantly increasing, and its success promises much for the future prosperity of Stowe. Politically Mr. Pike is a

Republican, and, although in consequence of the urgent and various demands of his private affairs he has found little time for official life, his fellow citizens testified to their confidence in him by electing him, in 1880, to the legislature, where he served on the committee on manufactures, and a member of the senate in 1900, serving on the committees, temperance, military affairs, general commerce and manufacture. In religious belief he is a Universalist.

Mr. Pike married, in 1860, Abigail, daughter of Luke J. and Eunice (Camp) Towne, and they have three sons: Arba A. is associated with his father in business, and is also a member of the firm of Pike & Benson, who conduct a general store at Stowe. He married Carrie Edgerton, and they had one child, Harry E. After the death of his wife, Mr. Pike married Anna Culver, and three children were born to them: Marion, Muriel and Beatrice. Lewis A. is a salesman, and resides at Stowe. He married Emma Slayton, and they have one child, Margaret. Fred M. is an electrician, married Sarah Rublee, and resides at Mansfield, Ohio.

ISAAC L. PEARL.

Among the prominent business men of Johnson, Vermont, may be mentioned the name of Isaac L. Pearl, a member of the firm of I. L. Pearl & Company. He was born in Milton, Vermont, November 17, 1832, the son of Zimri Allen and Eliza (Blake) Pearl. Zimri Allen Pearl also claimed the town of Milton, Vermont, as his birthplace, having been born there June 1, 1807. He attended the district school, where he obtained a practical education, and early in life became interested in the operation of sawmills in Milton, where he conducted an extensive business for many years. He then removed to West Milton and for two years successfully conducted a woolen mill, after which he located at Milton Falls and continued the same line of industry up to the time of his decease. His trade was largely custom work for the farmers. In politics Mr. Pearl was a Whig, and was chosen by his fellow citizens to serve in various local offices; in religion he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the affairs of which he always took an active part. He was united in marriage to Eliza Blake, and three children were born to them: Phoebe; Rebecca, widow of George Hawley, a former resident of Johnson, who served in the Civil war and died in the service of his country at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and they had one son, Pearl Hawley, who resides in the west; Isaac L. Pearl. The father of these children died March 11, 1852; his widow passed away January 8, 1872, in the sixty-third year of her age.

Isaac L. Pearl, youngest child of Zimri A. and Eliza Pearl, pursued the customary educational course at the public schools and Milton Academy, after which he commenced his business career by entering the Winooski woolen mills, where he became thoroughly familiar with every detail of the business. He then entered the establishment of Messrs. S. & D. M. Dow in Johnson, Vermont, and, after the death of the latter named, purchased a half interest in the factory, where, in partnership with Stephen Dow, he continued in business for eight years. After the expiration of this period of time Mr. Dow severed his connection with the firm, but after a few years again renewed his interest in the business. In April, 1871, the mill was totally destroyed by fire, but was immediately rebuilt, and since that date the firm of I. L. Pearl & Company have enjoyed the success and prosperity which are invariably the sequence of good management, honest principles and strict integrity in all business transactions. Mr. Pearl is a director of the Lamoille County National Bank of Hyde Park, and for a number of years has served in the capacity of secretary and president of the board of trustees of the Johnson State Normal School.

In his political convictions Mr. Pearl is a Republican, was elected judge of probate of Lamoille county in 1870, was county commissioner for four years and for a quarter of a century served as auditor; he was appointed chairman of the board of trustees at the organization of the village of Johnson; served as school director for a number of years, trustee of the public money, and was chosen to represent the town of Johnson in the state legislature of 1888, serving as chairman of the manufacturing committee in that body. Mr. Pearl is a member of Waterman Lodge No. 83, F. & A. M., of Johnson, having

filled the chair of worshipful master four times; he is also a member of the Baptist church.

On March 11, 1858, Mr. Pearl married Hattie N. Tracey, daughter of Sylvester N. and Caroline (Green) Tracey. Their children were: Jed A., who is associated with his father in business, married Hattie E. Elkins, and they are the parents of two children, Leonard Isaac and Lloyd Mason Pearl; Jed A. Pearl is a Republican in politics, served as selectman four years, first selectman for three years, was town representative in the session of 1902 and served as chairman of the manufacturing committee, and at the present time (1903) is chairman of the village trustees; he is master of Waterman Lodge No. 83, F. & A. M., and an earnest member of the Baptist church. Flora Alice acquired her education at the Johnson Normal School, and is now serving her sixth year as teacher in New Bedford, Massachusetts. Morton Isaac died in 1871, at the age of four years. Lizzie Hattie obtained her education at the Johnson Normal School, and subsequently became the wife of Dr. George Goodwin, a practicing physician at Johnson, Vermont.

EDWARD LYMAN.

Edward Lyman, late of Burlington, Vermont, for many years a leading business man and highly respected citizen of that place, was in the seventh generation from Richard Lyman, who was born in High Onger, Essex county, England, in 1580. Born in the stirring times of that great queen whose reign marks one of the most important epochs in English history, and passing his early manhood amid the religious and political agitations which characterized the reigns of her immediate successors, Richard Lyman was one of those who, for various reasons, sought a home in the new world, whither he emigrated in the summer of 1631, and became one of the proprietors and a leading citizen of Hartford, Connecticut.

Job Lyman, the sixth in descent from Richard, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, December 9, 1781, and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1804. He was admitted to the bar of Windsor county in 1808, and settled, for the practice of his profession, at Woodstock, Vermont, where he became identified with a number of important public interests, among which was the Woodstock branch of the old Vermont State Bank, of which he was cashier throughout its whole existence, and he also served for many years as president of the Woodstock Bank. Mr. Lyman was for a long period court auditor of Windsor county, and also a member of the governor's council. In 1850 he relinquished all business pursuits and came to Burlington, Vermont, where he died September 10, 1870, at the advanced age of ninety years. He left behind him an enviable reputation as a man of substantial character, public spirit and blameless life. Mr. Lyman married, in January, 1811, Mary Parrot Hall, of Westminster, Vermont, a daughter of Hon. Lot Hall, of that town. Lot Hall was a representative to the state legislature for four sessions, a presidential elector in 1792, a member of the council of censors in 1799, and a judge of the supreme court of Vermont from 1794 to 1801. In 1786 he married Mary Homer, of Boston.

Edward Lyman, the seventh in descent from Richard, the founder, was the son of Job and Mary Parrot (Hall) Lyman, and was born January 21, 1826, at Woodstock, Vermont. He was educated in the schools of that town, and at the widely known Kimball Union Academy of Meriden, New Hampshire. Mr. Lyman began his business career as clerk in a dry-goods store in Woodstock. In 1848 he came to Burlington and became the junior partner of the firm of E. & E. Lyman. After a lapse of three years he purchased his partner's interest in the business, of which he remained sole proprietor until August, 1868, when he formed a partnership with Herman W. Allen under the firm name of Lyman & Allen. The new firm sustained and furthered the enviable reputation of the house for the highest integrity and the most unquestioned credit. In 1855, when the institution now known as the Merchants' National Bank was chartered, Mr. Lyman was chosen one of its directors, and remained in that position without interruption for a long period, being also elected to the offices of president and vice president respectively. He resigned the presidency of the bank in January, 1885, but retained his directorship until his death.

In politics Mr. Lyman was an ardent Republican, but never would accept public office. He

and his family were attendants at the College street Congregational church. Mr. Lyman's whole record testifies to the fact that, to the unyielding strength of moral principle which he inherited from his ancestors, he added the qualities which soften the stern outlines of the Puritan character, and also a spirit of charity which widens the influence of the Puritan faith.

Mr. Lyman married, October 25, 1853, Minerva B., daughter of the late George Lyman, of White River Junction, Vermont. Their union was blessed by two children, of whom the first, Mary Louise, born in 1857, died March 14, 1862, at the age of five years. The second daughter, Minnie Elizabeth, is the wife of Hon. Robert Roberts, of Burlington. By the death of Mr. Lyman, which occurred May 23, 1890, Burlington lost one of its best and most respected citizens, a man of the highest integrity and most winning personal qualities.

COLONEL GEORGE FARNHAM LELAND.

Colonel George Farnham Leland, a prominent man of affairs of Springfield, Vermont, belongs to an ancient family of English origin, which first appears in history in the person of John Leland, who was born about 1512, in London, England, and flourished in the reign of King Henry the Eighth as a celebrated scholar and writer. The coat of arms of the Leland family is thus described: Gules a saltier argent, charged with three pallets azure, on chief or crest, with a crow, rising transfixed with an arrow. The motto: *Cui debeo, fidus.*

Henry Leland (1), the founder of the American branch of the family, was born in 1625, in London, England, and came to America in 1652. He died in 1680, in Sherburne, Massachusetts. Ebenezer Leland (2), son of Henry Leland, was born, lived and died in Sherburne. He was the father of ten children. Janus Leland (3), son of Ebenezer Leland, was born in 1687, in Sherburne, and was the owner of large tracts of land. In the latter part of his life he removed to Ontario county, New York. His family consisted of eleven children, and his death occurred at Grafton, Massachusetts, in 1768. Phineas Leland (4), son of Janus Leland, was born at Grafton, in 1730. He followed the occupation of a farmer, and died at his birthplace in 1773. Caleb Leland (5), son of Phineas Leland, was born in 1765, at Grafton, Massachusetts, and married Lapin Willard. Their children were: Nancy, Otis, Joshua, Maria, Caleb, Lapin, Joseph W., Hannah R., Charles and James A. Caleb Leland died in 1843, in Baltimore, Vermont, at the age of seventy-eight. Joshua Leland (6), son of Caleb and Lapin (Willard) Leland, was born in 1794, and followed the occupation of a farmer at Baltimore, Vermont. He was a Republican in politics, and was elected to the Vermont legislature. He married Betsey Boynton, and was the father of the following named children: Oscar H., born in 1826, is now in Texas; Marcella D., born in 1830, is in Springfield; and Charles A. Charles A. Leland (7), son of Joshua and Betsey (Boynton) Leland, was born November 15, 1832, in Baltimore, Windsor county, Vermont, and in early life resided at his birthplace, but for the last twenty-five years has made his home at Springfield. Until twenty years ago he was engaged in farming, but since then has devoted himself, with his son, to mercantile pursuits. He is a Republican in politics, and has served as selectman and held other local minor offices. In 1866 he represented the town of Baltimore in the state legislature. He married Susan Farnham. He attends the Universalist church.

George Farnham Leland (8), son of Charles A. and Susan (Farnham) Leland, was born January 25, 1858, in Baltimore, Windsor county, Vermont, and was educated in the Springfield public schools. At the age of seventeen he became a clerk in his father's store, where he remained two years. At the end of that time, his father having sold his business to the Hon. F. G. Field, of North Springfield, the son remained with the latter as a clerk for four years. He was then employed for one year by W. H. H. Putnam in the hardware business, and in April, 1882, in company with his father, bought the large mercantile business of the firm of Cobb & Derby, of Springfield, the establishment being thenceforth known as that of C. A. Leland & Son. They occupy a large and commodious building, consisting of three stories and a basement, fifty by fifty feet, comprising two stores combined. They deal in general merchandise, and have conducted their business on the principle of a farmers' exchange,

thus giving general satisfaction to the community in which they reside. By this method they have been enabled to greatly increase their stock, and their country trade is now larger than that of any other establishment in the vicinity.

Colonal Leland is a Republican, and has been interested in politics since before casting his first vote, at the age of twenty-one. He has been a delegate to the various conventions of his party and a local leader for many years, having taken a prominent part in campaign organization work before arriving at the legal age. He has held many town offices, having been school commissioner for the village of Springfield for two years, school director under the town system for six years, and town auditor at three different times. In 1900 and 1901 he was justice of the peace. He has served six terms as president of the village, being elected the last time in 1902, and is filling that office at the present time. In 1892 he represented the town of Springfield in the state legislature, serving as chairman of the committee on rules and as clerk of the grand list committee. In 1900 he was elected to the senate from Windsor county, officiating as chairman of the joint committee of game and fisheries, banks and education and claims. He has served as vice president of the Republican League of the state of Vermont, as president of the local Republican Club, and as chairman of the Windsor county Republican committee. He was appointed by Governor McCullough in 1902 as aide de camp on his staff, with the rank of colonel. Colonel Leland is past master of St. John's Lodge, No. 41, F. & A. M., and in Royal Arch Masonry has held the highest office in Skitchewaug Chapter No. 25, of Springfield and Ludlow. He is also a member of the Springfield Council, Holy Cross Commandery, No. 12, Bellows Falls, in which he holds the office of generalissimo. He is ex-grand senior deacon of the grand lodge of the state of Vermont, and a past district deputy of the first Masonic district, including Windsor county. He has taken all the degrees of the Masonic bodies, including the thirty-second, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In addition to his other business enterprises, he was one of the incorporators of the Springfield Savings Bank.

Colonel Leland married, November 8, 1881, Nellie A., daughter of Edson X. and Mary (Barrett) Pierce, of North Springfield. They are the parents of two children: Arthur F., born August 28, 1886; and Mary A., born June 2, 1891. Mrs. Leland is interested in the work of the King's Daughters and also the Eastern Star, F. & A. M. She is past grand officer of the Eastern Star, of which her husband is also a member, and both were patron and matron of the lodges in Springfield.

JAMES NATHANIEL JENNE, M. D.

Dr. James N. Jenne, an eminent physician and surgeon of St. Albans, Vermont, was born in Berkshire, Franklin county, Vermont, December 21, 1859, a son of John Gilbert and Charlotte (Wordworth) Jenne. Dr. Jenne received his preparatory education in the Enosburg Falls graded schools, after which he entered the medical department of the University of Vermont, from which institution he was graduated in 1881. He commenced the active practice of his profession in Georgia, remaining there until 1887, when he removed to St. Albans, and soon built up a large consulting practice; here he remained until February 1, 1903, when he removed to Burlington. He is a general practitioner, but devotes much of his time and attention to surgery, in which branch of the profession he is very skillful and successful, also in the application of the X-rays. He took a post-graduate course from the Post Graduate School in New York city, and obtained a diploma from there in 1890. Dr. Jenne, in 1888, became a member of the First Infantry Regiment, Vermont National Guard, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant and assistant surgeon, which was subsequently followed by his advancement to the position of captain, major and finally to general. He was appointed surgeon general on the staff of Governor Woodbury, and re-appointed on the staff of Governor Grout in 1898; was later appointed by the senate and president of the United States as major and surgeon of the volunteer service in the Spanish-American war. During his service he commanded the Second Division of the Third Army Corps, and subsequently became acting inspector in the Third Army Corps on the staff of General Wade and General Breckenridge. From April

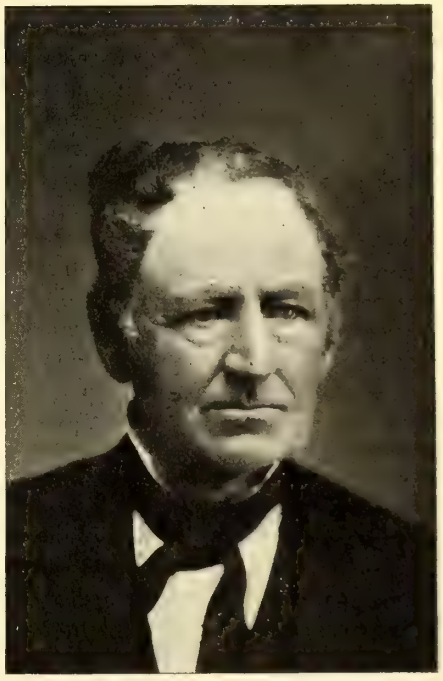
to September, 1898, Dr. Jenne was located at Chickamauga, after which he was ordered to Fortress Monroe to act as surgeon in the Josiah Simpson Hospital. While performing his duties there he was taken ill, and was obliged to return home on sick leave, and after his recovery he resigned from the service of the United States army.

In 1890 Dr. Jenne was chosen a member of the board of consulting surgeons of the Mary Fletcher Hospital, to which position he was elected annually till 1895; in 1892 he was invited to fill the chair of adjunct professor of materia medica in the medical department of the Unitversity of Vermont, and a year later was appointed professor. Dr. Jenne is a member of the Franklin County Society, the Clinical Society of New York, the American Medical Association, and the Vermont State Medical Society, of which he was elected president in 1890. Previous to this date he was a member of its board of censors, and he has served as delegate on several occasions to the societies of other states, and to the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the Order of Foreign Wars, being general officer at one period, and a member of the state camp of Spanish War Veterans. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, being affiliated with Franklin Lodge, Champlain Chapter and Lafayette Commandery, and a prominent member of the Ancient Order of Foresters of America. In September, 1883, Dr. Jenne was united in marriage to Abbie Cushman, daughter of Hiram and Miranda (Gilmore) Cushman.

SAMUEL KEYES.

The subject of this sketch was born in Pownal, Vermont, January 28, 1812, being the youngest child of Seth Keyes, from Hartford, Connecticut, and Esther (Morgan) Keyes, daughter of Joseph Morgan, of Pownal, Vermont, who served his country seven years, or all through the Revolutionary war, and took an active part in the battle of Bennington August 16, 1777, and was one of the guard over the prisoners, after the battle, in the old meeting house on the hill.

Seth Keyes died in November, 1818, leaving five children, viz: Hiram, born in 1798; Anna, born in 1799; Joseph, born in 1801; Horatio, born in 1803; and Samuel, born in 1812. Samuel was therefore nearly seven years of age, and, being thus deprived of a father's care, his early years were burdened with heavy responsibilities, and self-reliance was an early heritage, developing an intense personality which, added to integrity of character, gained him the confidence of all who knew him. His untiring industry and perseverance gave him a thorough and practical knowledge of building in stone and brick, and he became a contractor and master builder at the age of twenty-two years, and for about sixty years, had the management of large forces of workmen. His work was done well, as one



Samuel Keyes

of his patrons said, "There was character in every brick he laid." Among his buildings are many in this town. The Hunt mill, Cambell mill, Putnam House, court house, postoffice and many others; in Williamstown, Massachusetts, the two East Colleges, Jackson Hall and The Chapel; the Blackinton mills at Blackinton, Massachu-

setts; in North Adams, Massachusetts, the Brayton mills, Arnold's print works, Union factory, Blackinton block on Holden street, and many others; in Adams, Massachusetts; the Jenks paper mills; the Brown paper mills, the Collins block and many others in Greenfield and various other places.

He was justice of the peace for more than forty years, although his party was not the dominant one, and was at various times a selectman, village trustee, street commissioner, postmaster, etc., and was always true to every trust. He labored for the right as he saw it. Care for others was a very marked characteristic, and if he could do a favor to anyone whom he thought in need, he was sure to do it regardless of the inconvenience to himself. And many a poor troubled heart could say, "His kindness has softened my life's rough way."

Coming home from Adams, Massachusetts, one day in 1889, he remarked, "I saved a man's life to-day." Being asked how, he said, "As I was going to the depot I heard a man cry, 'Help!' and, looking around, saw a man in the pond unable to get out. I ran for a pole and reached it to him, and helped him out. By that time others came up, and offered to attend to him, and I came on home, but if I had not been there, the others would have been too late." He did not even stop to learn the man's name. He was very fond of reading aloud at home, and some of the first books owned by him such as "The Life of Washington," "Life of William Wallace" and "American Preceptor," he kept all his life. He was a strong, well built man, six feet and two inches tall, with dark hair and blue eyes. The picture given here was taken when he was about sixty-eight years of age.

He was married in 1835 to Susan, the eldest daughter of Dr. Thomas Bannister, of Pownal, Vermont, formerly of Brookfield, Massachusetts. She was also of patriotic ancestry, as her father, grandfather and uncles fought with the other Massachusetts men in the Continental army. Her father was also an intimate friend and brother-in-law of General Benjamin Lincoln (1733-1810), of Hingham, Massachusetts, of Revolutionary fame.

Mr. Keyes was strong and unwavering in his attachments for his home and family, and thought nothing too good for them. He died in his ninetieth year at his home, August 30, 1901. His wife died the following January 31, 1902. They were laid to rest in Bennington's historic ground, at the Center. They left three sons and three daughters: Albert, Delia A., Celestia S., Catherine E., Samuel J. and Andrew S.

"Let the lifeless body rest;
He is gone who was its guest;
Gone as travelers haste to leave
An inn, nor tarry until eve.
Traveler in what realms afar,
In what planet, in what star,
In what vast aerial space
Shines the light upon thy face?
In what gardens of delight
Rest thy weary feet to-night?"
"On the ruins of the past
Blooms the perfect flower at last."

HON. HENRY F. WILCOX.

The Wilcox family of North Thetford, Vermont, of which the Hon. Henry F. Wilcox is a representative member, are the owners of a homestead that ranks among the best of the succession of fine farms along the Connecticut river below North Thetford. It is historic ground, as Aaron Wilcox, grandfather of Henry F. Wilcox, who came to this vicinity from Suffield, Connecticut, about the year 1800, found the remains of an old fort not far from the site of the present house.

Aaron Wilcox was born in 1785 in Suffield, Connecticut, and for fifty years was engaged in agricultural pursuits in the town of North Thetford, Vermont, whither he removed when nineteen years of age. He was a man of marked energy and force of character, and was drafted in the war of 1812, but sent a substitute. He was united in marriage to Teney M. Hosford, daughter of Joseph Hosford, a pioneer settler of the town, and the following named children were born to them: Cornelia, who died in 1901, at the age of ninety years; Merrick F., unmarried, died at the age of sixty years; Harriet, wife of Asa B. Closson, a farmer of Hanover, New Hampshire, and their children were Charles H. and William B. Closson; Abner B.; Cynthia

Adelia, unmarried; Mary P., deceased; Fannie A.; Eliza H., deceased; and Martha Almeda, wife of Joseph Porter, of Lyme, New Hampshire. Mr. Wilcox died September 6, 1879, aged ninety-five years; his widow died in 1865, at the age of seventy-six years.

Abner B. Wilcox, father of Henry F. Wilcox, was born in Thetford, Vermont, June 12, 1816, was a painter by trade, but for many years was successfully engaged in breeding and selling standard fine wool sheep. He was the owner of a flock of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty sheep, and his average clip from one hundred and fifty sheep has been twelve pounds from each, and he has disposed of his sheep as high as one hundred dollars each. This remarkable result was accomplished by the most careful attention to details, judicious breeding and liberal feed. He was of a musical turn of mind and was a member of a band of musicians at Thetford; in his religious views he was a member of the First Congregational church, and in his political sentiment was affiliated with the Republican party. He married Martha A. Wadleigh, daughter of Benjamin Wadleigh, who was engaged in farming pursuits in the town of Lyme, New Hampshire. Their children were: Henry F.; Hattie, wife of Joseph Resseguie, and they are the parents of two children, Henry Wilcox and Joseph Abner Resseguie, and resides in Everett, Washington; Julia A., a twin of Hattie, died in infancy. Mr. Wilcox died March 3, 1890, aged seventy-six years, four months, and he was survived by his widow, who is living at the present time (1903), having attained her eightieth year.

Henry F. Wilcox was born December 9, 1851, at Thetford, Vermont, and was a student in the Thetford Academy. From early youth he assisted his father in the cultivation of his land and the management of his flocks, and has remained on the old homestead from his birth up to the present time (1903). He makes a specialty of dairying, keeping a large number of excellent cows, and in connection with this industry he deals extensively in grain and feed, also handles produce, shipping to the Boston markets. Mr. Wilcox represents the Vermont State Mutual Insurance Company in the town of Thetford, Vermont, and has the handling of about nine-tenths of all the insurance business in the vicinity. He is essentially a business man, being absorbed in the management of his varied and extensive interests, but he is also a careful observer of public affairs, and enjoys a wide acquaintance throughout the state. He has been chosen to serve as a delegate to various conventions, was elected to fill the offices of justice of the peace, selectman, and senator in 1902, and in the latter named capacity served on the committee of finance, general committee, and the joint committee on immigration. He is a prominent member of the Morning Star Grange of Lyme, New Hampshire.

On March 24, 1891, Mr. Wilcox married Abbie E. Skinner, a daughter of Cyrus Skinner, and granddaughter of Captain Cyrus Skinner, who was a noted drover in the early days, and resided at Lyme, New Hampshire. Their children are Charles Abner and Rose C. Wilcox.

CHARLES HERBERT SLOCUM.

Charles H. Slocum, vice president of the Warren Leather Company at Morristown, Vermont, was born in that town December 14, 1849, the son of Orson and Ardelia P. (Hall) Slocum. Apollos Slocum, great-grandfather of Charles H. Slocum, came to the United States from England with his parents and located in Massachusetts, where they became prominent and influential citizens and acquired a large amount of property. Apollos Slocum removed to Bethel, Vermant, and later to Eden, where he resided up to the time of his death. In his younger years he was a dealer and speculator in horses and cattle, but later devoted his time and attention to agricultural pursuits, which yielded him good financial returns. In personal appearance he was five feet eleven inches in stature, and of rugged build, which was characteristic of the early pioneer. He was a zealous Christian and a member of the Baptist church. He was twice married, was the father of eighteen children, twelve of whom attained to years of maturity and reared families. Among his children were: Nelson, Alanson, Rebecca, Mary, Mrs. Burnett and Pellis Slocum.

Nelson Slocum, grandfather of Charles H. Slocum, was born in May, 1796, in Massachu-

setts, later accompanied his parents to Bethel, Vermont, and subsequently to Eden, where he resided for a number of years. He followed the vocation of farming in Morristown, a village near Morrisville, where he cleared a farm and made improvements on the road from Morrisville to Stowe, his death occurring in the latter named town. He served in the capacity of captain in the Vermont militia, and in his political affiliations was formerly a Democrat and a staunch abolitionist, being one of the first three men in the town to vote the abolitionist ticket. Later he became affiliated with the Republican party and served in various offices, among them being selectman and overseer of the poor. Like his father, he was five feet eleven inches in height, and at the age of sixty years weighed two hundred and forty pounds. Mr. Slocum married Lovicia Goodell, and the following named children were born to them: (1) Joseph, born Christmas day, 1822, married Elizabeth Reserve, and resided in Boston. Their children were Lewis, Clara and Alma. (2) Mary, born May 16, 1824, became the wife of Benjamin Wood, who in 1840 went to San Francisco, engaged in the real estate business and became wealthy. (3) Orson was the father of Charles H. (4) Sanford, born January 15, 1830, in Morristown, where he has resided the greater part of his life, is engaged in farming and speculating in property. He is independent in politics, has been a Mason for forty years, and is a member of Mt. Vernon Lodge. He married for his first wife Rosenza Danforth, and their children are: Mary, wife of Abner Austin, a traveling salesman, having no children living; and Margaret, who died at the age of six years. Sanford Slocum's first wife died in 1866, and he married for his second wife, October 11, 1877, Mrs. Betsy E. Ball, *nee* Hersey. (5) Calista is the wife of Jared Pollard, a miner of California, both of whom are now deceased. They were the parents of two sons and a daughter, Ida, now deceased. (6) One daughter became the wife of Samuel Clifford and they had one child, Blanche Clifford. Mrs. Clifford married for her second husband a Mr. Hamilton, who is engaged in the fruit business in California. (7) Lucy Maria is the wife of Captain J. Lewis, a lawyer and prominent business man of Hannibal, Missouri. The father of these children died January 22, 1861, aged sixty-five years, and his wife passed away May 28, 1889, at the age of eighty-nine years.

Orson Slocum, father of Charles H. Slocum, was born in June, 1827, was reared on a farm and educated in the district school. Having the taste and inclination for agricultural pursuits, upon reaching young manhood he purchased a farm in the town of Morristown, Vermont, which he cultivated to a high state of perfection. He was a man of over average size, and possessed a rugged constitution, but nevertheless died of typhoid fever when only twenty-eight years old. He was united in marriage to Adelia P. Hall, and Charles Herbert was their only child. His widow subsequently married Clark Boynton, and they reside on the farm in Morristown; they have two children, namely: Frederick and Albert Boynton.

Charles H. Slocum attended the People's Academy, where he acquired a practical education and completed his studies at the age of nineteen years. He then began the study of law with Mr. C. J. Lewis at Morrisville, and later placed himself under the competent preceptorship of Powers & Gleed, attorneys at law, and was admitted to the bar at Hyde Park, Vermont, in 1870. Subsequently he went west, located in Kansas for three years, and afterwards in Colorado, where he alternated the pursuits of cowboy, ranchman and miner, spending altogether about thirteen years in the west. In 1883 he returned to Morristown, and for fifteen years engaged in general merchandise in connection with other business enterprises, being associated with H. C. Fisk in the loan business and later in the produce trade up to the year 1890. He then entered into partnership with C. C. Warren and H. C. Fisk in the Warren Leather Company, of which he has been vice president ever since. They have a large plant covering about two acres of ground, employ between fifty and sixty people, and are conducting annually two hundred thousand dollars' worth of business in the manufacture of harness leather; they have an extensive and lucrative patronage which extends throughout the country. In addition to the onerous duties which devolve upon him in the management of this business, Mr. Slocum acts in the capacity of a director in the Union Savings Bank & Trust

Company. Politically Mr. Slocum is a Republican, and fraternally is a member of Mt. Vernon Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Slocum was united in marriage to Louise M. Moody, daughter of Gilman A. Moody, of Stowe, Vermont. Their children are Helen Margurite and Ruth Louise Slocum. The family are members of the Universalist church of Morrisville, Vermont.

JAMES HARTNESS.

James Hartness, manufacturer of Springfield, Vermont, is a descendant of Thomas and Margaret Hartness, natives of Scotland. They were Covenanters, and on account of religious persecution were driven from their own country and settled in the north of Ireland. They had three sons: John, born in 1774; and James and William, of whose birth we have no record. There three brothers came to this country and settled in Albany, New York. John, the first to emigrate, began business in the chandler trade, and, after the arrival of his brothers, James became his partner.

John Hartness, great-grandfather of James Hartness, was born in County Monahan, Ireland, in 1774, and on September 17, 1804, married Marie Ladue, born September 29, 1785 in Dutchess county, New York, a daughter of Peter and Polly Ladue, descendants of French Huguenots driven to this country by persecutions in France. Peter Ladue died about 1812, and his wife in 1818.

James Hartness, grandfather of James Hartness, was born September 20, 1807, in Albany, New York. On September 2, 1829, he was married in the Third Presbyterian church in Albany, New York, by the Rev. William H. Williams, to Anne E. Farnham, who was born on Staten Island, April 8, 1809, a daughter of Lewis and Elizabeth (Albright) Farnham. Lewis Farnham was born March 18, 1782, in Connecticut, and died November 26, 1842, in Albany; he was a grandson of General Starkweather, who was born in Scotland, but later removed to Connecticut, where he died. Elizabeth Albright was born March 10, 1788, in Bethlehem, Albany county, and married Lewis Farnham in March, 1807. James Hartness died May 8, 1889, and his wife died May 21, 1845.

John William Hartness, father of James Hartness, was born at Albany, New York, July 31, 1830, where he resided until seventeen years of age, and later located at Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained from 1863 to 1893, being employed as foreman and superintendent of a machine shop. Finally he settled in Springfield, Vermont, where he has since resided, enjoying a well earned rest from the active duties of business life. On July 3, 1852, Mr. Hartness married Ursilla Jackson, at Schenectady, New York; she was born in that city, June 16, 1834. The following named children were born to them: John A., born at Cohoes, New York, November 26, 1853, married, May 12, 1880, Clara Kelley, who died January 24, 1889 and he then married, August 16, 1893, Minine B. Harpster; Morgan Germond, born at Schenectady, New York, May 2, 1859, died at Cleveland, Ohio, October 28, 1865; James, born September 3, 1861; Robert Benton, born November 7, 1863, married Lulu Caley Whitehead July 15, 1885; and Leonard Stanton, born in Cleveland, Ohio, November 29, 1869, died at Detroit, Michigan, August 9, 1871. All the members of the family that are deceased were interred in Lake View cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio. The mother of these children died October 14, 1891. She was a daughter of Robert Jackson, born in Yorkshire, England, about 1790; he was a graduate of Oxford College at York Minster, later taught school at Egton and Egton Bridge, and finally was engaged as teacher in a ladies' seminary at Manchester, England. He came to the United States in the early twenties, bringing with him his wife, Elizabeth Smith, born in 1792, in Listingham Kirby, Moorside, Yorkshire, England; she was a graduate of York Minster. Mr. Jackson died in 1870, and his wife died in March, 1844, at Schenectady, New York, her remains being interred in the St. George Episcopal churchyard at that place.

James Hartness, son of John W. and Ursilla (Jackson) Hartness, was born in Schenectady, New York, September 3, 1861. He was educated in the grammar schools of Cleveland, Ohio, in which city he was reared; at the age of sixteen years he entered a machine shop in Cleveland, where he learned the trade of machinist. Five

years later Mr. Hartness came east and was employed as a foreman for a bolt-maker at Winsted, Connecticut, and later removed to Torrington, Connecticut, where he filled a similar position. In 1885, at Winsted, Connecticut, Mr. Hartness married Miss Lena Sanford Pond, and their children are Anna Jackson, born January 7, 1889, and Helen Edith, born May 19, 1890. Lena Sanford Pond, daughter of Fredrick L. and Anna C. (Holt) Pond, was born at Winsted, Connecticut, August 28, 1865.

In February, 1889, Mr. Hartness settled in Springfield, Vermont, where he entered the employ of the Jones & Lamson Machine Company in the capacity of superintendent. In the meantime he had made several inventions, on which he was receiving royalties, and later he exchanged some patent rights for a one-third interest in the company, of which he was manager and was later appointed president. The Jones & Lamson Machine Company is one of the most important and prosperous manufacturing enterprises in the state; in 1888 the business was removed from Windsor to Springfield, and they then occupied a main building forty by eighty feet, with an addition of two stories twenty by forty feet, and gave employment to seventy-eight men. They enlarged from time to time as the growing necessities of their business demanded until now they occupy buildings having a floor space of 82,000 square feet, of which 39,000 is fire-proof construction, being composed of brick, steel and cement almost wholly. These buildings are equipped with most efficient machinery, giving them a large output in proportion to the hands employed, which at present number two hundred and fifty. The business is rapidly growing and is the chief employment in the enterprising village of Springfield. Although they continue to operate under the style of the Jones & Lamson Machine Company, the name has no significance as to the ownership, the business being under the control of Mr. Hartness as president and Mr. Wolson as treasurer. They manufacture the Hartness Flat Turret Lathe, being the only machine tool builders in the world that make but one machine and that in only one size; this is protected by twenty-one Hartness patents, and others are pending. This lathe is exclusively manfactured and sold not only in America by his company, but they have their own office at Birmingham, England, and also well organized agencies all over the continent of Europe. Since his connection with the company, Mr. Hartness has been giving much attention to his inventions and other kindred machines to protect the patents on the machine which they manufacture; in all he has taken out about fifty American patents and many foreign patents to secure such protection. These machines received the gold medal at Paris in 1900, and a silver medal was also issued to the inventor, both awards being the highest attainable for a single exhibit; they also received an award from the Columbian Exhibition in 1893 for superior design.

CHARLES D. WARREN.

Charles D. Warren, a well known merchant and a prominent citizen of Williston, was born in this town, August 6, 1855, a son of the late Charles E. Warren. He comes of substantial New England stock, his paternal grandfather, Stephen Warren, Jr., and his great-grandfather, Stephen Warren, Sr., having been of Connecticut birth. The latter, who was born August 16, 1741, reared the following named children: Stephen, Jr., born October 3, 1768; Sarah, born August 12, 1770; Henry, born June 23, 1772; Almonson, born June 22, 1774; Clarence, born March 9, 1776; Thankful, born January 13, 1778; Seth, born March 10, 1780.

Stephen Warren, Jr., was numbered among the pioneers of Williston, coming here from Connecticut at an early period of its settlement. Subsequently removing to Fairfax, Vermont, he resided there until his death. Eight children were born to him, namely: Abigail, born December 25, 1789; Charity, born May 13, 1791; Lucy B., born December 31, 1793; Stephen, born in 1798; Clarissa, John, Theodore and Charles E.

Charles E. Warren, born June 7, 1810, followed the trade of a carpenter and joiner for several years, after which he worked for awhile in the paper mills at Essex. On leaving the mills he purchased a farm in Williston, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, July 30, 1888. Politically he was a stanch supporter of the principles of the Republican party. On January 1, 1839, he married Rosetta Baldwin,



Charles Warren

who was born December 23, 1811, and died February 10, 1895. She was a daughter of Eber and Rachel (Brundage) Baldwin. Of her union with Charles E. Warren three children were born, namely: Isabel T., who was born September 26, 1839, married George Wing, of Ferrisburg, Vermont, and died March 3, 1902; Birney E., born October 5, 1844, now a farmer on the old homestead, married Lucy Slade, by whom he has four children, Rosella, Nettie, Guy and Bessie; and Charles D., the special subject of this sketch.

Charles D. Warren was educated in the public schools of Williston, but, as he was a poor boy on a farm, from the first he had to make his own opportunities, and all the subsequent record of his life is evidence of what may be accomplished by one consumed with ambition and energy. He devoted himself to his books and then earned money by teaching in the country schools to aid him in the acquirement of further education, thus pushing his own way until he had secured the advantages of the higher institutions. He attended the Essex Classical Academy, and altogether taught school twelve terms. He then turned his attention to farming, and, although he had no experience, he was not to be unsuccessful, and he made money at it, but he was soon led into other fields. In 1885, a stranger to mercantile pursuits, he purchased the store of Henry Joslyn in Williston, and his eighteen years as a leading merchant of the town shows how well he has attended to his affairs.

Mr. Warren is a man of most cordial disposition, has excellent judgment in business matters, which is often taken advantage of by the less experienced, and his interest in public affairs is shown by his official record. He was postmaster under the administraton of President Harrison, and also under Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt. This indicates his political preferences, and as a representative of this party he has served efficiently as town clerk since 1886, and as town treasurer since 1887. In 1896 he was elected to the state legislature, in which he was a member of the general committee. For many years he has been a delegate to the county conventions, and he is now serving in his fourth year as school director. Fraternally he is one of the leading Freemasons of this part of the state, belonging to North Star Lodge No. 12, F. & A. M., of which he is senior warden; to Waterbury Chapter No. 24, R. A. M.; to Waterbury Council, R. & S. M.; to Burlington Commandery, K. T.; and to Mount Sinai Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Ethan Allen Club of Burlington.

On February 4, 1886, Mr. Warren was married to Miss Josephine Patterson, daughter of James Patterson, of Shelburne, and they have two daughters, Sylvia A. and Mildred. Such is a brief portrayal of the career of one of Williston's leading and model citizens, a really self-made man, who has relied on himself in the struggle of life, and is certainly deserving of the high esteem of those who know him.

SAMUEL M. GLEASON.

Samuel Mills Gleason, of Thetford, Vermont, known throughout the state as an accomplished lawyer, and who has rendered highly useful service to the community and the commonwealth in various responsible positions, is a descendant of an old New England family first known in Massachusetts, in which colony, at Sudbury, was born Samuel Gleason, paternal grandfather of Samuel M. Gleason. Samuel Gleason removed to Norwich, Vermont, with his wife and four children. He was regarded as one of the wealthiest men of his day and region, his possessions including large tracts of splendid pine lands and numerous sawmills. By his marriage with Azubia Wright, he became the father of the following named children: Sewell, who was for some years engaged in a mercantile business; Richard Mills, who is further referred to below; Catherine, who became the wife of Isaac Hovey, a merchant, who resided at Craftsbury, whence he removed to Williamsville, where he died, leaving children, Nancy, Elizabeth and Sewell Mills; and Louise, who became the second wife of Isaac Hovey, and to whom was born a child, Charles. Richard Mills Gleason, second son of Samuel Gleason, was born in Winchester, New Hampshire, in March, 1798, and received his education in the Norwich University during the days of its greatest efficiency. He was associated with his father in his large lumber business, and afterwards engaged in various useful and profitable enterprises. He con-

ducted a considerable mercantile business, and for more than fifteen years of this time he served also as postmaster, for many years as selectman, and also as justice of the peace. He was, as well, a captain of militia. He was a Republican in politics, and was affiliated with the Masonic brotherhood. He married Harriet Moxley, and their children were: (1) Elizabeth, who became the wife of William Duncan, commander of a lake steamer plying the St. Lawrence river from Montreal, where was his home; their children were Hattie and Browning. (2) Arabella, who became the wife of Stillman Dana, who was postmaster at Portage, Wisconsin, whence he removed to St. Paul, Minnesota; their children were Kate, Sue, May and Charles. (3) Samuel Mills is the third. (4) Harriet N. lives in Thetford, unmarried. (5) Edgar W. died in December, 1858, at the age of nineteen years, while a student in Dartmouth College. (6) Addie became the wife of the Rev. D. E. Miller, of Maine, who is now preaching in a church at Brunswick, Maine.

Samuel Mills Gleason, third child and eldest son of Richard and Harriet (Moxley) Gleason, was born in Thetford, June 28, 1833. He was there fitted for college by Hiram Orcutt, and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1858. He studied for his profession, that of the law, under the preceptorship of Cornelius W. Clarke, of Chelsea, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. He at once entered upon practice at Thetford Center, and has been actively employed to the present time in conducting some of the most important litigation known in the legal annals of the state. He was associated with Judge John W. Rowell in the conduct of the celebrated Melendy case against the town of Bradford, in which he made the argument, and afterwards fought the case through various courts to the supreme tribunal, during a period of ten years, finally obtaining for his client a verdict for the full amount claimed, eleven thousand dollars, together with costs. This was one of the most important cases ever brought in Orange county. In the long contested chancery case, Bicknell and Pollard *vs.* Vermont Copper Mining Company, involving a claimed sum of five hundred thousand dollars, he was associated with Mr. Rowell again, and he argued the case for an entire day before the general term of the supreme court, and received the congratulations of Chief Justice Pierpont for his masterly presentation. As a sequel to this *cause celebre*, he was appointed receiver of all the immense mining and other property in controversy, amounting in value to more than a million dollars, and this trust he discharged with the strictest integrity. Aside from his large personal practice, Mr. Gleason has at various times filled positions allied with his profession. He served as state's attorney in 1864-65, and again in 1868-69, and successfully conducted many criminal cases of much importance, and on one occasion was specially appointed to conduct for the state the case brought against Julius Fox on an indictment for uxoricide, the trial of which occupied seventeen days. He had for opposing counsel, at different times, some of the most eminent lawyers at the bar, among them being Hon. D. C. Dennison, Orrin Gamble, former Governor Roswell Farnham and former Judge Poland. Mr. Gleason, it is conceded by his colleagues and by the bench, is one among the ablest lawyers in the state—well versed in law, of that judicial temperament which enables him to view all sides of a question and protect his case against whatever attack, a calm, dispassionate utterance which leaves nothing of statement to be misunderstood, and an ability to present an argument logically and forcefully. A fine tribute to his worth and ability is found in the circumstances which have attended his election to the probate judgeship for the district of Bradford, in Orange county. First elected to the position by a large majority in 1886, his conduct of the office was so highly approved by the people that he was re-elected without opposition, and he has been returned to his seat at each succeeding election to the present time.

In 1864 and 1865 Judge Gleason was elected to the legislature, and he was chosen to the senate in 1880. His services in those bodies were marked by signal ability and strict integrity, and he left his mark upon the legislation of those periods by his earnest advocacy of all salutary measures, and by his effort to compel economical administration of public business. In 1880 Governor Farnham appointed him to the position of chairman of the board of railroad commissioners, and he discharged the duties devolving upon him with such sagacity that he commanded the approval of the people and of the best railroad

men at the same time. His usefulness in his community has been marked throughout his life. He has been called to various local affices, including that of town clerk, which he held for several years. He has long been a trustee of the Thetford Academy, and of the State Normal School at Randolph. He was formerly a director of and the attorney for the West Fairlee Savings Bank, and since 1893 has been a trustee of the Bradford Savings Bank and Trust Company.

Judge Gleason was married May 19, 1862, to Miss Sarah Lysenbee, a daughter of Dr. Enoch Hilton and Arvilla Smith (Brown) Pilsbury, of Hubbardston, Massachusetts.

HON. HENRY C. FISKE.

The Hon. Henry C. Fiske, of Morrisville, Vermont, is a representative of a very ancient family, as is proved by records which show that in 1208, during the reign of King John, Daniel Fisc (as the name was then spelled), of Laxfield, Suffolk, England, received a grant of land from the Duke of Lorraine. In the same county, Lord Symond Fiske, a grandson of Daniel, was lord of the manor of Stanaugh, parish of Laxfield.

The American branch of the family is descended through the following line: William, Simon, Simon, Robert, William, John, William and Deacon William. The last named came to Massachusetts before 1645, and settled at Wenham, subsequently removing to Chelmsford. He was, it is presumed, the ancestor of all the New England families of the name of Fiske. He was a weaver and became a large landowner. The executor of his will, and principal heir of his estate, was his sixth son, Deacon Ebenezer, who was born at Wenham, Massachusetts, and was a substantial farmer, frequently honored by his townsmen by election to various offices. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Fuller, of Salem, among whose posterity was the celebrated Margaret Fuller. Of their children, Ebenezer, born in Wenham, received a grant of land in Shelburne, and became one of the first settlers of the town, which was incorporated in 1768, and of which he was elected the first constable. He married Dorcas Tyler, an aunt of President John Tyler, and of their children, Moses, born September 13, 1764, at Shelburne, Massachusetts, settled at Waitsfield, Vermont where he and his wife became original members of the Congregational church, in which for forty-five years Mr. Fiske held the office of deacon. He married Hannah Batcheldor, and was the father of twelve children. Mrs. Fiske died at Waitsfield in 1854.

Moses Fiske, son of Moses and Hannah (Batcheldor) Fiske, was born July 25, 1794, at Waitsfield, and subsequently removed to Waterville, where he became a prominent merchant. He was active in public affairs, and stood high in the esteem of his fellow townsmen, who repeatedly honored him with offices of trust and responsibility. He was justice of the peace, and for twenty-five years held the office of town clerk. He was elected judge, for eight years represented his town in the legislature, and was one of the first senators of Lamoille county. In accordance with the traditons of his family, he was a deacon of the Congregational church. During the latter years of his life he resided in Morrisville, where he engaged in business. He married Maxy Johnson, and their family consisted of the following children: Cornelia Ann Parmelee, who married the Hon. Thomas Gleed; James Harvey, born in 1830, died in 1855; Anna Mary, who was born in 1832. Moses Fiske married, in 1851, Rebecca, sister of Whitman G. Ferrin, of Montpelier. By this marriage he had one child, Henry C. Moses Fiske died February 18, 1853.

Henry C. Fiske, son of Moses and Rebecca (Ferrin) Fiske, was born in 1852, in Morrisville, Vermont, and received his higher education at the People's and Peacham Academies. In 1867 and 1868 he served as a page of the senate, and in 1869 was the executive clerk of Governor P. T. Washburn. Introduced thus early into the arena of public life, Mr. Fiske very soon proved his fitness for the sphere in which he was placed. He was for two years connected with the United States patent office as acting examiner of interferences. This onerous and extremely responsible position, the duties of which are of a purely judicial character, was filled by Mr. Fiske in a manner entirely satisfactory to the government and creditable to himself. In 1877, at the earnest solicitation of his wife's parents, he tendered his resignation, and returned to Morrisville, where he soon formed a law partnership with his half-brother, the Hon. George W. Hendee, under the

firm name of Hendee & Fiske. In addition to his professional duties he has important business interests, chief among which is his connection with the Warren Leather Company of Morrisville, an organization extensively engaged in the manufacture of harness leather, employing sixty people, and doing an annual business of over two hundred thousand dollars. Of this company Mr. Fiske is a director and treasurer. He takes an active part in local affairs, having served as a member of the school board and also of the examining board. In 1889 he was appointed by President Harrison consul at St. John's, a position in which he again made manifest his aptitude for mingling in public affairs, and which he resigned after more than four years' service.

The political life of Mr. Fiske has been a very active one, and he has been many times honored with offices in the gift of his fellow citizens. For four years he was register of probate for the district of Lamoille, and for many years a member of the first district congressional committee. In 1886 he represented Morristown, serving on the judiciary committee and the committee on state and court expenses. For six years he held the appointment of trustee of the Vermont Reform School, serving for four years as chairman of the board. In 1888 he was elected senator for Lamoille county, and during his term of office was a member of the committee on education and also of the judiciary committee. Mr. Fiske maintains his ancestral connection with the Congregational church, in which he serves as a member of the prudential committee.

Mr. Fiske married, in 1876, Isabelle M., daughter of Russell S., and sister of ex-Governor C. S. Page. Their family consists of five children: Mary M., Lillian E., Carroll P., Henry C., Jr., and Hazel. Their home on Jersey Heights is the center of a circle representing the best elements in the social life of the place.

HENRY G. DARLING.

Henry George Darling, deceased, of Burke, Vermont, was a native of the state and a descendant of old and honored New England ancestors. The earliest of the name known in America was an Englishman, a sea captain, who came between 1640 and 1665 and settled in Kingston, New Hampshire. He was the father of five daughters and three sons. From him descended Lieutenant John Darling, born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1714. He married, about 1739, Hannah Morse, who bore him six sons and three daughters. Of this family was Peter Darling, born in 1752, who married Rebecca Burbank, and to them were born seven sons and two daughters. One of the sons, Major Ebenezer Darling, born in Hopkinton, New Hampshire, in 1787, served in the war of 1812, and was major in the militia. He was one of the first settlers in Burke, Vermont. He married Abigail, daughter of Esquire Timothy Fisher, whose son, Captain Timothy Fisher, was a prominent citizen of Burke. All the children of Major Ebenezer and Abigail (Fisher) Darling were born in the village named, and they were: Henry G., Charles B., Alfred B., Caroline M., Lucius A., Pamelia and Scott E. Darling. Of the three daughters, only one married—Abigail, who became the wife of John Evans.

Probably the most widely known of Major Darling's children was Alfred, who gained a wide circle of acquaintance throughout the country by his long connection with the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York city. Born in Burke, Vermont, in 1821, he was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools. When he came of age, he found employment in the Revere House, Boston, and as steward he made its cuisine world-renowned. In 1852 he became a partner in the management of the Battle House, at Mobile, Alabama, at its opening. In 1857 he became identified with the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York city, associated with Paran Stevens and Mr. Hitchcock. The building was but partially erected, and work had been stopped, the parties interested deeming the location too far up-town, but he encouraged his partners to a perseverance which was successful. Prior to the Civil war, the hotel was the favorite stopping place of wealthy southerners. Mr. Darling gave particular attention to the cuisine, and was the manager for thirty-seven years. He was also known as one of the solid citizens of the metropolis, being a director in various banks, an early member of the Union League Club, and prominently connected with many public enterprises. He was an active official member of the Chester Hill Land



C. W. Darling.

Company, and, with Charles Carey, was the potential factor in the beautiful Chester Hill residential section of Mount Vernon, New York. Some months before his death, he sustained a serious shock by being thrown from his carriage, while driving near his country home at Ramsey's, New Jersey, and his advanced age precluded his recovery. He died September 6, 1896, and his widow passed away February 28, 1903.

Henry George Darling, eldest son of Major Ebenezer and Abigail (Fisher) Darling, was born in Burke, Vermont, August 15, 1816. He obtained an excellent common school education, and was for several terms a successful teacher in the district schools in his town. About 1840 he entered the forest at the foot of Burke Mountain, where, almost unaided, he cleared off a tract of land and made a farm. He was also a carpenter, a thorough and excellent workman, and during the winter season he built sleighs and wagons, deriving from this employment a sum which went far toward paying for the necessary labor on the farm during the crop and harvest season. In 1854 Mr. Darling removed to a farm in Sutton, but while there his health became impaired as a result of too severe labor, and in 1866 he removed to East Burke. It was largely due to his advice that his eldest son, Elmer A. Darling, in 1883, purchased what is now known as Mountain View Farm, which has ever since been the family home.

Mr. Darling was married June 15, 1845, to Mehitabel Whitcomb, of Lyndon. Four children were born of this marriage: Elmer A., of New York city; Scott E., who died in 1885; A. Louise, who remained with her parents and gave them faithful and loving care during their declining years; and Lucius A., superintendent of Mountain View Farm, whose residence is adjacent to the home mansion. While the development and active management of this large property has been under the control of his children, Lucius and Louise, nothing of importance was ever done without the wise counsel of their father. His physical infirmities for many years prevented his mingling in the affairs of men, so his home to which he was always strongly devoted, was his greatest source of happiness. One of the keenest pleasures afforded one in conversation with Mr. Darling was his surprising memory for the details of events and dates, that served him up to the very day of his death. His firmness, his keen sense of right and wrong, his gentleness and inherent refinement of character commanded the respect of all. It is said of him that through his long years of illness he was never once heard to complain, always philosophically looking upon it as being for some good purpose, even though unseen and unknown. During his boyhood he had become a church member, and throughout his life maintained a simple, constant and faithful belief and trust in the truths of its doctrine. In politics he was a Republican. Mr. Darling died September 5, 1902, at Mountain View Farm, the beautiful estate in East Burke that belonged to his son Elmer A. Darling. Mr. Darling was the last of a large family, reaching the ripe old age of eighty-six years and twenty-one days. In his death the last of his generation has passed away. He is interred in Woodmont cemetery, in East Burke, under the shadow of that grand old mountain that he loved through his long life.

Elmer Albert Darling, eldest child of Henry G. and Mehitabel (Whitcomb) Darling, was born in East Burke, Vermont, April 22, 1848. He was educated as an architect in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1872 he was taken into the employ of the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York city, with which he has ever since been connected, since 1890 having been a member of the firm having its management, Hitchcock, Darling & Company. He is owner of the lage Mountain View Farm, in East Burke, Vermont. He is a member of the Union League Club of New York city, trustee of the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, and for ten years past has been president of the American Jersey Cattle Club. In politics he is a Republican. He is unmarried.

CHARLES M. DARLING.

Charles Melvin Darling, one of the most enterprising and successful stock breeders of Vermont, with large real estate and stock interests there and in the west and south, is a native of the state, born in Lyndon Corner, August 20, 1856, son of Dr. Charles B. and Susan (Melvin) Darling.

Charles B. Darling was born in Burke, Vermont, where he obtained an excellent common school education. He studied medicine at Woodstock, and graduated in the spring of 1844, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession in Lyndon. Meantime his attention had been directed to the teachings of Hahnemann, which he investigated with great thoroughness, with the result that he became convinced of their worth, and, three years after he had been actively engaged in his profession, he embraced homeopathy, and eventually became a prominent leader of that school, and was known as a most successful practitioner until his death, which occurred June 10, 1860, a fortnight before his forty-second birthday. He was a man of beautiful Christian character, and a devoted member of the Methodist church. He was of benevolent disposition, and was in the broadest sense a friend to the poor and distressed. His wife was Susan Melvin, of Wheelock, Vermont, who died the year after the loss of her husband. Two of their children reside in Lyndonville, Vermont, Jennie, who is the wife of Harley E. Folsom, and Charles M. Darling.

Charles M. Darling, son of Dr. Charles B. Darling, received a liberal and comprehensive education. After attending, in turn, the public schools in Auburndale, Massachusetts, and Lyndon Center, Vermont, he was for two years a student in the scientific department of Dartmouth College, and he subsequently took a course in Ralston University, Washington, D. C. He went to the west, where he was engaged in the stock business for twenty-one years, until 1898, and during this period acquired considerable wealth and became known as one of the most sagacious and successful operators in the cattle region, his transactions extending over Nebraska, Colorado and Texas. His last western residence before returning east was in Denver, Colorado, near which city is situated his splendid Living Springs ranch of three thousand acres, which he rents, and other valuable and productive tracts. In Colorado he is owner of a large tract at Fort Morgan, which was a rich alfalfa farm, a considerable portion of which he disposed of for building sites during the oil excitement. His Texas property comprises a large ranch, upon which he fed ten to fifteen hundred head of cattle and a hundred head of horses. The accumulation of his large properties was due to no freak of fortune, but was the result of industry and peculiar aptitude for the business.

In 1898 Mr. Darling returned to his native state, taking up his residence in Lyndonville. His means would enable him to live in luxurious ease, but idleness was foreign to his nature, and he applied himself to business with his old-time enthusiasm and perseverance. His interest centers principally in the improvement of his elegant home place, and the care of his horses, of an unusually superior strain, and which are famed throughout the state. Heading his stud is the famous Red Elm 18004, with a record of 2:16¼, and which has attracted the admiring attention of gentlemen drivers of the residential section of New York city. This splendid animal is inbred to George Wilkes, the greatest progenitor of trotters, and has in his veins the blood of the sire of Goldsmith Maid, of the founders of the Clay and Mambrino families, and many other of the most notable American strains, and was sired by Red Wilkes, dam Flaxy by Bourbon Wilkes, and second dam by Clark Chief. Of the same strain is that Lou Dillon, which recently made the world's record of 2:00.

Mr. Darling also deals extensively in real estate in Lyndonville and Barton, besides taking a general and intelligent interest in community affairs, and is prominent as a Mason and Odd Fellow. While in Colorado he was married to Miss Alice Elizabeth Lowe, of Fort Morgan. A few month after this marriage, in the year 1898, he moved to Lyndonville, Vermont. Two children were born from this marriage, Charles Melvin Darling, Jr., born August 10, 1899, and Carolin Susan Darling, born September 10, 1900.

ORANGE A. BALDWIN.

Orange A. Baldwin, one of the prosperous and progressive farmers of the Green Mountain state, has so ably conducted his business interests that success has crowned his efforts and given him a place among the substantial citizens of his community. He was born in the city of Hubbardton, Vermont, on the 9th of December, 1843, and was named in honor of his paternal grandfather, Orange Baldwin, who was a native of

Scotland. The latter came to America in an early day, and was numbered among the early pioneers of New Haven, Vermont, where he spent many years of his life engaged in mercantile pursuits. On retiring from the active cares of a business life he removed to New Haven, where his death occurred at the age of eighty years. By his wife, Eliza, he had a family of eight children, but only one of the number is now living, Daniel, and the mother was called into eternal rest when she had reached the age of eighty years.

Horace Baldwin, the father of him whose name introduces this review, was a native of New Haven, Vermont, and the days of his boyhood and youth were spent in that city and Hydsburg. Being a millwright by trade, he followed that occupation at various places, and also conducted an extensive grist mill, his last days being spent in the city of New Haven, where he passed away in death at the age of ninety-three years. For his wife he chose Sarah Heath, and she, too, was a native of the Green Mountain state, her birth occurring at Middlebury. Of the eight children born to this worthy couple, only four still survive, as follows: Orange A., the subject of this sketch; Nancy, who became the wife of C. C. Chaffee; Edgar, a resident of Waitsfield, this state; and Lucius, who makes his home in Huntington, Vermont. The loving wife and mother entered into eternal rest at the age of sixty-five, dying in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which she was long a worthy and consistent member. The parents were widely and favorably known, and by their many estimable characteristics won the respect and confidence of all with whom they came in contact.

Orange A. Baldwin is indebted to the public school system of this state for the educational privileges which he enjoyed in his youth, and throughout the period of his minority his time was also given to the work of the home farm. When the tocsin of war sounded throughout the land he, then a youth of sixteen years, entered the service of his country, entering the First Cavalry Corps, in which he was subsequently promoted to the position of commissary sergeant. He participated in many of the principal engagements of the war, among which may be mentioned both engagements at Bull Run, Galesburg, and Antietam, and during his career as a soldier he was wounded in the head. After his return from the army Mr. Baldwin again took up the quiet pursuits of the farm, in which he was engaged until December, 1889, when he was made the deputy sheriff of the county, and continued to fill that important office for the twelve succeeding years, discharging every duty devolving upon him during that long period in the most commendable manner. Since the year 1897 he has resided on his present fine farm, which consists of six hundred and seventy-five acres, and on this place he has a dairy of one hundred and thirteen cows, one of the largest in this section. To carry on the work of this farm it requires the services of six men. Mr. Baldwin also owns a tract of seventy-five acres near Monkton and three tenement houses, and he is also the manager and chairman of the board of directors of a creamery, which is doing a very extensive business. Mr. Baldwin does the buying and selling for this concern, and in a great measure it owes its present popularity to his efficient management.

In the year 1866 occurred the marriage of our subject and Miss Harriet Mason, the lady being a native of Hydsburg and a daughter of Samuel Mason, a farmer of that place. This union was blessed with four children, three now living: Cora, who married Daniel Weller, and has two children, Lydia and Orange O.; Win O., a well known insurance agent of Burlington, and he married Kate Boardman; and Carrie, who married George Skiff, and has one child, Lucy. When but thirty-eight years of age the wife and mother was called to the home beyond, and for his second wife Mr. Baldwin chose Sarah Small, but this union was also separated by the hand of death, for in 1898, at Hydsburg, the loving wife entered into eternal rest. Mr. Baldwin was a third time married, Miss May Day becoming his wife. She was born in Monkton, Vermont.

In political matters Mr. Baldwin is a stalwart supporter of the Republican principles, and for a period of five years served as selectman of Hydsburg. In his fraternal relations he is a member of Patrick Lodge No. 33, F. & A. M., in which he has reached the thirty-second degree, and he is also a member of Cummings Post, G. A. R., in which he served as the commander for three years. His religious connections are with the Methodist Episcopal church at Hydsburg, in

which he has served as a steward for many years, and the cause of Christianity has always found in him a stalwart advocate. He has ever taken an active interest in the progress and development of his locality, ever lending his aid to promote all measures for the public good, and he has many terms served as a delegate to county and state conventions. A man of strong purpose and untiring energy, he has won for himself a place among the prominent citizens of his county and a reputation of high worth among those with whom he is associated.

COLONEL RANSOM E. HATHORN.

Colonel Ransom E. Hathorn, a leading business man of Ludlow, Vermont, belongs to an old New England family. In the mother country the name was spelled Hawthorne, and this orthography has been retained by some of the family on this side of the Atlantic, notably in that branch in which the patronymic has been rendered famous by the author of "The Scarlet Letter."

John Hathorn, the emigrant ancestor, son of William Hathorn, was born in Binfield, Berkshire, England, about 1615, and in 1635 came to America, in the ship Transport. In Salem he joined his brother William, a member of the legislature, captain of the first regular troops in Salem and an active participant in the Indian campaign and the whipping of witches; he also served in the capacity of magistrate. William Hathorn had been in the country five years, having come over with Governor Winthrop, June 12, 1630. John Hathorn remained in Salem until 1650, when he removed to Lynn, Massachusetts. He was a farmer. The name of his wife is not stated, but it is known that he had a family of eight children. His death occurred in Lynn, February 10, 1677.

Ebenezer Hathorn, son of John Hathorn, was born in March, 1656, presumably in Lynn, Massachusetts, and married Esther Wilt.

Ebenezer Hathorn, son of Ebenezer and Esther (Wilt) Hathorn, married, October 11, 1730, Keziah Collins, and was the father of four sons: Ebenezer, Collins, Elias and Eleazer, all of whom settled in Jaffrey, New Hampshire.

Eleazer Hathorn, son of Ebenezer and Keziah (Collins) Hathorn, was born September 28 1763. He was a farmer, and before removing to Jaffrey, New Hampshire, resided at Andover, Massachusetts. His children were: Eleazer, Ebenezer, Silas, Nathan, Josiah and Maria; the last named was a resident of Janesville, Wisconsin. The father of these children died in December, 1826.

Eleazer Hathorn, son of Eleazer Hathorn, was born in 1814, at Jaffrey, New Hampshire, removed to Andover, Vermont, and later to Londonderry, where for the remainder of his life he followed the business of a harness-maker. He married Lydia Foster, and they reared a family of three children: Ransom E., mentioned at length hereinafter; Susan, who became the wife of Lorenzo Shaftner, of Londonderry, Vermont, and her death occurred there in 1867; and J. Henry, a resident of Londonderry, Vermont. The death of Mr. Hathorn took place at the age of sixty-four.

Ransom E. Hathorn, son of Eleazer and Lydia (Foster) Hathorn, was born November 3, 1843. in Londonderry, Vermont, and was educated in the public schools of his native town. He worked with his father at the harness-maker's trade until August 11, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Company G, Eleventh Regiment, Volunteer Infantry. He served one year in the defense of Washington, and two in the Army of the Potomac, being for nearly three years almost continuously on duty. During the latter part of his service he belonged to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac, at Spottsylvania, where they participated in the battles of May 15 and 18, 1864. Among the other engagements in which Colonel Hathorn took part were those of Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Fort Stevens, Charleston, Gilbert's Ford, Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. In the engagement at Petersburg, which took place March 25 and 27, 1865, he received a slight wound which retired him to the rear. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged with his regiment, being then only twenty-one years of age.

In August, 1865, Colonel Hathorn went to Ludlow, where he entered the employ of George E. Walker, in the harness-making trade. In 1877 he was admitted to the firm, the business



Ransom E. Hatton

being conducted under the name of Walker & Hathorn. In 1879 Mr. Walker died, since which time Colonel Hathorn has been sole proprietor, with the exception of the department devoted to the manufacture of horse collars, which was carried on by L. C. Howe, and later by E. A. Howe, until about fifteen years ago, when it was purchased by Colonel Hathorn. He has been since that time the most extensive horse collar manufacturer in New England, making collars for the jobbing trade and harness for the retail trade. The building, which stands at the head of Main street, is one which was occupied by the business when Colonel Hathorn first engaged in it here, thirty-seven years ago. It contains three floors, all of which, together with a connecting storehouse, are utilized in the manufacture of the famous Ludlow collars, and in the display of standard harness of every grade, single and double. There is also an extensive stock of carriage trimmings, horse furnishings, robes, blankets, whips, and everything pertaining to the trade. "The Ludlow Collar" has a well won reputation throughout New England for its durability, perfect workmanship and absolute reliability. The best materials and a large force of skilled workers are employed under the personal supervision of the proprietor in the production of a great number of collars of several varieties. Once his shop was completely gutted by a fire, but the next day found him established in a neighboring block for business, and shortly afterward he rebuilt better than before. Colonel Hathorn holds the office of electric light commissioner.

In politics Colonel Hathorn is a Republican, and has always taken an active part in public affairs. He has been deputy collector of internal revenue, and for nearly a score of years was one of the leading trial justices of the peace. During the administration of President Harrison he was elected senator from Windsor county, and at the present time (1903) he is a member of the board of trustees of the village of Ludlow, Vermont. In 1886 he served on the staff of Governor E. Ormsby, with the rank of colonel. He is vice president of the Vermont Officers' Reunion Society. He is a member of O. O. Howard Post, Grand Army of the Republic, in which he served five terms as commander, was senior vice commander of the department two terms, and during that time was delegate to two national encampments that met at San Francisco, one at Portland, Maine, and others; while in the city of San Francisco he was in command of the department. He steadily refused to accept the office of department commander for the state of Vermont, until 1902, when he was elected unanimously, the first instance of the kind in the history of the department. Colonel Hathorn is a member of Black River Lodge, F. & A. M., Skitchawaug Chapter, K. T., and Mount Sinai Temple, Ancient and Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Montpelier, Vermont.

Colonel Hathorn married, in 1868, Miss Jennie Ward, who died in 1871, leaving one child, William Ward Hathorn. On January 13, 1875, Colonel Hathorn married Clara Wright, a daughter of Azeriah Wright, a man prominent in the local affairs of Coventry, Vermont, where Mrs. Hathorn was born. Her mother was Nancy Rogers, daughter of John Rogers, of Bellows Falls. Mr. Wright was the son of Solomon, and the grandson of Captain Azeriah Wright, of Westminster. He was an officer in the patriot army of the Revolution. Mrs. Hathorn takes an active interest in various social and philanthropic, as well as patriotic and charitable affairs. She is a member of the Eastern Star Lodge, and was the first worthy matron of Key Stone Chapter. She belongs to the Woman's Relief Corps of the General O. O. Howard Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of which she has served as president, and she has frequently accompanied her husband to various conventions, both departmental and national, of the Grand Army of the Republic. She is a member of the Daughters of the Revolution and the Colonial Dames.

ALFRED PATTERSON RANNY.

For nearly three centuries the name of Ranny has been closely interwoven with American history, particularly that of New England, and the family has been represented by those who have borne an illustrious part in all vocations and movements which contribute to the upbuilding of society and the maintenance of its best government and social institutions.

Thomas Ranny, the progenitor of the American branch of the family, came from Scotland

to this country in 1650, and located in Hartford, Connecticut, where he was prominently identified with the commercial and social affairs of the town, as he was also of the town of Middletown to which he removed at a later period. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary Hubbard; a daughter of George Hubbard, one of the early settlers of Hartford, Connecticut. Their children were: Thomas, John, Joseph, Ebenezer, and seven daughters. His death occurred June 21, 1713, and he was the first person interred in the cemetery at Middletown, Upper Houses (now Cromwell).

Thomas Ranny, eldest son of Thomas and Mary Ranny, was born March 1, 1661 or 1662, married Miss Rebecca Willitt in May, 1690, and the following named children were born to them: Thomas, Willitt, George, Rebecca and Margaret Ranny. The father of these children died February 6, 1726.

Thomas Ranny, eldest son of Thomas and Rebecca Ranny, was born October 14, 1692, married February 26, 1719, Miss Esther Wilcocks, and their children were: Jeremiah, Thomas, Ephraim, Desire, Esther, Dorothy, Azabah, Hope, Abijah Ranny and Submit. Mr. Ranny died May, 22, 1764, and his wife passed away October 3, 1779.

Ephraim Ranny, third son in order of birth born to Thomas and Esther Ranny, was an active participant during the Revolutionary war and displayed a vast amount of courage and valor on the field of battle. He was united in marriage to Miss Silence Wilcocks, and their children were: Ephraim, Elijah, Daniel and Rachael Ranny.

Elijah Ranny, second son of Ephraim and Silence Ranny, and great-grandfather of Alfred P. Ranny, was born March 14, 1754, at Middletown, Connecticut, and later removed to Westminster with his parents. After obtaining a practical education in the district school he engaged in agricultural pursuits, which occupation he pursued for the remainder of his life in the town of Westminster West, Vermont. He was a faithful member and served in the capacity of deacon of the Westminster West Congregational church. Mr. Ranny married Miss Elizabeth Root, and two children were born to them, namely: Elijah and Joseph Ranny. After the decease of his first wife Elijah Ranny (1) married Tryphena Hitchcock.

Elijah Ranny, eldest son of Elijah and Elizabeth Ranny, and grandfather of Alfred P. Ranny, was born September 15, 1773, and was educated in the common schools of his native town. He then became extensively engaged in farming, and took an active part in all matters that served to benefit the town of Westminster West, of which he was one of the most prominent residents. He was a member of the militia, and filled the office of deacon of the Congregational church. Mr. Ranny married November 10, 1791, Miss Lydia Crawford. His children were: Samuel, Alfred, Elizabeth, Fannie, Russell, Mark, Lydia, Elijah, Bradford, Lyman C., George and Charles Ranny. The father of these children died in Westminster West, Windham county, Vermont, February 25, 1850.

Lyman C. Ranny, father of Alfred P. Ranny, was born Sept. 22, 1810, in Westminster West, Vermont, where his educational advantages were obtained in the common schools. After completing his studies he chose for his life work the occupation of farming, in the pursuit of which he met with a large degree of success. In his politics Mr. Ranny was a firm and loyal supporter of the principles of the Republican party. On November 27, 1834, Mr. Ranny married Miss Lucy A. Miller, a daughter of John and Betsey (Robinson) Miller, and the following named children were born to them: Ellen, born July 15, 1836, died December 11, 1879; Alfred P., born June 16, 1838; John Franklin, born September 17, 1840, died July, 1843; Walter Warren, born December 18, 1843, died July 31, 1863, of wounds received at the battle of Gettysburg while he was acting in the capacity of sergeant of Company B, Sixteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, during the progress of the Civil war; his death occurred in the hospital in Baltimore, Maryland, he being then only nineteen years of age; the next child in order of birth was Mary Elizabeth, born February 16, 1846; Isabella Crawford, born December 6, 1851. After the death of his first wife Mr. Ranny was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Grout.

Alfred P. Ranny, eldest son of Lyman C. and Lucy A. Ranny, was born June 16, 1838, in Westminster West, Vermont, and acquired his

preliminary education in the district school, later in the academies at Brattleboro and Townshend, and subsequently he was a pupil at Leland & Gray Seminary. He remained upon the paternal estate until he had attained young manhood, and devoted his time to assisting his father in the work of the farm. On October 23, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the Sixteenth Regiment, Company B, Vermont Volunteers, which was under the command of Colonel Veasey. His term of enlistment was for nine months, and during that period he was a member of the color guard of his regiment, which comprised nine picked men with sergeant, and participated in the repulse of Pickett's celebrated charge at the battle of Gettysburg with the Thirteenth Regiment, when assailants and assailed met at close quarters, attacking each other with the bayonet. Of the entire color guard Mr. Ranny and one other escaped without injury, and one was instantly killed, another died shortly thereafter. After his return from the war Mr. Ranny purchased a store at Westminster West from Ephraim Wilcocks; this was in the year 1872, and it was the only store in that village up to 1895. In that year he disposed of his property to William Gorham and since then he has devoted his time to farming and incidentally sale of farming implements and dealing in phosphates, and being industrious, enterprising and energetic he is justly entitled to the success which has crowned his undertakings. For the past fifteen years Mr. Ranny has been a zealous member and has acted in the capacity of deacon of the Congregational church at Westminster West. He is also a member of Colonel Greenwood Post, Grand Army of the Republic at Putney, of which he was junior and also senior vice commander; previous to his joining this organization he was a member of Colonel Stoughton Post, and for two years he served as commander of Greenwood Post, since which time he has filled the office of chaplain. He is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Veteran Organization of Company B of the Sixteenth Regiment, for which organization he acts in the capacity of vice president.

On December 15, 1863, Mr. Ranny married Harriett Philips, a daughter of Gardner and Parmelia (Carpenter) Philips, and her death occurred May 20, 1886, at the age of forty-one years. Mr. Ranny was then united in marriage June 7, to Miss Mary F. Clark, a daughter of Fessenden and Mary C. (Hunt) Clark. Mrs. Ranny is a prominent member of the Woman's Relief Club and the Vermont Chapter in the Society of Colonial Dames.

DR. FREDERICK GEORGE PETTEE.

Dr. Frederick George Pettee, an accomplished dental practitioner, and who has been a resident of Brattleboro since 1865, is a descendant of one Joseph Pettee, who located in Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1681, and was the father of



DR. FREDERICK GEORGE PETTEE.

Samuel, who was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, October 24, 1685. The next in descent was also Samuel, born in Walpole, Massachusetts, April 3, 1736. Silas Pettee, the son of Samuel and the grandfather of Dr. F. G. Pettee, was born in Foxboro, Massachusetts, whence he

removed to Hinsdale in 1800, and thence to Wilmington in 1804. He was a miller and also followed blacksmithing. He is remembered to have been one of the earliest settlers of Wilmington, as his father and two brothers were among the earliest settlers of Foxboro, Massachusetts, anad were principally instrumental in causing the incorporation of that town.

Dr. A. Lewis Pettee, the son of Silas and the father of Dr. F. G. Pettee, was born at Readsboro, Vermont, was a graduate of Middlebury Medical College, in the class of 1836, and was for many years a practicing physician of Wilmington, Vermont. In 1888 he went to Flandreau, South Dakota, where he died in the following year at the age of sixty-six. His wife was Mary Ann Conant, who was the grandfather of Hezekiah Salisbury, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and whose name appears on the Windham county pension list under the act of Congress passed June 7, 1832. He served with the Rhode Island militia at the battle of Bunker Hill as corporal and sergeant.

Frederick George Pettee was born in Wilmington, Vermont, September 10, 1853, and was educated in Brattleboro, where he finished his literary education in the high school. He at first decided upon a medical career, and with this end in view took lectures at the Long Island College Hospital, but subsequently took up the study of dentistry under the preceptorship of his father. He was later associated in practice with Dr. Strang, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and with Dr. Brush, of Brooklyn, New York. In the fall of 1883 he came to Brattleboro, where he was in partnership association with his father for five years, since which time he practiced alone till October, 1902, when his son, Dr. A. L. Pettee, became a member of the firm, which is known as Drs. F. G. and A. L. Pettee.

Dr. Pettee affiliates with the Masonic fraternity, in Columbia Lodge No. 36, and with the Order of the Eastern Star. January 1, 1875, he married Eugenia M. Bingham, daughter of Professor B. F. Bingham. The eldest of the three sons of this union is A. L. Pettee, who received his early schooling at Brattleboro, then entered the dental department of Baltimore Medical College, and was graduated with the class of 1900. For one year following he was with Dr. S. R. Adams, of Boston, and in 1902 became associated with his father. He is a member of the Vermont Dental Association. He marks the third successive generation which has devoted itself to the profession of dental surgery. The other two sons of Dr. F. G. Pettee are Ralph B. and Frederick Clinton.

The Bingham family, of which Mrs. Pettee is a member, is of Anglo-Saxon origin, and in the early day was connected with the English nobility, and enjoyed the possession of a coat of arms. Deacon Thomas Bingham was the first American ancestor, and he settled in Saybrook, Connecticut, but his death occurred in Windham, Connecticut, in 1730, at the age of eighty-eight years. He was one of the prominent figures of that day and place. He married Mary Rudd, of Saybrook, the daughter of Lieutenant Jonathan Rudd, and her mother was known as the celebrated "Bride of Bride Brook." Thomas Bingham was the eldest child of this marriage, and was born in 1667 in Norwich, Connecticut, and was, in succession to his father, one of the proprietors of that town. He married Hannah, daughter of Lieutenant W. Backus. Their family consisted of eight children, of which number Deacon Joseph Bingham was lieutenant of a company in the French and Indian war. His son Jeremiah was a resident of Bennington, Vermont, and later of Cornwall, where he was an early settler. He was one of the heroes at the battle of Bennington on the 16th of August, 1777, when General Stark totally defeated the British. Asaph Bingham, the son of Jeremiah, served as a volunteer at the battle of Plattsburg in 1814, and was later a colonel of militia, a man of distinction in the community, and represented Cornwall in the legislature, and for a period of twenty years was clerk of the town. He was twice married, first to Laura Smith, and second to Hannah (family name unknown), and by these wives had the following children: Joel, Sarah, Sarah S., Asaph H. and Benjamin F. The last named, the father of Mrs. Pettee, was born April 9, 1824, was a distinguished educator, and for a period of twenty-six years before his death in 1889 was principal of the high school of Brattleboro. He married Frances Pease, and they became the parents of Cora, Lena, Louise, Eugenia, and Charles.

WILLIAM LUTHER GREENLEAF.

The Greenleaf family were originally Huguenots, who left France on account of religious persecutions and settled in England some time in the sixteenth century. The first of the name in America was Edmund Greenleaf, who came from Ipswich, county of Suffolk, England, and settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, early in the year 1635. In 1637 he commanded a company of militia in an excursion against the Indians. He was ordered to be ensign of the Newbury company in 1639. In 1642 he was commissioned lieutenant of Massachusetts provincial forces, and in 1644 was commissioned captain. He died in Boston, Massachusetts, March 24, 1671.

Stephen Greenleaf, son of Edmund, was born in Ipswich, England, in August, 1628. He was appointed ensign of Massachusetts militia, May 31, 1670; lieutenant in 1685, and captain in 1686. As captain in the Massachusetts forces he went with the expedition against Port Royal in October, 1690, and while landing from the ship was wrecked and drowned on December 1, 1690, with nine others of his company.

Stephen Greenleaf, Jr., son of Stephen, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, August 15, 1652. In the old records of the town of Newbury he is called "Captain Stephen," and served in the "King Philip's war," and was severely wounded in a battle with the Indians at Hatfield, Massachusetts, August 25, 1675. He was afterwards made captain and was distinguished in the Indian wars of the time. He is mentioned in "Mather's Magnalia" as commanding a company in the celebrated battle with the French and Indians at Wells, Maine, in 1690.

Dr. Daniel Greenleaf, son of Captain Stephen, served as surgeon of a regiment of Massachusetts troops at the siege of Louisburg, Cape Breton, in 1745, and also as surgeon on one of the colony ships during the same war.

Rev. Daniel Greenleaf, son of Dr. Daniel, married the granddaughter of General Daniel Gooking, who was elected major general of all the forces of the colony of Massachusetts, May 11, 1681, and was the last major general of the colony under the old charter, and he was also the first under the charter of William and Mary.

Stephen Greenleaf, the son of Rev. Daniel, served as a private in Captain John Carter's mounted company, which was detached from Colonel Oliver Wilder's regiment and served in the Fort William Henry alarm. He was afterwards a sergeant in Captain Asa Whitcomb's company of Colonel Jonathan Bagley's regiment raised for the invasion of Canada, and served eight months and twelve days. In the fall of 1771 he moved from Boston, Massachusetts, to Brattleboro, Vermont, where he had purchased the tract of land of about eight hundred acres, known as the "Governor's Farm," comprising all that is now known as the East village of Brattleboro. Here he built mills and opened, as is believed, the first store in Vermont. He built the first dwelling house, the first sawmill and the first gristmill ever erected in Brattleboro. His eldest son, Stephen, served as town clerk of Brattleboro for forty-five successive years. He died in Brattleboro, June 8, 1802.

James Greenleaf, the second son of Stephen, who settled in Brattleboro, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 9, 1770. He was one of the earliest settlers of the town of Derby, Vermont, to which town he removed from Brattleboro in 1799, and built mills which he operated until shortly before his death, which occurred November 5, 1845.

William Fairbanks Greenleaf, son of James and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Derby, Vermont, May 6, 1812. He was a millwright and machinist by trade. He died in Winooski, Vermont, February 18, 1877.

William Luther Greenleaf was born in Derby, Vermont, September 1, 1842, and removed to Burlington with his parents in 1846, and afterwards to Winooski, Vermont, in 1847. He was educated at the district schools and at Williston Academy. In 1857 he went to Iowa, where his father was engaged in building mills, and while there learned the trade of compositor in the office of the *North Iowa Gazette*, returning to Winooski in 1858.

In May, 1861, he joined a company that was being formed for the Second Regiment of Vermont Infantry Volunteers, but owing to the large number of men offering themselves for that regiment the company was not accepted. He afterwards enlisted as a private in Company L, of the First Vermont Cavalry, August 11, 1862,

was made second sergeant at the organization of the company, and was mustered into the service of the United States as such, September 29, 1862. He participated with his regiment in the battles of the Gettysburg campaign, and at Hagerstown, Maryland, July 13, 1863, was three times severely wounded, and had his horse shot under him while engaged with his company in charging a Confederate battery (gunshot through right arm, breaking bone, through both shoulders, and in left hip; was left inside the lines of the enemy concealed until the following day).

Recovering from his wounds he returned to his regiment in season to participate in the Wilderness campaign of General Grant in May and June, 1864, having in the meantime been commissioned second lieutenant of his company to date from February 28, 1864. While on "Wilson's Raid" inside the Confederate lines southwest of Petersburg, Virginia, he was severely wounded (gunshot wound through right leg below knee, shattering bone), June 23, and fell into the hands of the enemy on the 29th, when General Wilson was obliged to abandon his artillery and wounded. After being exchanged he again returned to his regiment, and was commissioned first lieutenant of his company to date February 9, 1865. He was honorably discharged June 15, 1865, by special orders of the war department for disability from wounds received in action; having participated in twenty-five battles and engagements, and been four times severely wounded and a prisoner of war for several months.

At the reorganization of the Vermont state militia after the close of the Civil war, he was commissioned captain of Company E, first Regiment Vermont Militia, March 25, 1869, and was successively promoted major, lieutenant colonel, and colonel of his regiment. He was elected by the legislature to the office of brigadier general, December 1, 1866, and as such commanded the National Guard of the state until December 1, 1892, when he was retired upon his own application. The order retiring him says: "The commander-in-chief takes this occasion to convey to Brigadier General Greenleaf his high appreciation of his long and faithful service of nearly twenty-seven years, and to extend the thanks of the state for the part taken by him in bringing the National Guard of the state to its present state of discipline and efficiency. In accordance with the provisions of the act creating a retired list, he is the first officer to be placed thereon, and is entitled to wear the uniform of his rank on all occasions of ceremony."

After his return from the army he engaged in business as a retail druggist, which business he followed successfully at Milton and Winooski, Vermont, until 1884. In 1881 he was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue, and in February, 1882, was made deputy collector of customs by his former colonel, General William Wells, which position he still holds, having served as chief deputy for the district of Vermont under Collectors Benedict, Smalley and Merrill.

While residing at Winooski he was for several years clerk of the town of Colchester, and also served the village at different times as clerk, trustee, treasurer and chief of the fire department.

He joined Webster Lodge No. 61, F. & A. M., in 1865 and was master of the lodge for nine successive years; also member of the grand lodge of Vermont for twelve years; became a member of the Grand Army in 1868 and has served as commander of Stannard Post No. 2, assistant quartermaster general of the department, and commander of the department of Vermont; joined the Vermont Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion at its organization in November, 1891, and was elected recorder of the commandery, which position he still holds by successive elections.

JAMES ROSS AND JOHN IMLAH.

James Ross and John Imlah are actively identified with the manufacturing interests of Hardwick as proprietor of the Ross-Imlah Granite Company. Both are young men of undoubted business ability and enterprise, well endowed with the determination, courage and persistency that bring success in all undertakings. This firm uses the best grades of Hardwick, Woodbury and Barre granite in its monumental work, making a specialty of artistic carving, and has built up a prosperous business, keeping a salesman traveling throughout the west, from whom a full supply of orders is constantly on hand. Messrs. Ross and Imlah are progressive in their methods, using the most im-

proved and approved machinery and appliances in their plant, including traveling crane and giant lift, polishing wheels, electric power and pneumatic tools.

James Ross, senior member of the firm, was born November 8, 1871, in Aberdeen, Scotland, the birthplace of both his parents, James and Mary (Jessman) Ross. His father, who was a ship carpenter, lost his life by a shipwreck while on a voyage from Hong Kong, China, to Scotland. Mr. Ross lived in Scotland until eleven years of age, when he came to Montreal, province of Quebec, where he spent four years. Coming then to Vermont, he served an apprenticeship at the granite-cutter's trade in Barre, after which he worked several years as a journeyman. In September, 1899, he located in Hardwick, where he worked at his trade a few months before entering into a copartnership with Mr. Imlah as a granite manufacturer. In December, 1899, Mr. Ross married Mary Downie, who was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, and came to America in 1892, with her parents, William and Mary (Lowe) Downie, the former of whom is a granite cutter at Barre, Vermont.

John Imlah, junior member of the firm, was born in Cumminstown, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, January 19, 1875, a son of Robert Imlah, who emigrated to Vermont in 1887, and is now a polisher in the Barre Granite Works. His wife, whose maiden name was Catherine Rettie, and his son John came to this country five years later, joining him in Barre. John Imlah learned his trade as a granite cutter in Barre, where he was employed until 1899, when he came to Hardwick, subsequently entering into business, as above mentioned, with Mr. Ross, their works being located about three-fourths of a mile south of the village, on the line of the Woodbury Railway.

Mr. Imlah is a member of the Odd Fellows Order, and of Clan Gordon of Barre, Order of Scottish Clans, and is a Mason. Mr. Ross is also a Mason and a Forester.

DANIEL CLAY WRIGHT.

Daniel Clay Wright, a prosperous farmer, stock-raiser and dairyman of Westminster, Vermont, was born on the old homestead where he now resides, August 14, 1823, a son of Hollis Wright, and grandson of Medad Wright, the pioneer. Medad Wright was born in Northfield, Massachusetts, in 1734, and lived there throughout the days of his youth and early manhood. Coming to Westminster, Vermont, in 1760, he took up a tract of heavily timbered land that was in its primitive wildness and by dint of persevering industry hewed out a farm, on which he spent the remainder of his years. In the first opening that he cleared, he put up a rough brush camp, which he occupied until a log cabin was built, and this in turn was replaced by a small frame house, and when that was outgrown, and money had become more plentiful, he erected a hip-roofed house, with timbers of solid oak, and this remained the family domicile until 1869. He was a soldier in the Revolution, serving as lieutenant, and an order that he received, written by John Sessions, of the committee of safety, dated July 3, 1777, commanding him to collect the men of his company and push forward to the relief of the American army at Ticonderoga, is now in the possesison of one of his descendants, Edward P. Wright. Of his union with Irania Holton, nine children were born, namely: Asaph, born in 1763; Rufus, born in 1765; Elihu, born in 1769; Solomon, born in 1771; Obed, born in 1773; Hollis, born in 1776, died in infancy; Hollis, born in 1780; and Medad, born in 1781. After the death of his first wife he married again, and had one son of that union, Neri.

Hollis Wright was born February 22, 1780, on the old homestead in Westminster. He was well educated for his times, and during the days of his early manhood he taught school several terms. Succeeding to the ownership of the parental farm, he was there engaged in agricultural pursuits most successfully until his death, in 1864. He married, first, Lucy Beckwith, who was born October 8, 1784, and died in September, 1820. He married, second, April 24, 1822, Elizabeth Clay, daughter of James Clay, Jr., of Putney, Vermont, and they reared two sons, namely: Orin Prescott, who was born February 17, 1825, went to California with the gold-seekers in 1849, and lived there until his death, April 23, 1880; and Daniel C., the special subject of this brief sketch.

Daniel Clay Wright spent a few years of his early life in Deerfield, Massachusetts, but with that exception has resided on the ancestral homestead, profitably engaged in general farming. He has paid considerable attention to sheep and cattle raising, and has carried on dairying to a large extent, meeting with success in each branch of agriculture. He has one hundred and ninety acres of land, a large part of which is in a good state of cultivation, yielding him profitable returns for the time and money expended in its care. Of late years he has carried on a good insurance business in connection with his other work. He is prominent in town affairs, having served as selectman a longer term of years than any other man, for eight years of the time being chairman of the board, and has also had charge of trust funds. He is a Republican in politics, and was a representative to the state legislature in 1898. He takes great interest in the temperance cause, and is an active member of the Congregational society, for many years serving on its committee.

Mr. Wright married, in 1851, Sarah Ritchie Cragin, who died July 21, 1900. Three children were born of their union, namely: Edward P.; George Cragin; and Harriet Elizabeth, who was graduated from the Vermont Academy, and is now a teacher in a private school at New Haven, Connecticut. Edward P. Wright, born in 1853, died in December, 1900. He was a commercial traveler for many years, in the interests of his business, visiting nearly every state and territory of the Union. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Erwin, died December 29, 1884, leaving two daughters, Edna Foy, attending school in Boston; and Mary Louise, a graduate of the Bellows Falls high school, is now a teacher in the public schools of this city. George Cragin Wright, one of the leading farmers and milk producers of Westminster, and proprietor of a milk route to Bellows Falls, is a citizen of worth, and has rendered excellent service to his townsmen as a member of the board of selectmen. He married Mabel Roberts, of Putney, and they are the parents of eight children, namely: Martha Clay, Daniel Charles, Margaret Ritchie, George Roberts, Hollis Cragin, Mabel Sophia, Helen Elizabeth and Sarah Louise.

JOHN BARRON PECKETT.

John Barron Peckett, an eminent attorney at law of Orange county, Vermont, was born December 21, 1856, in Bradford, Vermont, a worthy descendant of Giles Peckett, a native of Yorkshire, England, whence he emigrated to this country in 1774. He located first at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, later removed to North Haverhill, and in 1779 or 1780 became a pioneer settler of the town of Bradford, Vermont. Mr. Peckett was married twice, his first wife having been Betsey Cole, who died childless; his second wife, Margaret Appleton, bore him four sons and two daughters. Mr. Peckett's will was made in Bradford, Vermont, April 10, 1795.

Edward Peckett, eldest son of Giles and Margaret Peckett, was born in England, and had attained the age of fifteen years when his parents removed to America. He was united in marriage to Deborah Barron, of Haverhill, New Hampshire, and six children were born of this union. Subsequently he located in Newbury, Vermont, where his death occurred while his children were all of a tender age.

John Barron Peckett, fifth child in order of birth of Edward and Deborah Peckett, was born November 29, 1789, at Newbury, Vermont, and was bereft of his father at the early age of two years. From that time until he was nine years of age he resided in the family of his maternal grandfather, after which he came to Bradford, Vermont, and lived on a farm with Mr. and Mrs. Cheney, the latter named being a daughter of Colonel John Barron, of Bradford, Vermont, who was a cousin of Mrs. Peckett. With little opportunity for securing an education, yet he made the most of his advantages, and in due course of time was successfully engaged in teaching school. For twenty-seven years he was employed in rafting on the Connecticut river, disposing of his lumber usually at Hartford, Connecticut, and often returning to his home on foot. Mr. Peckett was very slight in physique, but muscular and rugged, and hard work was a habit and pleasure with him; when about seventy-nine years old he plowed three acres of land in one day. For thirty years he acted in the capacity of overseer of the poor; represented his town in the state legisla-

ture in 1831; served as selectman and town agent many years, and was several times appointed by the county court as commissioner to lay out roads in his own and other towns. He was an earnest temperance worker and supporter of the prohibitory law, the principles of which he firmly adhered to. On January 8, 1817, he married Martha Tilton, and three sons and two daughters were born to them. Mr. Peckett died November 16, 1868, and his wife's death occurred December 23, 1858, aged sixty-six years.

John Barron Peckett, son of John Barron and Martha Peckett, was born December 19, 1822, in Bradford, Vermont. After completing his education in the common schools he served for several years as clerk in the store of Asa Low, and subsequently became a partner of Adams Preston in a mercantile business, this connection continuing for three years. In 1854 he formed a partnership with George and Edward Prichard in the ownership and operation of a grist and saw mill at Bradford, which was a profitable enterprise. In March, 1865, he purchased the brick homestead on the lower plain, where he made his home for the remainder of his life. He was actively interested in town affirs, and was elected on the Republican ticket to serve as town treasurer and justice of the peace, being the incumbent of these offices for many years; he was a strong advocate and supporter of the cause of temperance, both by precept and example. On September 9, 1847, Mr. Peckett married Caroline Low, daughter of Asa Low, who was a prominent citizen of Bradford, and one of the representative men of eastern Vermont. Mr. Low was active in securing the construction of a railroad through Bradford, which so materially aided the advancement and growth of the town. One of his daughters married David Blakely, the organizer of the present Sousa's Band, who lost considerable money in placing the organization on a successful basis. The following named children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Peckett: Asa Low, who served as railroad claim agent at the time of his death; Caroline Frances, who died in May, 1874, she was the wife of Dr. Horace Berry, of Cambride, Massachusetts; John Barron; and Martha Lucinda, who died in childhood. The father of these children died May 12, 1894.

John Barron Peckett, son of John Barron and Caroline Peckett, in his infancy received the name of Barron Le Roy, but when a lad of twelve years, at the request of his paternal grandfather, his name was legally changed to John Barron Peckett. Beginning his early education under the wise instruction of his mother, he soon evinced a decided liking for good and useful reading, which, with the lessons in industry and integrity that he received from his first teacher, has been of inestimable value to him ever since. After leaving the district school he pursued a course of study at the Bradford Academy, then, in 1875, entered Dartmouth College, but on account of an injury was unable to complete the entire course. While a student in the latter named institution he won an honorable position among his fellow students as a brilliant scholar, and has now in his possession letters of commendation from his professors, all of whom speak well of his standing in the college. He was elected prize speaker of his class, and of the society of the college, winning much praise and honor in both positions. He was also a noted athlete, leading his class in all sports and exercises, winning prizes in various contests and becoming a general favorite.

After leaving college Mr. Peckett read law in the office of Gambell & Watson, in Bradford, Vermont, afterwards in the office of John H. Watson, now Judge Watson, and completing his studies with E. W. Smith, Esq., of Wells River, Vermont. Being admitted to the bar of Orange county in June, 1882, he began the practice of his profession in Bradford, meeting with such success that on October 29, 1885, he was admitted to the supreme court as a practitioner, and on May 19, 1891, was admitted to practice in the United States court at Windsor, Vermont. A forcible and convincing speaker, honorable and just in all business matters, he has won a large and lucrative patronage and an enviable position in the legal world by his wise and judicious manner of conducting cases before the court. In 1890 he was elected state's attorney, and served two years, during this time having charge of many very interesting and important cases, and being very active in the prosecution of illegal traffic in intoxicating liquors.

Mr. Peckett is a Republican in politics, working for the good of his party, and for the highest

interests of the community, county and state, being for several years chairman of the town committee of his party. In June, 1893, he was appointed chairman of the board of county road commissioners, and in 1898 he was elected to the senate, in which he rendered excellent service as chairman of the committee on corporations, and as a member of several other committees, including the general, the judiciary, and the library committee, also being called, at different times, to the chair in the senate. He is especially interested in educational matters, and has served as chairman of the board of school directors, and has been repeatedly elected superintendent of schools. He is active in the Patriarchs Militant, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and served as adjutant of the First New Hampshire Regiment, his commission bearing date of August 15, 1889, and was captain of Canton of Bradford. He is a member of Champion Lodge No. 17, I. O. O. F., in which he has filled most of the chairs, has filled the principal chairs of Trotter Encampment No. 14, and also belongs to grand lodge.

On May 28, 1885, Mr. Peckett married Miss Cora Elizabeth Adams, a native of Hanover, New Hampshire. Mrs. Peckett has been active in the social life of the town, being identified with the Village Hall Association, Women's Relief Corps, Daughters of Rebekah, and a member of the Fortnightly Club, a literary organization. She is also a worker in the interests of Wood's Library, of which her husband serves in the capacity of president.

CHARLES W. PECK, M. D.

Dr. Charles W. Peck, an eminent medical practitioner of Brandon, Vermont, was born at Clarendon, Vermont, February 23, 1843, and is a descendant on both the paternal and maternal side of a highly respected and influential family, who resided for many years in Rhode Island. Ex-Governor Asahel Peck, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work, who made a splendid judicial as well as gubernatorial record, descended from the same ancestry.

Noah Peck, grandfather of Dr. Charles W. Peck, removed from Rhode Island and settled in the town of Ira, Rutland county, Vermont, where he erected a log cabin; subsequently he built a frame house, which is still standing in a fair state of preservation. Mr. Peck was twice married, and the children born of his first marriage were: David, Noah, and two daughters, who died in early childhood. His second wife bore him three sons: Lewis, Daniel and Alphonso, the last named being blind for forty years prior to his death, which occurred at the old homestead in Ira, when he had attained the age of eighty-three years. Mr. Peck died in 1839, at the age of seventy-eight years, and his remains were interred in the old burial ground at Clarendon, Vermont.

Lewis Peck, father of Dr. Charles W. Peck, was born in 1813, at the old homestead in Ira, Vermont, where he spent his entire life engaged in the occupation of farming. In 1836 he was united in marriage to Harriet Brown, who was born near Chippenhook, Vermont, in 1817, and the following named children were born to them: Harrison J., a prominent attorney at law of Shakopee, Minnesota; Charles W.; Simon L.; Gemont G.; and Amy A., wife of Henry Flint, of Brandon, Vermont. The father of these children died July 24, 1896, survived by his widow, who took up her residence with her daughter, Mrs. Henry Flint, of Brandon, Vermont, where her death occurred in 1901. Both Mr. Peck and his wife were active members of the Baptist church.

Dr. Charles W. Peck, second son of Lewis and Harriet Peck, attended the Fairfax and Barre Academies, where he acquired an excellent literary education. Having chosen the profession of medicine for his vocation in life, he matriculated in the Long Island College Hospital in Brooklyn, New York, from which institution he was graduated in 1866, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then located at Brandon, Vermont, where he engaged in a general practice of medicine and surgery, and as a result of continuous study and a superior natural intellect he has achieved a wide reputation in the profession, and is classed among the foremost practitioners of Brandon, Vermont. At the beginning of the Civil war, Dr. Peck enlisted in Company F, Berdan's Sharpshooters, and was mustered into the service of the United States at West Randolph; he participated in the battle at Fort Magruder, and on April 5, 1862, while engaged in the battle which was fought in front

of Yorktown, a ball passed through his leg, lodging on the other side, from which it was subsequently extracted. He returned home on sick leave, and while there recruited fifty men for Company F, and returned to service the day after the battle of Antietam. He was with the company on their march through Pleasant Valley to the battle of Falmouth, where he received his discharge the night before orders came to cross the river under command of General Burnside.

After his return from the war he entered Barre Academy, and after his graduation from that institution he resumed the practice of his profession, continuing at the same up to the present time (1903). He is a prominent member of the American Medical Association, the Rutland County Medical Society and the Vermont State Medical Society, and is the author of a number of valuable professional articles which have been presented before the various societies. Politically he is a Republican, represented the town in the state legislature of 1902, and having made a study of the various questions that come before the house he was able to enter into all discussions. He also served on various committees, among them being the committee on insane, of which he was chairman. He aided in the formation of a number of measures that tended toward good legislation, was a strong high-license advocate, being one of the so-called bolters of the Republican party at the convention in 1902 which nominated P. W. Clement as candidate for the governorship. Dr. Peck took an active part in the campaign, even consenting to become a candidate to promote his sentiments in the legislature on the license question. He has been chairman of the board of health of Brandon, Vermont, since the law was passed, taking an active interest in all its work and introducing two bills petitioning the government to appoint a tuberculosis commission; after a large amount of energetic work he succeeded in having five men appointed to perform the work. He has also taken an active interest in the public schools of his town, striving to keep the standard of merit as high as possible. He has been affiliated with the Masonic fraternity for many years, holding membership in St. Paul's Lodge No. 25. He is also identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, having organized the C. J. Ormsbee Post, of which he was the second commander.

Dr. Peck was married twice, his first wife having been Mary Jackson, and his second wife Mrs. Helen McLeod. No children were born of either marriage.

Harrison J. Peck, brother of Dr. Charles W. Peck, served in Company F, Berdan's Sharpshooters, and participated in the following named battles: Yorktown, Seven Oaks, Malvern Hill, second battle of Bull Run, and in various engagements under General McClellan in the Peninsula. He was shot in the foot at the second battle of Bull Run, and was honorably discharged from the service of the United States government on account of his wounds. At the present time (1903) he is engaged as a lawyer at Shakopee, Minnesota, where he was united in marriage to Miss Brown, a native of Minnesota, and three children have been born to them.

HON. HORACE HENRY POWERS.

As lawyer, legislator and eminent judicial authority, the name of the Hon. Horace Henry Powers is closely allied with some of the most important legislation, and with the public and civic interests of the state of Vermont.

Judge Horace H. Powers, son of Horace and Love E. (Gilman) Powers, was born May 29, 1835, in Morristown, Vermont, and is a descendant of Walter Powers, who emigrated to this country in the early part of the seventeenth century. His preparation for college and the study of law was made at the People's Academy at Morristown, and the University of Vermont, from which he graduated in 1855. For a period of two years after his graduation from the University he taught school at Huntingdon, Canada East, and in Hyde Park; beginning the study of law under the direction of Thomas Gleed, of Morristown, and, continuing under that of Child and Ferrin, of Hyde Park, in 1858 he was admitted to the bar of Lamoille county, and immediately thereafter settled in Hyde Park, and entered upon the practice of his profession, continuing until March, 1862. He then formed a law partnership with P. K. Gleed, at Morrisville, his present place of residence, continuing the partnership until his elevation to the supreme

court, in December, 1874. At this time his professional standing was noted as being equal to that of the best in northern Vermont.

Judge Powers has filled with peculiar distinction many public offices and public trusts. He represented Hyde Park in the Vermont legislature of 1855, and was known as the youngest member of the house. In 1872 he represented Lamoille county in the state senate, served on the judiciary committee, and officiated as chairman of the committee on railroads. In 1861-62, he was state's attorney from Lamoille county, and in 1869, was member of the last council of censors. In 1870, as chairman in committee of the whole, his personal influence was powerfully felt in the state constitutional convention which effected the change from annual to biennial sessions of the legislature. In 1874 he represented Morristown, was chosen speaker of the house and received his first election to the bench; an office which he filled with distinction and honor until his election to the fifty-second Congress from the first Vermont district. In 1892 he was chairman of the Vermont delegation to the Republican national convention at Minneapolis, and was elected to the fifty-third Congress.

Judge Powers served on the judiciary committee in the fifty-second and fifty-third Congress of the United States, was chairman of the committee on Pacific railroads in the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth Congress, and reported and ably advocated during the fifty-sixth session of Congress the bill for the refunding and extension of the liabilities of the Pacific railroads, a bill which created wide attention, and met with strong opposition. Judge Powers also represented the district of Middlebury in the fifty-sixth Congress; took a prominent part in the discussion of the tariff and the Wilson Bill in 1893, and was recognized as one of the strongest men in the house. Judge Powers was a member of the United States house of representatives for a period of eleven years; a term exceeded in length in only one or two instances in the history of representatives from the state of Vermont.

The public career of the Hon. Horace Henry Powers is one which has been filled with many honors, and the high esteem and trust of his fellow citizens. Able and eminent as a judge and jurist, as state senator, speaker of the house in the state legislature, and for eleven years representative from the first district of Vermont in the Congress of the United States, he has filled each succeeding office and fulfilled every obligation with unfailing integrity, and an energy directed toward the advancement and betterment of affairs both state and national. Since his retirement from Congress Judge Powers has been actively engaged in the practice of law; is chief counsel for the Rutland Railroad in Vermont, private counsel to W. Seward Webb, president of the road, and is regarded as one of the keenest and most able trial lawyers in the state. He has been for a number of years prominently identified with the banking interests of the section, having been director of the Lamoille county bank for twenty-five years. He is also director of the Merchant's National Bank of St. Johnsbury, and of the Union Savings and Trust Company of Morrisville. A man of wide experience and scholarship, and possessed of an original and forceful personality, Judge Powers has always commanded the admiration and esteem of his professional colleagues, his friends and his fellow citizens.

Judge Powers was married October 11, 1858, to Caroline E., daughter of V. W. and Adeline Waterman, of Morristown. Two children are the issue, Carrie L. and George M.

A son worthy of his father, George M. Powers is a man of ability and a lawyer of parts. He was born at Hyde Park, December 19, 1861, and graduated from the University of Vermont in 1883. He was a messenger in the senate in 1872-74, assistant clerk of the house in 1884, 1886 and 1888, secretary of the senate in 1890, 1892 and 1894, and held the office of state's attorney for the county of Lamoille, 1888-90. Mr. Powers was also appointed reporter of decisions, March, 1902. He is a Universalist, and, like his father, Judge Powers, is broad and liberal in his religious views. He is a Republican.

JOHN R. TAGGART.

Success is methodical and consecutive. It is not a condition of spontaneous production and is not gained by chance, but rather must it be sought for with diligence and by the bringing of one's best abilities toward the accomplishment

of desired ends Thus is enlisted in the pursuit of this almost indefinable but much desired object not only the best of the mental powers of the individual, but also, in the majority of cases, the strength of his entire being, so that aside from the direct end in view there is a concomitant gain in the development of the innate talents of the individual thus engrossed, bringing him to the front in the maximum of accomplishment and thus enabling him to be of greatest value to himself and to the world. It is a well attested maxim that the greatness of the state lies not in its machinery of government or even in its institutions, but rather in the sterling qualities of its individual citizens, in their capacity for high and unselfish effort and their devotion to the public good. One of the world's grand army of workers is the gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph and who is regarded as one of the representative citizens of Charlotte, Chittenden county, where he not only has charge of the extensive and well equipped nurseries of F. H. Hosford, of whom individual mention is made on other pages of this work, but also is successfully engaged in general farming, bringing to bear a most progressive spirit, marked business sagacity and an energy and persistence that never waver. He has passed practically his entire life in the county, where he is a representative of the third generation of a family that has been held in the highest honor and esteem in this section of the state, so that it becomes the more consistent that in this work be accorded at least a brief review of his life history.

John R. Taggart was born on the parental farm in the town of Charlotte, Chittenden county, Vermont, on the 8th of July, 1849, and that place also figures as the locality in which his father, John Taggart, was born, the latter being a son of John Taggart, who was born in the state of Vermont, being a worthy representative of a family whose history has been linked with the annals of New England from an early epoch. John Taggart was reared to maturity in his native township, and there received such educational advantages as were afforded by the common schools of the day. In his youth he learned the carpenter's trade, and to this line of industry he continued to devote his attention during the greater portion of his active business career, having become one of the leading contractors and builders in this section, where the remainder of his long and signally useful life was passed, his death occurring on the 18th of September, 1901, at which time he had attained the venerable age of eighty-two years. His wife, whose maiden name was Betsy Skiff, was born in Bridport, Vermont, and she is now living with her daughter in Bristol. Of her four children, we record that William is deceased, having passed away at the age of sixteen years; Benjamin died at the age of forty years; Sarah is the wife of Julian J. Dumas, of Bristol; and John R. is the immediate subject of this review. The parents early became members of the Baptist church in East Charlotte and were numbered among its most zealous and devoted workers for many years, the mother still retaining her membership in the same, while her honored husband was for many years incumbent of the office of sexton of the church, being well known throughout the community and commanding the sincere esteem of all its people.

In the public schools of Charlotte John R. Taggart received his early educational training, and here he was reared to years of maturity. As a youth he began to learn the carpenter's trade under the effective direction of his father, becoming a skilled workman and continuing to follow this vocation for a number of years, meeting with excellent success in his efforts. Thereafter he became identified with the manufacturing of cheese, in which he continued for about ten years, having been connected with factories in various sections of the county and building up a good business in the line. Upon returning to Charlotte he assumed the position of manager of a general merchandise store here conducted by S. E. Russell, the same being located in East Charlotte. This incumbency Mr. Taggart retained for a decade and the ensuing two years he gave his attention to the operation of a creamery in East Charlotte, until 1893, when he accepted his present responsible position as assistant superintendent of the Hosford nurseries. He has at all times been mindful of the duties of citizenship, and has given an unfaltering support to the principles and policies advanced by the Republican party, while he and his wife have been prominent members and most devoted workers in the Baptist church at Charlotte, of

which he served as deacon for a number of years and for a long period as sexton, ever doing all in his power to vitalize and aid in its spiritual growth and further its material prosperity.

On the 11th of April, 1871, Mr. Taggart was united in marriage to Miss Mary D. Waddell, who was born in Dundee, Scotland, and of the four children of this union we incorporate the following brief data: Charles W., who is an electrician, resides in Middletown, Connecticut, where he is assistant superintendent for the Middletown Electric Light Company; he married Miss Julia L. Kelly, of New Haven, Connecticut, and they have one son, Earle. Fenwick G. is attending medical college in Burlington, Vermont, being a member of the class of 1903, and is preparing himself for the practice of medicine, being at the present time a registered pharmacist. Roy E. is in New York city, where he holds a position in the offices of the Vermont Marble Company. Kenneth, the youngest son, is in Middletown, Connecticut, where he is engaged as an assistant electrician for the Middletown Electric Light Company.

CLAYTON N. NORTH.

Clayton Nelson North, for many years actively occupied in business in Shoreham, Vermont, and frequently called to positions of honor and trust, is a native of the town which has been the field of his usefulness during the greater part of his life. He is eighth in descent from John North, founder of the family of his name in America, who came from London in the ship Susan and Ellen, in 1635, when twenty years old. He came to Wethersfield, Connecticut, and married Susannah, whose family name is unknown. He was an original settler at Farmington, where he died in 1691.

Thomas (2), fifth child and fourth son of John, was born in 1649, and died in 1712, at Farmington, or Avon. He was a soldier in the Indian war, and received a land grant for his services. He married Hannah Newell, daughter of Thomas Newell, and Rebeckah Olmstead, emigrants of that time, and of this marriage were born ten children.

Nathaniel (3), fourth child and third son of Thomas, was born in 1688 and died in 1777. He married Margaret Holcomb, of Simsbury, and five children were born to them.

John (4), son of Nathaniel, was born at Farmington, March 13, 1711. He moved to Goshen, Connecticut, in 1745, and died there October 22, 1785. He married Hester (or Esther) Stanley, who bore him ten children, and of these, four sons, Abijah, Seth, Stephen and Gad, served in the Revolutionary war.

Abijah (5), second child of John, was born in Farmington or Goshen in 1743, and died May 3, 1785, in Bridport, Vermont. He married, September 6, 1764, Triphenia Grant, who died in 1783, in Shoreham. Abijah came in 1774 to Shoreham, Vermont, probably from Farmington, to which place he returned on the breaking out of the war. In 1783, after peace was declared, he returned to Shoreham with his wife and six children. His military record is given in "Connecticut men in the Revolution," pp. 295 and 620, and makes all his descendants eligible to membership in the Revolutionary patriotic societies.

Nathaniel (6), second son of Abijah, was born in 1774. He lived where the Congregational parsonage in Shoreham now stands (1903), and he built the present parsonage in 1818. He moved in 1831 to Ticonderoga, New York, where he died in 1838. He was commissioned cornet of the troop of cavalry, in the Third Regiment, First Brigade, Third Division, by Governor Tichenor, of Vermont, May 24, 1803. He was twice married; his first wife was Sally Bateman, who died in 1810, a daughter of Thomas Bateman, of Shoreham, and she bore him four children, and his second wife was Persis Needham, who bore him eight children.

Marvin (7), eldest child of Nathaniel, by his first marriage, was born June 13, 1800, at Shoreham, Vermont, where he died, January 12, 1883. A leading journal summed up his character in the following feeling tribute:

"In the death of Marvin North, the town of Shoreham has lost one of its most honorable citizens, and the church and society of which he was a member one of its warmest friends and supporters. A landmark of the early type has gone, as he was one of the pioneers of the town and had always lived in it. He was marked for his good sense and sound judgment, and in his

generation was active in promoting all that pertained to the true interest and welfare of his native town in its religion, education, morals and patriotism. We would not forget his counsel, sympathy and aid in the hour of his country's peril. He was a man of strong convictions and will be missed as a citizen, neighbor, friend and father."

Marvin North was married January 25, 1825, to Hannah Converse, of Middlebury, Vermont, born April 1, 1803, and died June 13, 1869. She was a lineal descendant in the eighth generation from the American patriot, Edward Conyers (1), who was a legitimate descendant from William the Conqueror. Edward (known as Deacon) Conyers, was born at Wakerly Manor, England, January 30, 1590; he came in the ship Lion with Winthrop, and landed at Salem, Massachusetts, June 12, 1630, with his wife Sarah and three children; he died at Woburn, Massachusetts, August 10, 1663. His descendants were famous in Colonial and Revolutionary times. His second son, Lieutenant James (2), born in England in 1620, married Anna, daughter of Robert Long, of Charlestown. Major James (3), born in Woburn, November 16, 1645, was noted for his defense of Wells. He married Hannah Carter. Captain Josiah (4) born in Woburn, September 12, 1684, married Hannah Sawyer. Lieutenant Josiah (5), born in Woburn, March 2, 1710, and died in Stafford, Connecticut, September 11, 1775, served in the Indian and Revolutionary wars. He married Eleanor Richardson, and four of his sons also served in the Revolutionary war, Josiah, Jr., as captain, Israel as sergeant, Jude as drummer, and Jesse as a private. Captain Josiah (6) was born in Stafford, Connecticut, June 4, 1737, and died in October, 1814. He married Elizabeth Lewis. Joshua (7) was born in Stafford, Connecticut, and died in Hancock, Vermont, aged fifty years. He married Mary, daughter of Josiah and Anna (Putnam) Trask, and granddaughter of Isaac and Anna (Fuller) Putnam. Hannah (8), daughter of Joshua Converse and Mary Trask, became the wife of Marvin North.

The children of Marvin and Hannah (Converse) North were: Julius Nathaniel, born August 17, 1829, died March 30, 1896, who always lived in Shoreham; he married Sally Maria Jones. Henry Bateman was born June 22, 1832; during the Civil war he was a volunteer soldier in the Union army, and a corporal in Company K, First Regiment Vermont Cavalry, and died a prisoner in a rebel hospital in Winchester, Virginia, May 23, 1862. Mary Leora died August 31, 1902; she married Peveril S. Peake, son of Royal W. Peake and Jane Ann Holley, and had one child, Anna Jane. Clayton Nelson North is the fourth in the family.

Clayton Nelson North (8) was born in Shoreham, January 23, 1840. He remained on the paternal farm until he was of age, and was educated in the district school and Newton Academy at Shoreham. He was for a short time a clerk in a store in his native village, and during the Civil war occupied a clerical position in the office of the paymaster general, United States army, in Washington, D. C. In 1866 he returned to Shoreham, where in 1869 he engaged in a general mercantile business in partnership with Herman M. Atwood, under the firm name of Atwood & North. After three years Mr. North purchased the interest of his partner and continued the business for twenty-eight years. A man of excellent business qualifications and sterling integrity, he has occupied many positions of trust and responsibility, including nearly all local offices. He was postmaster for six years, having been appointed under the administration of President Hayes. January 1, 1903, he was made a director of the First National Bank of Orwell, Vermont. He has been a member of the Congregational church since 1867, and served as its treasurer for many years. He is also a member and treasurer of Simonds Lodge, F. & A. M. He has always been a staunch Republican in politics. He makes his residence in Shoreham, and in addition to other business directs the management of his two hundred and fifty-acre farm, something more than two miles distant.

Mr. North was married December 20, 1865, to Miss Anne Elizabeth Bascom, who was born in Orwell, Vermont, July 5, 1844, a daughter of Samuel Hopkins and Elizabeth (Clark) Bascom. She is a lineal descendant of Thomas Bascom (1), who came from England about 1638 and settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts, thence removing to Windsor, Connecticut, and Northampton, Massachusetts. To him and his wife Avis

were born four children. Of these, Thomas (2) married Mary, daughter of Thomas Newell, an emigrant from England. Their son Thomas (3) married Hannah, daughter of John Catlin, the emigrant. The fifth of their eleven children, Ezekiel (4), was a soldier in the French and Indian war in 1723; he lived in Northampton, Massachusetts, and served in various capacities during several campaigns in the Colonial wars. He married Rebecca Clary. Elias (5), second of their four children, lived in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and lastly in Orwell, Vermont. He was a deacon in the Congregational church and a soldier in the Colonial war of 1759 and the Revolutionary war, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. He married Eunice Allen. Artemidorus (6), one of their twelve children, was a deacon in the same church with his father, and was for many years a justice of the peace. He married Chloe Hulburd, a descendant in the fifth generation from William Hulburd, who came from England prior to 1630. Of this marriage were born nine children, of whom the youngest was Samuel Hopkins Bascom (7), who was born February 27, 1819, and died December 5, 1895. He was a farmer, and lived upon the homestead of his father and grandfather, whom he succeeded as deacon in the church, and he was for many years superintendent of its Sunday-school. He was a man of great ability, a ready and fluent speaker and writer. He was a member of the legislature in 1857-58, and held most of the local offices at various times. He married Elizabeth (Clark) Bascom, widow of his brother. She was born November 25, 1816, and died at Orwell, December 4, 1870. She was a daughter of Moses Averill and Rebecca (Wyman) Clark. Her ancestral history is of deep interest.

Moses Averill Clark, her father, was the son of Lemuel Clark, of Pawlet, Vermont, a soldier in the Revolution, and of Lois Averill, his wife. Lois Averill was the daughter of Captain Moses Averill, of Kent, Connecticut. He was ensign of the train band in New Milford, Connecticut, in 1760, and was made sergeant in 1763 and captain in 1770. He was the son of Isaac Averill and Esther Walker. Isaac was the son of William, the son of William Averill, the emigrant. Martha Cogswell, wife of Captain Moses Averill, was a descendant in the fifth generation from John Cogswell, of England, who came to this country with his wife, Elizabeth Thompson, in 1635. John Cogswell came over in the Angel Gabriel, which sailed from Bristol, June 4, 1635. Off the coast of Maine, August 15, the ship encountered a great storm of unusual violence and fury. The ship was wrecked, and among those who reached the shore was John Cogswell and his family. All of their property was injured and much of it lost by the shipwreck. They passed their first night on the beach in a tent. The next day they gathered together all the goods they could, and soon after succeeded in reaching Ipswich. William, son of John Cogswell, was sixteen years old when he came to this country. He settled on his father's place; he was one of the selectmen of his town; gave the land on which to erect a meeting house, and held many offices in his town. He married Susanna Hawks, daughter of Adam Hawks, who was one of the seventeen hundred Puritans who settled with Winthrop from Southampton and landed at Salem in 1630. William and Susanna had nine children, of whom one, William (2), married Martha Emerson, daughter of Rev. John Emerson, of Topsfield, a son of Thomas Emerson, the emigrant, in 1635. Thomas was one of the seven to whom were committed the fiscal and prudential affairs of the settlement at Ipswich. Tradition says that he came over in the ship Elizabeth. Rev. John Emerson married Ruth Symonds, daughter of Deputy Governor Samuel Symonds, of Ipswich, Massachusetts. William Cogswell (2) and Martha Emerson had seven children, of whom one, Edward Emerson, married Hannah Brown. Edward was an iron manufacturer. He resided at Ipswich and at Preston, Connecticut, and subsequently at New Milford. He was a member of the New London Society United for Trade and Commerce. Edward and Hannah had thirteen children, of whom the second, Martha, married Captain Moses Averill, as above stated.

In the Wyman line, Rebecca Wyman, wife of Moses Averill Clark, was the maternal grandmother of Mrs. Clayton N. North. Rebecca was a descendant in the fifth genreation from Lieutenant John North, who came to this country prior to 1640. In 1667 he was one of the commit-

tee to lay out the lands at Woburn, Massachusetts. One of his children, John, was killed in King Philip's war. Lieutenant John was one of the selectmen of Woburn for many years, and he married Sarah Nutt, daughter of Myles Nutt, an emigrant prior to 1637, and one of the first settlers at Woburn, Massachusetts. Sarah came with her father from England. Lieutenant John Wyman and Sarah had ten children, of whom one, Jacob, married Elizabeth Richardson, the daughter of Samuel Richardson, the emigrant. Samuel Richardson was prominently identified with the settlers of Woburn, and must have come to this country about 1630. Jacob Wyman was one of the selectmen of Woburn for a number of years between 1695 and 1731. Jacob and Elizabeth had thirteen children, of whom one, Daniel, married Rebecca Cook. Of this marriage seven children were born; the first, Daniel, Jr., married, September 15, 1763, Elizabeth Stone, a descendant in the sixth generation from Gregory Stone, the emigrant from England, who came to this country about 1634 in the ship Increase. Gregory Stone landed at Boston and settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts; was a freeman in 1636; was deputy to the general court and magistrate; a deacon of the church, and was last survivor of the original members of the Shephard and Mitchell church. One of his children, Deacon Samuel Stone, married Sarah Stearns, the daughter of Isaac Stearns, the emigrant, who came with Sir Richard Saltonstall with the fleet. His son, Deacon Samuel (2), married Dorcas Jones. Their son Joseph married Sarah Potter, a descendant in the fifth generation from Nicholas Potter, the emigrant, who settled in the vicinity of Lynn, Massachusetts. His son Robert married Ruth Driver; their son Robert married Martha Hall; their son Ephraim married Sarah Witt. Ephraim and Sarah were the parents of Sarah Potter, above mentioned, the wife of Joseph Stone.

Mrs. North's paternal grandmother was Chloe Hulburd, the wife of Artemidorus Bascom, a descendant in the fifth generation from William Hulburd, the emigrant, who came to this country from England, probably in the ship Mary and John, prior to 1630. His first wife, whom he probably married in England, is unknown. He married, second, Ann Allen, the widow of Samuel Allen, the ancestor of the Ethan Allen family. William Hulburd settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts; he lived at Windsor, Connecticut, at Northampton, Massachusetts, and afterwards at Hartford, Connecticut, and was one of the company that engaged to settle Northfield, Massachusetts. William and Ann had nine children, of whom one, William, is said to have had no less than four wives; his second wife, Mary Howard, of Suffield, was the mother of Obediah Hulburd, who was married twice, his second wife being Esther M. Colton. Obediah was the father of twelve children, there being six by each marriage. He lived to be eighty-two years old, and it is said that he never saw the death of child, grandchild or great-grandchild. One of the children of Obediah and Esther was Ebenezer Hulburd, who married, first, Polly Sheldon, and, second, Anna Parker Hall. There were seven children by each marriage. Ebenezer Hulburd was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, being a member of Captain Daniel Smith's company in Colonel Ira Allen's regiment, and was in the service upon several different occasions, as appears by the records in the adjutant general's office at Montpelier. Ebenezer Hulburd lived in Orwell, Vermont, and belonged to the Congregational church there. His wife, Polly Sheldon, was a descendant in the fourth generation of Isaac Sheldon, the emigrant, who married, in 1685, Mehitable Gunn. One of his children, Jonathan, married in 1708, Mary Southwell. Nine children were born of this marriage, of whom one, Daniel, in 1737, married Mary Harmon. Daniel Sheldon was a member of Captain Wadworth's company, Colonel Thaddeus Cook's regiment, of Connecticut militia, in the Revolutionary war, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, and saw service at Ticonderoga and elsewhere. Daniel Sheldon and Mary Harmon were the parents of Polly Sheldon, wife of Ebenezer Hulburd, above mentioned.

All the descendants of Ebenezer Hulburd are eligible to the Colonial societies, as the mother of Ebenezer Hulburd was Esther M. Colton, a descendant in the fourth generation from Quartermaster George Colton, emigrant from England. George Colton was elected to the general court from Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1669, and he was one of the petitioners for the establishment

of a township lying south of Springfield and Westfield, and Quartermaster Colton, with Captain John Pynchon, was appointed a committee for the purpose of laying out the township, and thereafter George Colton was repeatedly elected deputy to the general court. He married, in 1640, Deborah Gardner; their son, Ephraim, married, in 1685, Esther Marshfield, daughter of Samuel Marshfield and Catherine Chapin. Samuel Marshfield resided at Springfield, Massachusetts, and in 1680 was elected deputy to the general court, as he was also in 1683 and 1684. Catherine Chapin, his wife, was the daughter of Deacon Samuel Chapin, the emigrant, who was one of the magistrates of Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1654, and it is said in the old chronicles that his commission was indefinitely extended, and that he was much employed in public business. Ephraim Colton and Esther Marshfield had several children, of whom one, Joseph, married, in 1708, Margaret Pease, a descendant in the fourth generation from Robert Pease of England. This family are said to have come to England from Germany in ancient times. Robert Pease, son of Robert, came to this country in 1632 with his father; his wife did not come over with him, but came at a later day. Robert Pease settled at Salem, Massachusetts, and his son, John, who was born in England about 1630 married, after coming to this country, Mary Goodell. John Pease and Mary Goodell had five children, all of whom were born at Salem, Massachusetts. The oldest one, John (2), married Margaret Adams, the daughter of James Adams and Frances Vassal. James Adams, last mentioned, was the son of John Adams, who came to this country in the ship Fortune, November 11, 1621; this was the first ship to arrive in the new world after the Mayflower. Frances Vassal, the mother of Margaret Adams, was the granddaughter of John Vassal, alderman of London, 1588. John Vassal fitted out and commanded two ships which joined the royal navy to oppose the Spanish Armada. The family is of French origin, and traces back to the eleventh century. John Vassal had two sons, Samuel and William. William was one of the assistants of the Massachusetts Bay Company, and was one of the original patentees of New England lands, and at the meeting of the governor and company, held in 1629, he was appointed, with others, "To go over." The next year (1630) he came to this country and in a short time returned in the ship Lyon. In 1635 he came to America the second time, with his wife and six children, in the ship Blessing. He settled at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1636, was at Scituate in 1642, and was one of the council of war, aggressions being then threatened by the Indians. He subsequently returned to England, and in 1648 removed to Barbadoes. His daughter, Frances, married, July 16, 1646, James Adams, as above mentioned.

The paternal grandmother of Mrs. North was Eunice Allen, a descendant in the fifth generation from Edward Allen, the emigrant, said to have been one of Cromwell's soldiers, and who was at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1658. He married, November 24, 1658, Sarah, daughter of Richard Kimball, of Ipswich, who came to this country in 1634. They had eleven children, of whom one, John, in 1682, married Elizabeth Pritchard, daughter of William Pritchard, of Ipswich. John Allen and Elizabeth Pritchard had eight children, and they lived at the "bars," which they had bought of John Pynchon. One of John Allen's family was killed by the Indians in the attack of February 29, 1704, the others escaping at that time, but on the eleventh of May, that year, John Allen was killed and his wife was taken prisoner, but, the Indians finding her an incumbrance to their retreat, she was killed by them and her body left in the woods. One of the children of John Allen and Elizabeth Pritchard was John (2), who married, in 1716, Abigail Severance, a descendant in the fourth generation from John Severance, the emigrant, who came to this country in the ship Elizabeth, in 1634. He was one of the original proprietors of Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1637. He was at Boston in 1663, and a commissioned officer in the militia in 1671. His wife was Ursula Kimball, daughter of Richard and Ursula Kimball, of Watertown. John Severance and Ursula, his wife, had eleven children, of whom one, John, married Mary—and they had six children. Ebenezer married Mary—he was killed by the Indians October 11, 1723, while on a scouting expedition under Captain Benjamin Wright. Abagail Severance, the daughter of Ebenezer and Mary, above mentioned, married John Allen.

Fourteen children were born of this marriage, of whom one, John (2), married, May 8, 1744, Jerusha Hastings. The oldest child by this marriage, Eunice, was the wife of Elias Bascom, the great-grandfather and Revolutionary ancestor of Mrs. North.

Eight children were born to Samuel Hopkins and Elizabeth (Clark) Bascom. (1) Anne Elizabeth, further referred to below; (2) Samuel Jay, born March 27, 1846, married, May 25, 1870, Olive J. Longley, of Washington, D. C., now residing at Howard, Kansas; (3) Wyman Hulburd, born March 9, 1848, married Ella Francelia Wyman, and he died July 16, 1879, and she died in September, 1891, without issue; (4) Clarinda, born March 7, 1850, died March 8, 1853; (5) George B., born August 22, 1852, married, in 1899, Alice Whitney, and they reside in Ticonderoga, New York; (6) Robert O., born November 18, 1856, married, December 20, 1882, Mary L. Platt; (7) Jessie, born November 3, 1857, died January 21, 1858; (8) Cassius Clay, born September 15, 1861, married, in October, 1885, Ellen Griswold of Orwell, Vermont; he died October 31, 1894; no issue.

Anne Elizabeth, eldest child of Samuel Hopkins and Elizabeth (Clark) Bascom, and who became the wife of Clayton Nelson North, received her education at Newton Academy, Middlebury Female Seminary and the Burr and Burton Seminary in Manchester, Vermont. With a laudable pride in her lineage, traceable to forty-eight emigrant ancestors who came to America prior to 1700, and among whose descendants were many who contributed to the establishment of civil institutions and the creation of the nation, she has for many years taken a deep interest in various patriotic societies. She was a charter member of the Vermont Society of Colonial Dames, and is now one of the board of managers of that order. She is also regent of the Hand's Cove Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, which she organized, June 17, 1901, with twenty-five charter members, the largest original organization in the state, so far as known. She is a Congregationalist in religion, and active in the work of her church, yet liberal in views and acts with reference to other organizations.

To Clayton Nelson and Anne Elizabeth (Bascom) North were born, at Shoreham, Vermont, three children, as follows:

Julius Bascom North (9) was born February 24, 1869. He was educated at Newton Academy, Shoreham, Vermont, St. Johnsbury Academy, and at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. For two years he was corresponding secretary to United States Senator Proctor, in Washington, D. C. In 1893 he located in Fort Edward, New York. He served as official stenographer to the surrogate's court of Washington county, New York, for six years, and was re-appointed for another term, but resigned in 1902 to accept his present position with the office staff of the Union Bag and Paper Company, at Sandy Hill, New York. He was married, October 14, 1897, to Miss Jennie, daughter of William and Margaret (Wicks) Matthews, of Fort Edward, New York; her father was son of Colonel David Matthews, who was son of William Matthews, Jr., an Irish Presbyterian, who came from Scotland to Salem, New York, in 1767. Clayton Matthews North (10), son of Julius Bascom and Jennie (Matthews) North, was born at Fort Edward, New York, January 11, 1899.

Clayton Converse North, born April 22, 1879, died April 21, 1880. Elizabeth Clark North, born February 24, 1881, was graduated with honors from Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire, in 1902.

CHARLES DEFOREST BANCROFT.

The first representative of the Bancroft family (the data and facts of this family down to 1814 were taken from the Genealogical History of Reading) known to history was John Bancroft, who, with his wife, Jane, and son, Thomas, sailed from London, England, in 1632, and settled at Lynn, Massachusetts, where he died in 1637.

Lieutenant Thomas Bancroft, son of John and Jane Bancroft, was born in England in 1622. His early life was passed in Lynn, and when quite young he built a house in Lynnfield, near Beaver Dam. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Michael Bacon, of Dedham, Massachusetts. In 1648 he married his second wife, Elizabeth,

daughter of Michael and Sarah Metcalf, and removed to Reading, Massachusetts. He died August 10, 1691, and is buried in the cemetery a few rods northwest of the Orthodox church in Wakefield, the oldest inscription of any stone in the yard. His children, all by his second marriage, were: Thomas, born in 1649; Elizabeth, born in 1653, and married Joseph Browne; John, born in 1656; Sarah, born in 1660, and died in 1661; Raham, born in 1662, and died in 1683; Sarah, born in 1665, and married John Woodward; Ebenezer, born in 1667; Mary, born in 1670, and was unmarried in 1691.

Deacon Thomas Bancroft, son of Lieutenant Thomas and Elizabeth (Metcalf) Bancroft, was born in Reading, Massachusetts, in 1649. In 1673 he married Sarah, born in 1656, and died in 1718, daughter of Jonathan and Judith Poole. Jonathan Poole was a noted and much valued officer in King Philip's war, being captain of the Reading Company, and was president of the council of peace in 1675. Deacon Thomas Bancroft served as lieutenant of the Reading Company in King Philip's war, was selectman of the town for several years, and was chosen on the first separate board of assessors in 1694. He was designated as Captain or Deacon Thomas Bancroft by his fellow townsmen. He died June 12, 1718. His children were: Thomas, born in 1673; Jonathan, born and died in 1675; Sarah, born in 1676, and married Abraham Bryant; Mehitabel, born in 1678, and married a Mr. Parker; Jonathan, born in 1681, and married Sarah ——, and died in 1702; Rahum, born in 1684; Judith, born in 1688, and married a Mr. Parker; Samuel, born in 1691, and died in 1692; Samuel, born in 1693; Elizabeth, born in 1696, and married, in 1713, John Lampson.

Captain Samuel Bancroft, the son of Deacon Thomas Bancroft, was born in Reading, December 27, 1693. In 1713 he married Sarah Lamson, born in 1689, and died in 1733, daughter of Samuel Lamson, a lieutenant of the Reading company in King Philip's war, and Mary (Nichols) Lamson. Captain Samuel Bancroft held the commission of captain in the Indian wars, and held the office of selectman and was elected representative to the general assembly in 1740, serving for several years. He married for his second wife, Sarah Leathe, in 1733; and for his third wife, Mehitabel Fitch. He died July 13, 1772. The children, all by first marriage, were: Samuel, born in 1715; William, born in 1717; Edmund, born in 1718, and died in 1740; Nathaniel, born in 1720; Sarah, born in 1722; Jacob, born in 1723; Jeremiah, born in 1725; Caleb, born in 1731.

Samuel Bancroft, Jr., son of Captain Samuel and Sarah (Lamson) Bancroft, was born at Reading in 1715, and in 1735 married Lydia, born in 1715, and died in 1813, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Parker. He saw military service as captain in the French and Indian war (see page 698, Genealogical History of Reading, Massachusetts), and held many important offices—deacon, justice of the peace and selectman—and was representative to the general assembly from 1769 to 1774. He was noted for the wisdom and prudence of his counsels, and for his ability as a public speaker. He died at Reading, Massachusetts, in 1782. His children were: Samuel, born in 1736, married Sarah Holt, and became a judge in Nova Scotia; Lydia, born in 1738, married, in 1761, Z. Johnson, of Andover; Sarah, born in 1740, married Daniel How, of Andover, in 1764; Mary, born in 1742, married in 1765, Rev. Francis Lovejoy, and settled in Maine or New Hampshire, and was ancestress of the martyr Lovejoy; Mehitabel, born in 1744, married, in 1767, John Nichols; Elizabeth, born in 1746, and marired, in 1769, Nathaniel Cheever; Anne, born in 1749; Edmund, born in 1751, married, in 1770, Sarah Pool; Caleb, born in 1753, married in 1776, Susan Tay; Aaron, born in 1755, married Lucetta Chandler, and was father of Hon. George Bancroft, the historian of the United States; Lucy, born in 1758, and married, in 1780, Dr. Joseph Gray.

Edmund Bancroft, the second son of Samuel and Lydia (Parker) Bancroft, was born in Reading, July 27, 1751. He served in Captain Eaton's company during the Revolutionary war, and fought in the battles of Lexington and Concord. He married Sarah Poole, his second cousin, born in 1749, died at Lunenburg, March 31, 1831, daughter of Captain Jonathan Poole, an officer in the French and Indian war, a grandson of Captain Jonathan Poole, and of Mary (Leman) Poole. He was a shoemaker by trade, and died in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, in August, 1810.

Their children were: Sarah, born November 13, 1770, died December 6, 1770; Sarah, born May 20, 1772, married Nathaniel Bancroft, and died in 1855; Samuel and Edmund, born November 23, 1773, Edmund died December 4, and Samuel December 5, 1773; Polly, born June 27, 1775, married Thomas Stimson, of Malden, in 1802; Edmund, born March 20, 1777; Samuel, born March 7, 1779, died in Aylmer, province of Quebec, in 1854; Lydia, born July 21, 1781, married John Wood, of Boston, in 1802; Aaron, born February 2, 1784; Esther, born June 2, 1786, married Nathaniel Pratt; Ruth, born December 5, 1788; Timothy, born April 26, 1795, married Abigail Batchelder, in 1817, and died February 3, 1861.

Aaron Bancroft, the son of Edmund and Sarah (Poole) Bancroft, was born in Reading, February 2, 1784. He left the ancestral home in Reading, and went to Montpelier, Vermont, in 1814; here he followed the trade of shoemaker. He was a deacon of the Congregational church, and was also sexton of the village. He was a good singer, great mimic, and noted athlete, winning races at the age of fifty years. October 30, 1807, he married Anna Foster, who was born February 21, 1784, and who died October 21, 1865. She was a daughter of Jonathan Foster, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, with the Reading Company at the battles of Lexington and Concord. Aaron Bancroft died at Montpelier, March 26, 1872. Their children were: Aaron, born at Reading, Massachusetts, February 20, 1809; he resided at Montpelier, and never married; he was a shoemaker, goldsmith, moulder, a skilled mechanic, and was a much noted wag; he died at Montpelier, March 25, 1869. Mary Ann and Sarah Ann, twins, born July 1, 1810, and Mary died in three months; Sarah married, first, a Mr. Nye, at Albany, New York, and two sons were born to them: Charles Henry and Prince Mavrocadatero Nye, both having held commissions in the navy; she married, second, Ivory Snow, of Mattapoisett, Massachusetts, where she died in October, 1886. Edwin, born September 19, 1812, married Betsy Hepburn, of Waltham, Vermont, January 31, 1834, and settled at Vergennes, Vermont; September 25, 1836, he is supposed to have been murdered on or near Lake Champlain; he left one son, Edwin R., who was killed about 1890 by cars at New Haven, Vermont, leaving two sons, Charles V. and Edwin C. Henry, born February 20, 1814, at Reading, Massachusetts, was a blacksmith, and never married; he died at Montpelier, Vermont, February 1, 1838. Mary, born March 15, 1820, at Montpelier, married George Rogers, of Cabot, where she died September 11, 1883, leaving no children. Eliza Ann, born September 10, 1822, at Montpelier, died at the age of three months. Daniel Foster, born August 11, 1824, at Montpelier, married Harriet J. Ackerman, of New York city February 1, 1854, and he died at Brooklyn, New York, June 26, 1895 (leaving: Annie Foster, born November 4, 1854; she married March 1, 1886, Thomas H. Graham, of New York city; George, born August 17, 1857, married August 4, 1880, Josephine E., daughter of George and Elizabeth Orcutt, of New York city. George died April 14 1895, leaving a daughter, Louise Bancroft, born May 25, 1881; and George Arthur, born January 9, 1888, died June 12, 1894). Eliza, born May 4, 1826, at Montpelier, married Franklin Hoyt, August 16, 1847, and died March 25, 1879, leaving three daughters: Sarah, Lois and Emma, all unmarried. Charles Edgar was born June 11, 1830.

Charles Edgar Bancroft, the son of Aaron and Anna (Foster) Bancroft, was born in Montpelier, Vermont, June 11, 1830. He conducted a successful business in tin and hardware, stoves, plumbing, etc. He had a mechanical turn of mind, and several devices which he invented were patented. He was first lieutenant in Company I, Thirteenth Vermont Volunteers, during the Civil war. In politics he was a Democrat. He was a member of the Unitarian church. He married Diann, daughter of Thomas Thomas, March 15, 1849. She was born in Georgia, Vermont, May 16, 1825, and died June 26, 1855. He married, second, Julia Ann Hawley of Waterbury, Vermont, October 1, 1857; she died August 15, 1869. He married, third, Augusta N. Gould, of Montpelier, February 1, 1872; she died February 28, 1878. He died at Montpelier, February 1, 1879. His children, all by his first marriage, were: Edwin Christopher, born September 23, 1851, and died June 11, 1852, at Montpelier; Charles DeForest, born at Montpelier, Vermont, May 17, 1853; twin sons, born at Hyde Park

in June, 1854, lived but a few days; Alice D., born at Waterbury, Vermont, June 25, 1855, resides at St. Albans, and never married.

Charles DeForest Bancroft, son of Charles Edgar and Diann (Thomas) Bancroft, was born in Montpelier, May 17, 1853. With the exception of a few years, from 1855 to 1862, when a greater part of his childhood was spent at Waterbury, he has always resided at Montpelier, Vermont, which has been the family home for almost a century. He attended the Union School of Montpelier, and after completing his studies there, at the age of fifteen years, he learned the tinsmith and plumber's trade, at which he worked for twenty-nine years, twenty-four of which he was with the firm of Barrows and Peck, giving up mechanical pursuits about five years ago.

During the meantime he was local reporter for the Green Mountain Freeman for several years, and his extensive information on all local and general topics enabled him to fill this position most satisfactorily. He has had charge of the registration of voters at all elections, and has taken the school census and registration of births and deaths for more than a quarter of a century; in fact, he knows more people in Montpelier, and is known by more people, there than any other man in the city. He held the office of trustee and collector of the village before it was incorporated as a city; is, and has been for eighteen years, a justice of the peace; is chairman of the board of assessors, having served on the board for twenty years; and since the first city election, in March, 1895, he has received the annual election for city sheriff and collector. His long service as assessor and collector of taxes has been a most important factor in giving Montpelier a model system for securing each year a complete grand list, and for cleaning up the collection of its taxes every year with a minimum loss, providing alike for the interests of individuals and the city. He has been of material assistance, and has given much spare time in furnishing statistics for genealogical histories, among others being Miss Heminway's "History of Montpelier."

He was married September 11, 1871, at Montpelier, to Flora Burnham Alexander, born in Montpelier, December 6, 1854, a daughter of Thomas C. and Harriett (Dudley) Alexander. Seven children were born to them: Eva Julia, born February 28, 1873, married Henry Ward Cate, of Montpelier, January 8, 1896, and to them has been born a son, Robert Bancroft Cate, June 17, 1900. Harriet B., born September 4, 1875, died December 14, 1876. Charlotte Augusta, born July 28, 1878, died August 8, 1878. Charles Edgar, born October 10, 1879, died September 2, 1880. Anna Foster born February 14, 1882, died October 7, 1882. Frederick Wells, born October 16, 1884, is a collector for the New England Telephone Company in Montpelier and Barre. Charles DeForest, Jr., born December 1, 1894.

The old homestead in Reading, Massachusetts, is still owned and occupied by a Bancroft, and has been for more than two centuries and a half, being the only one that has never changed hands since the settlement, and the family name has been and is a prominent one in both Reading and Montpelier. It is a singular fact that since they came from England all in this family line have for ten generations been born and lived either in Reading, Massachusetts, or Montpelier, Vermont.

BERT EMERY MERRIAM.

Bert Emery Merriam, A. B., superintendent of the schools of Rockingham, Vermont, is a man of excellent executive ability, and a successful and popular educator. He was born October 21, 1865, in Elmore, Vermont, son of Albert Chester and Helen Maria (Silloway) Merriam, both natives of Vermont. The father was born in Hyde Park, Vermont, October 29, 1836, and was educated in the People's Academy in Morrisville; he has held various town offices and is the present overseer of the poor; he is a staunch Republican in politics. His wife was born in Berlin, Vermont, October 29, 1838; with her husband she is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Bert Emery Merriam received his preparatory education in the district schools of his native town, and then attended the People's Academy in Morrisville, Vermont, graduating from that institution in 1889. For one year thereafter he taught in the high school in Stowe, and in the fall of 1890 in Oberlin College, at Oberlin, Ohio, where he also pursued advanced studies, and graduated with the class of 1894.

Thus early equipped, Mr. Merriam entered upon his professional career in Fairfax, Vermont, where he taught school for two years, from 1894 to 1896. He then returned to Oberlin, Ohio, and was instructor in his alma mater for two years. During the following year he taught again in Fairfax, Vermont. In 1889 he was elected principal of Hardwick Academy, Hardwick, Vermont, and after three years' service was elected to the position which he now (1903) holds. He has met with great success in his labors, and has attained wide popularity, recognized as a teacher of high ability.

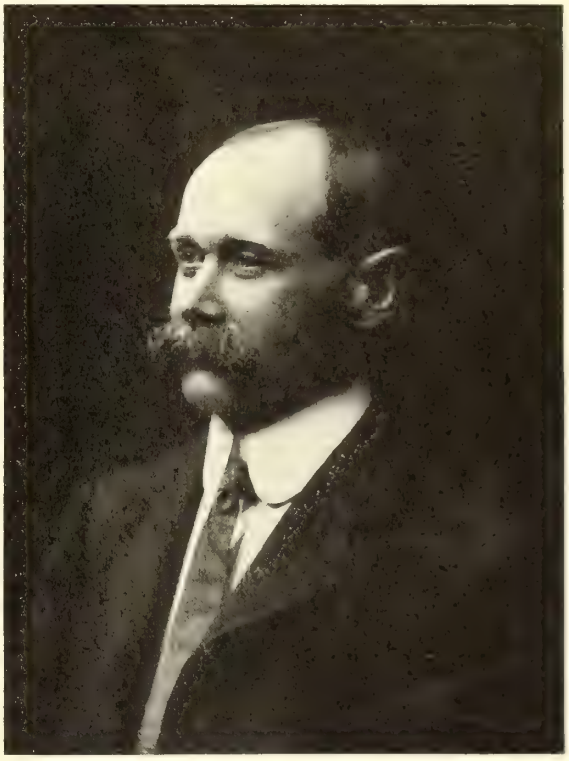
Mr. Merriam is a member of the Congregational church, in which he has served as chorister and teacher in the Sunday-school. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of Caspian Lake Lodge No. 86, F. & A. M., of Hardwick.

Mr. Merriam was married August 9, 1890, to Miss Carrie Amelia Shaw, daughter of the late Harrison Shaw, of Elmore, Vermont. She is a lady of culture and excellent attainments, a graduate of the People's Academy, Morrisville, class of 1888; before her marriage she was a teacher in the public schools, and has held the office of town superintendent of schools. She is of honored Revolutionary ancestry. Her great-great-grandfather, Captain Shaw (from whom her husband is also descended), served during the struggle for independence, and she now possesses a Continental five dollar bill which he received from the government when he was honorably discharged at the end of the war.

GEORGE FRANKLIN ROBERTS.

George Franklin Roberts, a prominent and prosperous business man of Wilmington, Vermont, was born in Baldwinsville, Illinois, December 21, 1860. His parents were James and Jane (Fairbanks) Roberts, both natives of New England, where their forefathers were among the earl settlers. Whitingham, Vermont, being the place of residence for many years of James Roberts, it was to this locality that he returned with his family in 1867 from Illinois, when his impaired health seemed to require a change.

George F. Roberts spent the early years of his life upon the home farm, and his preliminary studies were acquired in the village school at Jacksonville, Vermont, later supplemented by a course of study at Shelburne Falls Academy. For several years after completing his studies the summer months were devoted to farming, and during the winter season he taught in the village school. Young Roberts had no intention of being a farmer all his life, so finding that the years were passing, and that if he hoped to enter the world of achievement he must not delay, he accepted a position in a box factory at Jacksonville, where, during his two years of service, he developed considerable mechanical skill. From this occupation he entered the commercial field as a clerk in a general



GEORGE FRANKLIN ROBERTS

store at Sadawga; from here he removed to Orange, Massachusetts, and then clerked in a general store at Briggsville, Massachusetts. Subsequently he engaged with the large grocery firm of Stickney Brothers, of Brattleboro, Vermont, which position he retained for five years. His

varied experience during these years of labor in different fields made him feel that, should he enter a wider sphere of action, he might gradually succeed in making a creditable place for himself in the world. Thus it was that in 1891 he came to New York city, where his first venture was in the baking trade, which he conducted for nearly five years. From this he entered the employ of the Metropolitan Traction Company, of New York, which corporation he served in various capacities for three years. During his life in the great metropolis he was thrown in contact with men of prominence in business and political careers. He resigned his position in New York March 22, 1899, in order to accept the position of passenger conductor with the Hoosac Tunnel & Wilmington Railroad Company, which he filled until shortly after the death of John C. Newton, when he was promoted to the position which he now occupies, that of assistant superintendent of the road.

HON. PHILIP K. GLEED.

Hon. Philip King Gleed, of Morrisville, Vermont, deceased, was, during a long and active life, one of the most distinguished lawyers at the bar of the state, a most useful citizen, and a model Christian gentleman. He was a native of Canada, born in Granby, province of Quebec, September 10, 1834. His parents were the Rev. John and Elizabeth (Prettyjohn) Gleed, the father being a native of Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, England. He came in his youth to Morrisville, where his older brother, Thomas Gleed, was a well established lawyer, and there he became a student in the People's Academy. He subsequently continued his education in the Bakersfield Academy, the Troy Conference Academy, at Poultney, from which he was graduated in 1855, and Union College, New York, from which he was graduated with honor in 1859. He then engaged in teaching a school in Morrisville, meantime pursuing law studies under the tutorship of his brother, and he was admitted to the bar in 1859, and rose, by the concurrent testimony of his colleagues, to a place among the foremost of the profession in the state. His attainments were tersely epitomized by Judge W. P. Stafford, who, in his remarks at the funeral of Mr. Gleed, spoke of him as the representative type of the general all-around lawyer, who relied upon his own resources and investigation in every case committed to him. His cases were always thoroughly and exhaustively prepared, and were tried upon their merits. His pleas were clear, direct, logical and eloquent, and enlivened with apt illustrations and anecdote. His worth received a high tribute from the State Bar Association, which, in 1888, elected him its president.

Mr. Gleed was called to various positions of honor and trust, in all of which he acquitted himself with scrupulous fidelity and conscientiousness. He was state's attorney for Lamoille county in 1867-68, and again in 1880-82; representative in the legislature in 1868-69; trustee of the State Reform School in 1869; assessor of internal revenue, 1870-74; state senator and president pro tem. of the senate, 1880-81; and state commissioner of taxes, 1890-92. He was a member of the committee on revision of statutes in 1893-94. He occupied numerous local positions, his service as selectman covering many years, and in all these offices he displayed the same sound judgment and conscientious fidelity that distinguished him in more conspicuous places.

He rendered hearty and loyal service in every worthy effort and enterprise in the village and county in which he lived. He was a member of the school board, a village trustee, a director in the two banks at Hyde Park, and in the Morrisville Savings Bank. He was a deacon in the Congregational church, and was for twenty-five years superintendent of its Sunday-school. He was affiliated with Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 8, F. & A. M.

Mr. Gleed was twice married. His first wife, to whom he was united October 10, 1861, was Miss Ellen Fuller, of Moira, New York. Two children born of this union, Mary and George, both died young. On May 14, 1885, Mr. Gleed was married to Mrs. Laura Fleetwood, widow of Henry W. Fleetwood, and the mother of Frederick G. Fleetwood, of Morrisville, Vermont.

Mr. Gleed died on June 29, 1897, aged sixty-three years. At the time of his funeral, all business in the village was suspended, and the members of the Lamoille county bar testified to their respect for the deceased by attending in a body.

FREDERICK G. FLEETWOOD.

Frederick Gleed Fleetwood, of Morrisville, was born in St. Johnsbury, September 27, 1869. His grandfather, Thomas Fleetwood, was an English gentleman, who came to the United States on a pleasure voyage, and who subsequently settled in Barnet, Vermont. He there married, and reared two sons, Thomas and Henry W. Fleetwood. The last named married Miss Laura Kenney, of St. Johnsbury, and they were the parents of Frederick G. Fleetwood.

Frederick G. Fleetwood was prepared for college at St. Johnsbury Academy, entered the University of Vermont in 1886, and in 1888 matriculated in Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1891, just after attaining his majority. In the same year he entered the law office of his step-father, Hon. Philip K. Gleed. Mr. Fleetwood was admitted to the bar in October, 1894, and in the following year he became the law partner of Mr. Gleed. This association was maintained until the death of Mr. Gleed, in 1897, when Mr. Fleetwood succeeded to the business of the firm, continuing to occupy the same office.

He was appointed clerk of the committee on the revision of the laws in 1894. In 1896 he was elected town clerk and treasurer of Morristown, and was re-elected at the three succeeding elections. In the first of these years, and the second after his admission to the bar, he was elected state's attorney for Lamoille county. He was a presidential elector in the second McKinley campaign, in 1900, and was chosen messenger of that body to carry the electoral vote to Washington. At the state election, on the first Tuesday of September, 1902, Mr. Fleetwood was elected secretary of state.

THE PARISH FAMILY.

Few families in Vermont can point to a more honorable lineage or show worthier deeds done by its representatives at various periods than the one which it is the object of this sketch to pass in review. Two of the ancestors took part in the great revolution which led to the American republic, and shared the deathless glories of the initial battle at Bunker Hill. Later on the Parishes occupied positions of prominence in all the walks of life, being influential in legislative halls, on the judicial bench, and in important offices of all kinds and almost every grade. They have figured conspicuously as agriculturists, as professional men and in all the affairs whose aggregate make up the growth and progress of a nation.

Jacob Parish, the founder of the Vermont branch of this name, after doing his duty as a Revolutionary soldier, removed in 1788 from Windham, Connecticut, to Randolph, Vermont, and for about fifty years occupied one of the tracts of fertile farm lands in the northern part of the town. There, on the 13th of September, 1793, was born his son, Jacob Kimball Parish, who was destined to lead a long and useful life, spent in the most honorable and varied employment. After obtaining the best education then afforded in the district and Orange county grammar schools, he entered the pedagogic field himself, and spent several winters in the delightful task of "rearing the infant mind and teaching the young idea how to shoot." When the war of 1812 began he was about eighteen years of age, and lost no time in joining a company of the Randolph volunteers, with which he served gallantly as an orderly sergeant at the battle of Plattsburg. Some years later he held the responsible position of paymaster of the brigade, and afterward was quartermaster of the division with the rank of major. His first venture in civil life was in 1815, when he became a clerk in a store, and two years later entered into partnership with Dana & Stearns, at Chelsea. In connection with the same firm he soon afterward built and opened a store opposite the old General Flint house in Randolph. In 1818, in his twenty-fifth year, Mr. Parish was appointed register of probate for the Randolph district, in which office he continued for fifteen years, and was then promoted by election as judge of probate for the same district. Another judicial position held by him was that of assistant judge of the county, an honor he retained for several years. Among the multifarious offices of trust and profit held by this versatile gentleman may be mentioned that of postmaster, assistant United States marshal, trustee of public moneys, assignee in bankruptcy and bank director. In addition to all these he occupied various

town offices and was elected to represent the town in the state legislature. In 1830 he was elected one of the trustees of the Orange county grammar school, and held this place continuously for thirty-six years, manifesting during all that period the most earnest friendship for the cause of education. Such a record of trust and confidence on the part of his fellow citizens seldom falls to the lot of any man, and the mere mention is sufficient to show the esteem in which he was held. In fact, Jacob Kimball Parish was a high-minded and public-spirited citizen, whose experience, wise judgment and integrity won the regard of all with whom he came in contact, and he never varied in his efforts to advance the material and moral welfare of his community. One of his most striking characteristics was his love of temperance, and to this noble cause he devoted much of the best efforts of his life, being a consistent, outspoken, uncompromising advocate of a suppression of the liquor traffic in all its forms. He was president of the first temperance society organized in Orange county, and during his two terms in the legislature, in 1857 and the following year, he could always be depended on to work and vote for any measure that promised to advance this vital form.

In 1818 he married Abigail Chandler, of Pomfret, Connecticut, who died in 1829, after giving birth to one son and two daughters. In 1830 he took a second wife in the person of Mary A., daughter of Israel Converse, of Randolph, with whom he lived in utmost love and confidence for more than half a century. Her grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier and fought at Bunker Hill. When the golden wedding of this venerable and beloved couple was celebrated, on May 10, 1880, a large concourse of the children, grandchildren and friends were present to do them honor and offer congratulations. The venerable jurist, however, did not long survive this notable event, his gentle spirit yielding to the inevitable fate of all on the 10th of November, 1881. He left that heritage most desired by fond parents—a son who would worthily wear his mantle, and by the achievement of a distinguished career himself prove that he was the worthy offspring of so worthy a sire.

Of the eleven children of Judge Parish by his second wife the youngest was John Kimball, whose birth occurred at Randolph, November 18, 1848. After an attendance of some years in the Orange county grammar school he decided to seek a career in the rapidly growing west, and in 1867 made his way to Wisconsin, fixing his abode at the rising town of Waupaca. Being still under age, he attended school several terms after his arrival, and then entered the State University at Madison, where he was graduated in the class of 1872. Entering a law office he studied diligently, was admitted to the bar in 1873, and soon thereafter located at Medford, the capital of Taylor county. His talent, ambition and fine general presence soon brought the young lawyer to the front, and he speedily received the appointment as district attorney, an office to which he was afterward repeatedly re-elected, and which he held until 1885. In 1884 he was sent to the Wisconsin state legislature by his admiring constituency, and in 1887 was elected judge of the fifteenth judicial circuit, which lofty position he filled so acceptably as to be honored by a re-election in 1893 and 1899.

In June, 1891, Judge Parish was united in marriage to Miss May W. Carrington, a Virginian by birth, and connected with one of the most distinguished families of the Old Dominion. The Judge is prominently connected both with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His elder brother, Luke Parish, is a resident of Randolph Center, and is another esteemed member of this highly honored family. A twin brother of the latter, Mark Parish, resides in Oakland, California.

Luke Parish was born November 6, 1845, on his father's farm in the northern part of the town of Randolph. He grew up in the village of Randolph Center, whither his father moved when he was seven years old, and attended the district school and the Orange county grammar school, being a student at the latter after it became a State Normal School.

FRANK PARSONS ROBINSON.

Frank Parsons Robinson, of Burlington, Vermont, is one of the leading business men of that city, where he also officiates as overseer of the poor, having been appointed to that position in April, 1901. He was born in Morrisville, Ver-

mont, July 21, 1853, a son of James Caswell and Anna Webster (Parsons) Robinson. His grandfather, Rev. Septimius Robinson, son of Eliab, was born July 27, 1790. He married, first, Lucy Kingsley, who died in 1833. He married, second, January 6, 1835, Samantha Washburn, who died at Homer, New York. Rev. Septimius Robinson died at Morrisville, Vermont, September 27, 1860, where he had been pastor of the First Congregational church for twenty-five years.

James Caswell Robinson was born January 12, 1822, in Fairhaven, Vermont, and died in Burlington. He acquired a common school education, and when but a boy removed to Hartford, Connecticut, where he learned the occupation of boot and shoe maker, which he followed for several years. He made the journey to Connecticut to deliver a fine horse, and, having no sled, he made a large handsled from poles and with a box fastened on for a body. In this way he went to Connecticut, and in a few years married a wife, on September 14, 1846, becoming the husband of Anna W. Parsons, of Bloomfield, Connecticut, who was born there October 26, 1822. The ceremony was performed in Bloomfield by Rev. Septimius Robinson, who had made the trip from Vermont for that express purpose. In the early fifties the young couple removed from Connecticut to Morrisville, Vermont, and in 1860 Mr. Robinson was appointed postmaster, which office he filled for twenty-one years. He was also entrusted with other local offices. In politics he was a stanch Republican, and in religion was a member of the Congregational church. In 1864, during the scare caused by the St. Albans raid, the "Home Guards" were formed, and Caswell Robinson was orderly sergeant. At this time he was postmaster, and when on his way home from the office at night, when stopped by a sentinel with a demand for the countersign, not knowing the proper word, many times he would call out "United States mail," which would always let him pass. Of the six children born to J. Caswell and Anna Robinson, five are living, the second, Daniel P., having died October 10, 1850, aged five months. The living are Charles E., now living in Cambridge, Massachusetts; Frank P., of Burlington, Vermont; J. Arthur, of Morrisville, Vermont; Edwin Septimius, also of Morrisville, Vermont; and William H., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The father of these children died in September, 1893, and the mother, August 27, 1886.

Frank Parsons Robinson received his education in the public schools of his native town, and later attended the People's Academy of Morrisville. After completing his studies he was engaged as a clerk in a mercantile business, and also as a clerk in the postoffice at Waterbury, Vermont. Later he removed to Burlington, Vermont, where he was employed as a clerk. He subsequently learned the photograph business, which he conducted successfully for nine years in Morrisville. In the fall of 1888 he returned to Burlington, and was associated with the firm of Burnham & Grant (now L. G. Burnham & Company), where he remained for ten years, after which he purchased a steam laundry and conducted it for three years, selling out in January, 1902, having been appointed to the position of overseer of the poor during that period. Mr. Robinson has proved a very capable official, and has made many improvements in the management of the affairs intrusted to his charge. Under the direction of the mayor and the pauper committee of the board of aldermen, he has adopted a system that results in great saving to the city. Instead of giving individual orders for supplies, he buys in large quantities such goods as are needed, and then himself gives to the applicant what is necessary. A woodyard has also been established; the wood is bought in four-foot lengths, and the needy poor are given an opportunity to assist in cutting this into stove lengths. In the winter of 1901-02 the fuel bill was seventeen hundred dollars, and during the past year several hundred dollars have been saved from this sum by the economy introduced by Mr. Robinson. His business abilities have found full scope for action in this responsible position, and the city is fortunate in having such an incumbent in the office.

Mr. Robinson is a firm adherent of the principles of the Republican party, and has served on city and ward committees. He is a consistent member of the Episcopal church of Burlington. He is a past master of Burlington Lodge No. 100, F. & A. M., and has served as district

deputy of the fifth Masonic district; and belongs to the Scottish Rite order, in which body he has been honored with a responsible office.

On April 23, 1879, Mr. Robinson married Miss Cora Alice Morse, a daughter of Nelson Morse, of Walden, Vermont, and one child has been born to them, Sarah Anne Robinson. Nelson Morse was a farmer, and spent his life in Cabot. His wife, who was born in Malden, lives in Burlington and Cabot. All of her eight children are living in the state but two. The eldest son, Alfred, is a successful farmer at Barnet, Vermont, while Edmund, a graduate of the University of Vermont, is a merchant in Lyndon.

HON. EDWARD JOHN PHELPS.

The annals of the state of Vermont contain the name of none more worthy of honor than that of Edward John Phelps. His talents were of an unusually high order, and his broad knowledge of men and affairs, and his calm judicial temperament afforded him an equipment which made him a commanding figure in his profession, as a statesman and as a man of affairs.

He was justly proud of his ancestry, and sought throughout his life to add adornment to his family name. He came of that splendid English stock which settled in Connecticut, and there planted the seeds of religious and political liberty, and sent its descendants to propagate its principles wherever they dispersed, along the seaboard and westward beyond the mountains. His earliest American progenitor was William Phelps, who emigrated from England in 1630. He was an important character—founder of the historic old town of Windsor, and many years a magistrate.

Edward Phelps, great-grandfather of Edward J. Phelps, was an extensive landowner and was a representative in the general court of Connecticut. His son, John Phelps, was a Revolutionary war soldier, and became a wealthy and influential citizen of Litchfield, Connecticut.

Samuel Shethar Phelps, father of Edward John Phelps, was a man of great ability, and was in his day one of the most distinguished jurists and men of affairs in the state. As was remarked by the Rev. Dr. Mathew H. Buckham, "the list of important public offices held by him would seem to justify the scriptural name he bore, probably a family name in the Puritan times, Shethar, 'one of the wise men who knew law and judgment.'"* A graduate of Yale in 1811, he settled in Middlebury, Vermont, in 1812; was a member of the general assembly from 1821 to 1832, of the council of censors in 1827, and of the governor's council in 1831. He was judge of the state supreme court, 1831-38, United States senator, 1839-51, and was appointed to fill a vacancy in that body in 1853-54. On the bench he was held in the highest esteem for his ability, legal learning and integrity. In the halls of Congress, and before the people, in the bitterest days of the slavery agitation, he earnestly deprecated the measures adopted by the Free-soil party, and advocated a conservative and constitutional policy of non-interference with slavery. His wife was the widow of Francis Shurtliff, of Middlebury, and a woman of unusual beauty of person and character.

Edward John Phelps, son of the parents named, inherited the forceful character of his sire, and from his mother his gracious and winning traits of character. He was born in Middlebury, June 12, 1822, the eldest child in a family of nine sons and two daughters. He began his education in a select school taught by his aunt, Miss Shurtliff, "a superior woman and excellent teacher," and studied advanced branches in Bishop Hopkins' school in Burlington. He entered Middlebury College at the early age of fourteen, and was graduated when eighteen. Among his classmates were two with whom he maintained a life-long friendship, and whose traits were in common with his own—Henry H. Hudson and Ezra Wright Sherman, both scholarly men, the first named being the distinguished Shakespearean scholar. Immediately after his graduation, young Phelps went on horseback to Virginia, where, without letters of introduction, he so impressed a well-to-do planter that he was engaged as the family tutor. While thus occu-

---

*From an "Address on the Life and Public Services of Edward John Phelps," delivered before the Vermont Historical Society, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, November 7, 1900, by Mathew Henry Buckham. The facts contained in this admirable paper have been largely drawn upon for this narrative.

pied he devoted his leisure time to reading law, and in 1842 entered the law school of Yale College. In 1843 he completed his studies under the tutorship of Hon. Horatio Seymour, of Middlebury, Vermont, and was admitted to the bar of Addison county in the same year. He practiced in Middlebury until 1845, when he removed to Burlington, where he ever afterwards maintained his home.

In 1851 Mr. Phelps was appointed second comptroller of the United States treasury by President Fillmore, at the close of whose administration he resigned, though President Pierce urged him to continue in the office. Returning to his law practice, he soon attained a leading position as advocate and counsellor. His professional life extended over a period of a half-century, and its field extended from suits in a justice's court to the most intricate constitutional cases before the supreme court of the United States. His biographer (Rev. Dr. Buckham) said, "If at any time between 1850 and 1890 the consensus of bench and bar had been brought to the question, who is the most brilliant lawyer among you all? it would have fallen, with little question, if any, upon Mr. Phelps," and he defines his epithet thus: "By brilliancy would have meant in this testimony not the superficial flash which the word sometimes denotes, not display without substance, but large knowledge of the law, clear insight into its principles and its deeper philosophy, close and correct reasoning and sound judgment, the whole illuminated, made persuasive, by that finest art which seeks only to clear away all obstructions from truth that she may shine in her own convincing light."

During the years of his active practice in the state Mr. Phelps appeared in nearly all the great cases which came before the Vermont courts. He was prominent as counsel in the Vermont railroad litigation which largely occupied the attention of the state and federal courts for a quarter of a century. In his late years he gave up his home office and local practice and gave his entire attention to cases in the federal courts. One of the most important, and which enlisted his deep sympathy and most strenuous efforts, was the case of Bean *vs.* Beckwith, involving the fundamental rights of citizens under the federal constitution, the right to the writ of *habeas corpus,* of exemption from arbitrary arrest and of trial by jury, questions which arose under the president's proclamation of martial law in the loyal states during the Civil war. It is of deep interest to note that his contentions, set forth in his brief in this case, bristling with deep historic and legal learning, and urged with almost passionate earnestness, are substantially the same as were afterwards stated as fundamental principles of the common law of Dicey's great work on the English constitution.

His high abilities as a lawyer found the highest possible recognition. Entirely without his previous knowledge, he was appointed minster to England by President Cleveland, and in this distinguished and highly responsible positon he reflected honor upon his nation by his tactful and dignified conduct of affairs of the utmost magnitude. He managed with firmness and discretion, and to the entire satisfaction of the two governments interested, the Sackville-West affair, the negotiations for an extradition treaty, and the controversies over the rights of American fishermen and the destruction of seals in the Behring Sea, and the good results of his diplomatic efforts were seen years later in the happy conclusion of the Venezuela incident, a consummation which was attributable in large degree to the kindly feeling which he had engendered in England.

The Behring Sea seal fisheries question had come into prominence during Mr. Phelps's residence at the court of St. James. He had conducted the American side of the case, and he afterwards expressed the conviction, that, had President Cleveland and Secretary of State Bayard maintained their position with more firmness, the British government would have yielded the points at issue. He subsequently represented the United States in the Paris tribunal of arbitration in 1893, under appointment by President Harrison. The court sat for fifty-four days, and Mr. Phelps made the closing argument, occupying eleven days, and extending over three hundred and twenty-five printed pages. Mr. Phelps covered a wide field of international law, treating of territorial rights, rights on the high seas, and of visitation of search, and, while the court was not convinced of the justice of the American case, it warmly commended the ability, dignity and courtesy of the American advocate.

Mr. Phelps accomplished much to dignify his profession within the range of his personal influence. He frequently gave his services gratuitously to a worthy man wronged, and he was severe in his arraignment of the law's delay, and of the irrelevant details with which trials were frequently cumbered. In 1881 he was president of the American Bar Association, and his annual address was a masterly review of changes in legislation in various states. He was professor of medical jurisprudence in the University of Vermont from 1880 to 1883, and delivered a course of lectures which have been published. He was lecturer on constitutional law in Boston University in 1882, and he was Kent Professor of Law in Yale College from 1891 until his death, the period of his absence in England excepted.

Had he not been so deeply devoted to his profession, Mr. Phelps would have taken highest rank as a man of letters. His few published essays and addresses show a fine literary sense and the true touch of an artist. In 1887 he presided at the centennial celebration of the battle of Bennington, and his address upon that occasion was most felicitous, and his was a more notably meritorious effort on the occasion of the dedication of the Bennington Battle Monument in 1891. He was at his best in topics pertaining to his profession, and he evoked the admiration of President Dwight, of Yale College, who spoke of him as "a worthy example of the educated and refined scholar." His address on Chief Justice Marshall, before the American Bar Association in 1876, and that on Judge Samuel Prentiss, before the same body in 1882, are regarded as gems among papers of that character. In 1886 he delivered before the Philosophical Society of Edinburg an address on "The Law of the Land," which brought him the respect and admiration of English literateurs. One of the most signal compliments paid him was at a dinner given in his honor by the Century Club of London, on the eve of his return home, when Lord Chief Justice Coleridge linked his name with those of Everett, Buchanan, Adams, Mortey and Lowell, and said that no one of these his predecessors had ever been the recipient of such unanimous and cordial expressions of regard, and that no American minister had ever left England amid more universal regret.

Mr. Phelps was totally devoid of what is known as political ambition. He represented the city of Burlington in the constitutional convention of 1870, and aided in the inauguration of the biennial system of elections and in other salutary changes in the organic law of the state. In 1880 he was the Democratic candidate for governor, but the nomination came unsought, and he made no effort towards election, yet received the largest vote cast by his party in a generation. He was of too judicial a temperament to be an ardent partisan. While he sypathized with the south in the controversies preceding the Civil war, he came to the clear conviction of the justness of the termination of the struggle, and rejoiced in the elimination of slavery. In three conspicuous instances he declined to act with his party—in 1872, when he would not support Mr. Greeley for the presidency; in 1890, when he supported Mr. Blaine's Behring Sea policy; and in 1896, when he supported Mr. McKinley for the presidency.

In his personal character he was essentially a gentleman of the old school. He had a sincere love, a reverence, for the old manly virtues, and was stern, sometimes fierce, in expressing his detestation of what was mean. Falsehood, hypocrisy, malice—these he could not endure. He loved art, but sculpture more modern than the Greek, and paintings, paintings since Raphael, did not warm him. He had a special fondness for the old songs and ballads. In literature his favorite fiction was Sterne and Smollett and Scott; his poet was Byron, and his dramatist was Shakespeare. But his two first books, as models of literary excellence as well as guides to a model life, were the King James Bible and the unaltered Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England. In brief, in life and tastes, he was, to again quote Dr. Buckham, "one more of the men of our time, who have made the name and the history of Vermont to be admired and honored far and wide in the world." His death occurred March 9, 1900.

Mr. Phelps was married in August, 1846, to Mary, daughter of Hon. Stephen Haight, of Burlington. Of this marriage are surviving two children: Mary (Mrs. Horatio Loomis, of Burlington), and Charles Pierpont Phelps, of Boston.

GEORGE FRANKLIN EDMUNDS.

George Franklin Edmunds, of Burlington, son of Ebenezer and Naomi (Briggs) Edmunds, was born in Richmond, February 1, 1828. His preliminary education was obtained in the public schools and under a private tutor. When but eighteen he began the study of law in Burlington, and continued it at Richmond in the office of his brother-in-law, A. B. Maynard, in 1846-47. In the two following years he was a student in the office of Smalley & Phelps in Burlington. In March, 1849, he was admitted to the bar of Chittenden county, and to partnership with Mr. Maynard at Richmond. The new firm was very successful. In November, 1851, he removed to Burlington, which thenceforward became his home. At the time of Mr. Edmund's removal to Burlington the legal fraternity of the state was exceptionally strong. Ex-Governor Underwood, D. A. Smalley, E. J. Phelps, L. E. Chittenden, and others were formidable competitors, but he soon worked his way to the front. In 1866, when he was first appointed to the national senate, he had secured the largest and most lucrative practice in that section of Vermont.

The services of George F. Edmunds fill some of the cleanest, brightest pages in the legislative history of the state and the nation. In 1854 he made his first appearance in the field of local politics as the moderator of the Burlington March meeting, and he was soon afterward elected representative of the town to the legislature. A member of the house in the years 1854-55-56-57-58-59, he was also speaker during the last three sessions. In 1864 he served in the joint committee on the state library, and also in the committee on the judiciary. In 1855 he was made chairman of the latter body.

In 1861 Mr. Edmunds was returned, against his protest, to the state senate from Chittenden county, and was chairman of its judiciary committee. Re-elected in 1862, he served on the same committee. In each of these years he was also president *pro tempore* of the senate. In 1866 United States Senator Solomon Foote died, and Mr. Edmunds was appointed his successor by Governor Paul Dillingham. April 5, 1866, he began that long senatorial career which so honored himself, his state and his country. He was afterwards elected by the legislature for the remainder of the term ending March 4, 1869, and in 1868, 1874, 1880, and 1886 received elections for the full senatorial term. In 1891, after more than a quarter of a century's service, he resigned. His impress on national legislation was greater than that of any other man of his time, and he had for years been the foremost senator. No one thinks of his *pro tempore* presidency of the senate, so overshadowed is it by his real leadership.

In the winter of 1876 came a crisis in the history of the United States, the great danger of which is year by year realized. The nation was threatened with all the evils of disputed succession to the chief magistracy. Senator Edmunds comprehended the situation, and led from danger to lawful safety. He first admitted the draft of a constitutional amendment, which remitted the duty of counting the electoral votes to the supreme court of the United States. But this was rejected by a vote of fourteen to thirty-one. On the 16th of December he called up the message from the house of representatives announcing the appointment of a committee of seven to act in conjunction with a committee of the senate in advising some method of counting the electoral vote; and submitted a resolution referring the message of the house to a select committee of seven senators, having power to prepare and report, without unnecessary delay, such a measure as would secure the lawful count of the electoral vote, and the best disposition of the questions connected therewith, and that this committee have power to confer with the committee of the house of representatives. The resolution was adopted, the committee appointed, and Senator Edmunds was made its chairman. In the discussion which followed he devised the electoral commission bill.

On the 13th of January, 1877, Mr. Edmunds reported the proposed measure, which provided for the appointment of an electoral commission, and which defined the duties of its members. The bill passed into law. Senator Edmunds was appointed a member of the electoral commission on the part of the senate, and contributed efficiently to the lawful solution of the problem in which so many dangers lurked.

The anti-polygamy law now in force is rightly known as the Edmunds law. But a list of good

measures passed and bad measures defeated by his efforts and under his leadership would be interminable.

Unsought by him, in 1880 and 1884, many of his party, who wanted it to make its first statesman its leader, earnestly worked for his nomination for the presidency in the Republican national conventions of those years. In 1891 he resigned his seat in the United States senate, and has since devoted his time to the practice of his profession.

FRED FELTON TWITCHELL.

Fred Felton Twitchell, a merchant of St. Albans, was born in Townshend, Windham county, Vermont, August 10, 1849, son of Colonel Jonas and Lucy D. (Felton) Twitchell. He obtained his early education in the common schools and the Leland and Gray Seminary in Townshend, and he was graduated from the Powers Institute, at Bernardston, Massachusetts, in 1869. With an inclination toward mercantile life, Mr. Twitchell entered the dry-goods business at Meriden, Connecticut, in September, 1869, with Ives, Upham & Rand, and in 1872 started in with a stock of dry-goods and clothing and a partner, under the firm name of Holbrook, Twitchell & Company, at Athol, Massachusetts. Five years later he sold out his interest in the business, and took a position as buyer for Shepard, Norwell & Company, of Boston. He remained with them until a more lucrative place was offered him as buyer for Ladd & Davis, of Providence, Rhode Island, which engagement was terminated in 1881, when he again embarked in business at St. Albans. The following year he bought his partner's interest, and since then has carried on an extensive establishment under the firm name of F. F. Twitchell & Company. After enlarging his old quarters several times to accommodate his growing business, he removed to his present location, corner of Main and Kingman streets, where he has one of the finest and best equipped stores in Vermont.

Mr. Twitchell is a Republican, but has never aspired to political honors. He was for seven years a member of the St. Albans school board, and twice its chairman. Under his administration the kindergarten was introduced in the schools, the first in the state belonging to the public school. Many other changes and needed reforms were instituted by him which are now much appreciated by the public. Not least among these was the erection of two new school houses, which are monuments to the cause of education in the beautiful city of St. Albans. He was one of the organizers of the St. Albans board of trade, and served at two different times as its president. He is a member of all the Masonic societies, and a thirty-second degree Mason.

Mr. Twitchell married, in 1875, Miss Flora S. Sabin, of Winchester, New Hampshire, who died in 1896, leaving three children: Florella E., born October 22, 1876, and who married, in September, 1902, F. S. Bedard, of St. Albans, where they now reside; Adelle L., born in March, 1882; and Karl S. Twitchell, born in June, 1885. Karl S. Twitchell began his education in the common schools and high school of St. Albans, and in the fall of 1903 will begin his college course at Queen's University, of Kingston, Ontario, Canada.

JOHN A. ARTHUR.

John Arthur, son of Francis Arthur, and the founder of the Arthur family in America, was born in Bisley, township of Stroud, England, March 7, 1746. Upon the second marriage of his father, John Arthur left his early home, landing in America in the year 1768, bringing with him a goodly inheritance. He first established himself as a merchant in New York city; he then married, in Old Trinity church, Elizabeth Cheeseman, a sister of Captain Cheeseman, aide to General Montgomery, and who fell with his distinguished chief at the battle of Quebec, in 1775. About 1780 John Arthur bought large tracts of land adjoining Fort Ticoderoga, New York, building there mills of various kinds, also doing a large business in lumber. The family of John Arthur and his wife, Elizabeth Cheeseman, consisted of ten children, all born in New York city.

John Augustus Arthur, the eighth child, was born September 16, 1787. When about twenty-one years of age he removed with his father's family to Ticonderoga, joining there in business interests with his father. He was greatly interested in the militia of the state of New York, and

was in the branch of field artillery, rising, while still quite young, to the rank of brigadier general, his brigade extending from Newburgh on the Hudson to the Canada line.

In June, 1813, John Augustus married, in St. Paul's church, New York, Charlotte, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Kipp) Haight; (a monument to Benjamin Haight and Mary Kipp, his wife, is placed to their memory in St. Paul's churchyard, New York, where they both lie. It can be seen from the steps on entering the church.)

The family of John Augustus and Charlotte (Haight) Arthur consisted of seven children. The eldest son, Benjamin Haight, was born in New York city, March 9, 1814. In December, 1839, from civil life, Benjamin entered the United States army as second lieutenant, and afterwards served as captain in the First United States Infantry in the Seminole and Mexican wars, and died at Fort Chadburn, Texas, in March, 1856.

John Augustus Arthur, Jr., the subject of this sketch, the fourth child and second son of John A. and Charlotte (Haight) Arthur, was born at Ticonderoga, New York, July 2, 1820. During his early years he attended the ordinary village schools; later, with his brother, he was sent to the school at Westport, New York, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Kellogg, and afterwards to the school at Castleton, Vermont, taught by the Rev. Mr. Clark. In April, 1837, the family removed to Burlington, General Arthur buying the land outside the town since known as the Arthur farm, and here he died September 14, 1851.

Soon after coming to Burlington, John A. Arthur, Jr., entered as clerk the drug and hardware store of Dr. Moody, there remaining until the death of Dr. Moody, in November, 1841. Continuing this business, a partnership was formed with Luther M. Hagar, formerly of Shelburne, Vermont, the firm known as Hagar & Arthur lasting for nearly twenty years. In 1861 Mr. Arthur entered the United States customs service, where at the present writing (1903) he still continues. Since the organization of the civil service department, Mr. Arthur has been secretary of this service board in Vermont. In politics Mr. Arthur was, in his early years, a Whig, and was a delegate to the Baltimore convention in 1843, which nominated Henry Clay for president, and for him Mr. Arthur cast his first presidential vote. Mr. Arthur was a member of the first city government of Burlington, and is the only one of the original board now living.

In 1848 Mr. Arthur married, in St. Paul's church, Burlington, Harriet Fowler, daughter of Timothy Hall, whose early home was in Greenfield, Massachusetts, and afterwards in Troy, New York, where for many years Mrs. Arthur attended the school of Madame Exema Willard. Upon the death of her mother, Mrs. Arthur came to Burlington, making her home with her sister, Mrs. Elias Lyman, until her marriage with Mr. Arthur. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur have been the parents of six children, three only of whom are now living: the Rev. Louis A. Arthur; Charlotte Haight, wife of Commander Karl Rohrer, United States navy; and one daughter, Mary, remaining at home. The oldest child, Elliott, lieutenant in the United States navy, passed away in 1886, and two daughters died in early childhood.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur have passed most of their married life in the old home, where, from time to time for more than half a century, children and grandchildren have gathered, and been made happy in recalling traditions and memories of earlier days.

MARVIN WRIGHT CLARK.

Marvin Wright Clark, an enterprising agriculturist of Williston, Vermont, is a descendant of Paul Clark, who served as a private for seven years in the Revolutionary war. His son, Wright Clark, was born May 18, 1780, in Royalton, Vermont. He was educated and lived in his native town until 1830, when he removed to Williston, first settling on what is known as the "Metcalf" place; in 1835 he traded for and moved to the old "Governor Chittenden" homestead. He was quite successful in the management of this farm, and was considered one of the most successful farmers in that section of the state, being one of a few who encouraged the building of a railroad as a means to larger

markets. He was first united in marriage to Miss Lucy Hinkly, of Royalton, Vermont, and their children were: Lucy, born January 18, 1812, died August 9, 1814; Philo, born September 10, 1817, died June 28, 1859; Justus, born March 22, 1819, died February 17, 1895; Emily died November 22, 1861. Some time after the death of his first wife, which occurred August 11, 1821, Mr. Clark married Miss Priscilla Wright, daughter of Elisha Wright, and the following named children were born to them: Aurill, born November 18, 1823, died March 17, 1894; Jason, born October 27, 1828, died December 22, 1900; Paul, born May 4, 1831, died February 3, 1856; Mary, born October 24, 1832, died February 13, 1902; Sarah, born February 7, 1834, died July 14, 1842; Hiram A., born August 31, 1836, died March 27, 1886; Marvin W., born January 2, 1843, died April 28, 1845. Mr. Clark died April 20, 1866, and his wife died December 11, 1870.

Hiram Allen Clark, son of Wright and Priscilla Clark, was born in Williston, Vermont, August 31, 1836. He was educated in Williston, also studied French in Canada as a means to the better management of his business, which was farming upon the old homestead, it being largely conducted by Canadian labor. Mr. Clark was a Republican in his political views, and represented his town in the state legislature in 1880 and 1881. On January 1, 1861, he married Miss Marcia E. Fay, daughter of Roswell B. Fay. Mrs. Clark died March 18, 1861. On November 26, 1863, he married for his second wife Miss Juliette Hines Smith, the daughter of Benjamin Franklin and Eunice (Boardman) Smith. Benjamin F. Smith was the son of Samuel Smith, who was a son of Oliver Smith, a Revolutionary soldier. He moved to Brandon, Vermont, from Massachusetts. He was the son of Samuel Smith, who resided at Northfield, Massachusetts, and followed the occupation of a blacksmith and was also a deacon in the church. He was the son of Presence Smith, who was born at Hadley, Massachusetts, in 1677. He was the son of Samuel Smith, who was born in 1639 and died in 1700, at Hadley, Massachusetts. Eunice Boardman, mother of Juliette Hines Smith, was the daughter of Amos and Salina Boardman Weeks; the latter named being a daughter of Benjamin Boardman, who was a son of Joseph, a son of Wait, a son of Daniel, and he in turn was a son of Thomas Boardman, the founder of the American branch of the family. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. (Smith) Clark: Marvin Wright, born June 20, 1865; Flora M., born September 26, 1867; Ethel A., born July 10, 1870, died February 6, 1874; Belle A., born June 21, 1874, married George E. Dean, of Albion, Michigan, and three children have been born to them, Walter Clark, Ethel Mary and Helen Dean; Frank W., born June 28, 1876; Jason H., born February 28, 1881, died June 8, 1882. Mr. Clark died March 27, 1886, and Mrs. Clark died February 9, 1899.

Marvin Wright Clark, son of Hiram Allen and Juliette (Smith) Clark, was born in Williston, Vermont, June 20, 1865. His education was obtained, after attending the common schools of his own town, first at the Essex Classical Institute, where he graduated in 1882; from here a four years' course was commenced in the State Agriculture College of Lansing, Michigan, but after a little over a year's work at that institution he changed to the University of Vermont, graduating with the class of 1886 in the chemical course.

The following year he assumed the management and part ownership of the old homestead, which consists of over seven hundred acres of land, a farm well adapted to the dairy business, maintaining a dairy of one hundred cows besides considerable other stock. He treasures the memory of a parentage contented but aspiring in the pursuit of agriculture as a vocation, and believes the state of unrest prevalent among farmers, New England farmers especially, at the present time, is due largely to wrong impressions taught or allowed to grow in early childhood.

On January 26, 1887, Mr. Clark was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Tracy, daughter of Harmon Northrop and Helen Mary (Harris) Tracy. Their children are: Wright, born February 7, 1888; Barbara, born March 19, 1889; Philena, born November 6, 1890; Helen Harris, born July 3, 1892; Thomas Chittenden, born October 13, 1895; Elam Tracy, born January 3, 1899; Jason, born February 14, 1901.

SILAS DAVID DOUD.

For many years Silas David Doud was numbered among the representative citizens and agriculturists of Addison county, and in his death the entire community felt that an irreparable loss had been sustained by the public. He was a member of one of the oldest families of the Green Mountain state, who trace their ancestry in America to Henry Doude, who came from county Kent, England, in 1639, with the colony under Rev. Henry Whitfield, and settled in Guilford, Connecticut. His death occurred in 1668, thirty years after his arrival on American soil. His son John was born in 1650, and the latter located in that part of Guilford known as the "neck." In 1679 he was united in marriage to Sarah Tollman, a relative of Governor Tollman, and his death occurred in 1712. Their son David was born in Connecticut in 1695, and about 1740 he located in Middletown, Connecticut. In 1718 he was married to Mary Cornwall, and their son, Captain Giles Doud, was born in 1735. He accompanied an expedition to Canada, where he participated in the battle of Quebec. He was afterward stricken with small-pox, and died of that disease in 1776, at Crown Point, New York. In 1757 he was united in marriage to Esther Bacon, also of Middletown, and their son Silas was born in Tyringham, Massachusetts, in 1773. In 1793 the latter came to New Haven, Vermont, where he was among the early pioneers. Here he spent the remainder of his life, passing away in death in 1826. He served as its first town clerk, holding that position for many years, and in 1818 and 1819 represented the town in the legislature. He died in 1826. In 1792 he was married to Irena Scoville, who was born in 1770, at Meriden, Connecticut, and came to this state on horseback. She was called to her final rest in 1870, having reached the remarkable age of ninety-nine years and six months, and retaining a bright mind until the end. To this worthy couple were born ten children, four sons and six daughters, and nine of the number grew to mature years.

Hon. Sylvester Doud, one of these children, was born in New Haven in 1806, and throughout his active business career followed the tilling of the soil, in which he met with a high degree of success. He also took an active part in the public affairs of his locality, having held all the town offices, including that of constable for a number of years, was also justice of the peace for many years, and in 1852 and 1853 represented the town in the legislature. His influence was effective and far-reaching, he was a fluent speaker, had considerable knowledge of the law and was widely recognized as a progressive and public-spirited gentleman.

Osmund Doud, the eldest son of Silas and Irena (Scoville) Doud, was born August 12, 1803, in New Haven, Vermont, where he was reared and passed his entire life, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was active in public affairs as well as being successful in the management of his own affairs. He held most of the town offices and was for two years a representative in the legislature, while for many years he was a prominent member of the Congregational church. As a companion on the journey of life Osmund Doud chose Elmina Saxton, who was born April 14, 1806, in New Haven, Vermont, where her father, James Saxton, was a well known hotel proprietor. Her death occurred February 28, 1860. Of the four children born to this couple three grew to years of maturity; and two of the number still survive: Delia, who married Sidney A. Smith and resides in Montour, Iowa; and Mary I., who became the wife of Perry J. Farnworth, a merchant of Northfield, Vermont. The family affiliated with the Congregational church.

Edson Augustus Doud, a son of Osmund Doud, was born on the ancestral farm in New Haven, November 18, 1832, and received his education in the schools of Bakersfield, for a short time after completing his studies pursuing the teacher's profession. Farming, however, claimed his attention as a life occupation, and he, too, became prominent in the public life of Addison county. He held all the local offices within the power of his fellow townsmen to bestow, and for two terms represented his town in the legislature. He was elected to the high office of assistant judge of Addison county, and had not death intervened he most probably would have become a senator. He assisted materially in the erection of the court house at Middlebury, and it was largely owing to his efforts that the repairs

were made on the Congregational church on New Haven street, in which he long served as a deacon and for twenty five years led the choir. He united with this church in 1868, and was ever afterward one of its most active and valued members. He was an outspoken supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and, having quick perceptions and sound judgment, was often called upon to act as secretary at public meetings and was a valued correspondent of the state press.

The marriage of Edson A. Doud was celebrated on the 2d of September, 1857, when Alice V. Stowe became his wife. Her father, Loyal W. Stowe, was born March 15, 1814, in the house in which she now resides, and her grandfather, Moses Stowe, claimed Massachusetts as the state of his nativity. The latter was numbered among the early pioneers of Addison county, Vermont, and for a long period was the proprietor of a hotel in the town of New Haven. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and erected four two-story buildings on Town Hill in addition to his hotel. His first wife bore the maiden name of Mary White, and he was a second time married, becoming the father of ten children. Loyal W. Stowe early assisted in the work of the hotel and farm, and his entire life was spent in this locality, his life's labors being ended in death on the 21st of June, 1886. He held the offices of constable, selectman, lister, and for two years represented his town in the legislature. For his wife he chose Jane C. Munger, who was born in Middlebury, Vermont, August 26, 1817. Her father, Samuel Munger, was a native of Norfolk, Connecticut, and he, too, was numbered among the early pioneers of Addison county, and Munger street in Middlebury was named in his honor. His death occurred on the 13th of March, 1821. He married Olive Smith, a native of Windsor, Vermont, and she died November 6, 1865.

Mr. and Mrs. Edson A. Doud became the parents of one son, Saxton L. Doud, who is engaged in the furniture business in Seattle, Washington. He married Emma Roleau, of New Haven, and they have one son, Edson A. For many years Mr. and Mrs. Doud pursued the journey of life together, loyally sharing with each other in the trials, sorrows and pleasures that fall to the lot of all, but on the 27th of December, 1887, the husband was summoned into eternal rest. His upright life commanded universal respect and wherever known he was loved and honored for his many noble characteristics.

WILLIAMS BARTON FOOTE.

Williams Barton Foote is a representative of the honored pioneer element which has done so much for the development and legitimate advancement of the county and state, and for the establishing of the institutions of higher civilizations in this fertile and favored section of the old Green Mountain commonwealth. He is one of the honored citizens of the town of Charlotte, where he has passed his entire life and where he has not only gained success and prestige in connection with the great basic industry of agriculture, but where also he has so directed his course as to gain and retain the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact, thus upbearing the honors of a name which has been prominently identified with this section of the state for three generations and which has ever stood exponent of the best citizenship and the most impregnable integrity in all the relations of life.

Deacon Williams B. Foote was born in the town of Charlotte, Chittenden county, Vermont, on the 9th of December, 1843, and is a representative of a family long identified with the annals of New England history. His father, Charles P. Foote, was born June 3, 1809, in Washington, Connecticut, a son of Gideon Foote, who removed thence to Chittenden county, Vermont, in 1811, his son Charles P. being a mere child at the time of the removal. The latter purchased a farm in this town and devoted the remainder of his life to its improvement and cultivation, his death occurring on the homesteam farm in 1883, at which time he had attained the age of nearly seventy-five years. He secured such educational advantages as were afforded in the public schools of the locality and period. He continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits during the entire course of his long and useful life, and was a man of strong indivdual-ity and one who commanded the unqualified con-

fidence and regard of the community which had been the scene of his able and well directed efforts. He attended the Congregational church, as did also his cherished and devoted wife.

The maiden name of our subject's mother was Lucy A. Barton, and she was born in Charlotte, where she passed her entire life, her father, Williams Barton, having been a native of the state of Connecticut. He came from Lanesboro, Massachusetts, to Chittenden county, Vermont, in the pioneer days, and here devoted the remainder of his life to agricultural pursuits, being one of the representative citzens of the community. His farm is located in Charlotte. Charles P. and Lucy A. (Barton) Foote became the parents of three children, of whom two are living at the present time: Susan, the wife of Jay A. Clark, a representative farmer of Hinesburg, this county, and Williams B., the immediate subject of this review.

Under the beneficent and invigorating discipline of the homestead farm Williams B. Foote was reared to years of maturity, while the early educational advantages which came to his portion were such as were to be had in the local schools. He has ever continued to regard the art of agriculture as well worthy of his attention and best effort, and such have been his enterprise, energy and perseverance that he has attained a distinct prosperity in his chosen field of endeavor. His present fine homestead farm comprises one hundred acres, eligibly located, equipped with excellent improvements of a permanent nature and maintained under a high state of cultivation, the place being devoted to diversified farming and being recognized as one of the valuable rural estates of this section, thrift and good management being in evidence on every hand. The farmstead was purchased by Mr. Foote in the year 1882, and since coming into possession he has made many fine improvements and otherwise added to the value and attractiveness of the place. Thoroughly alive to the duties of citizenship, Mr. Foote has ever shown a lively interest in all that conserves the welfare of the community, while his political proclivities are indicated by the support which he accords the principles of the Republican party. He is a prominent and zealous member of the Congregational church at Charlotte, in which he has been an active worker.

In 1868 was solemnized the marriage of Deacon Foote and Miss Henrietta Stebbins, who was born in Caldwell, New York, the daughter of Henry Stebbins, who there passed his entire life, having been a farmer by vocation.

ETHAN MURRAY WRIGHT.

Ethan Murray Wright, a successful merchant at Orwell for over forty years, was born at Hinesburg, Vermont, August 10, 1818, the eldest of six children of Brigham C. and Urania (Murray) Wright. His father was a small woolen manufacturer at Hinesburg, and afterwards a farmer at Williston and Milton, Vermont. The brothers and sisters of Mr. Wright were, Sarah, who married John W. Miles, a physician at Hinesburg; Louisa, who married Daniel A. Bowe, a graduate of Middlebury College in 1846, a lawyer and editor in New Hampshire; Charles R., a graduate of Norwich University in 1847, lawyer and county attorney of Hancock county, Iowa; Norman, a farmer at Milton, Vermont, and George B., surveyor, one of the founders of Fergus Falls, Minnesota, and a man prominent in the affairs of that state. None of Mr. Wright's brothers or sisters survive.

The family are descended on the paternal side from Lieutenant Abel Wright, one of the first settlers of Springfield, Massachusetts, who was elected in 1695 a member from that town to the general court. (N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., Jan., 1880.) On the maternal side, the family descended from Beriah Murray, of Claremont, New Hampshire, who was of Scotch descent. He served in Colonel Benjamin Bellows' regiment of New Hampshire militia in the Revolutionary war, and afterwards settled on a farm in Williston, Vermont, where he died in 1820.

Mr. Wright's early educational advantages were limited, and were confined to the common schools and the Williston Academy, then presided over by the Rev. William Arthur, father of ex-President Arthur. At the age of fifteen he left his father's farm and became self-supporting, securing employment in a store at Milton Falls kept by Alonzo Noble. At that time it was

customary for country stores to sell spirituous liquors and Mr. Noble's store was no exception to the rule. In spite of his surroundings Mr. Wright very early in life became a total abstainer from the use of liquors and tobacco and has so continued. In 1835 he went to Burlington and was there successively in the employ of D. W. Ingersoll & Company and Noble Lovely, merchants, with the latter of whom he remained for several years and established a good reputation for faithfulness, industry and mercantile ability. In 1845, at the request of Champion Fletcher, a wealthy resident of Orwell, he removed to that town and formed a co-partnership with him to continue the business of general merchandising founded by Hon. Apollos Austin and by him successfully conducted for more than half a century. This firm continued for several years, and thereafter Mr. Wright had as successive partners, Miner B. Catlin, Rollin Gale, Charles E. Wyman, Dorus C. Bascom and finally his son, William B. Wright. His mercantile life at Orwell was continued for forty years, and was prosperous. His credit was uniformly good, and his reputation for just and fair dealing was high. He retired from active business in 1885. Mr. Wright was a representative from Orwell in 1874-5. He held the office of postmaster for many years, was a Whig and has been an earnest Republican since the foundation of the party. He has been a member of the Congregational church since 1841, and was active in church work, being a deacon in the organization.

September 16, 1846, he married Eliza T. Bottum, daughter of Bishop and Zilpha (Conkey) Bottum, of Orwell. She died there August 12, 1903, after nearly fifty-seven years of happy wedded life. She was descended from Daniel Long Bottom, surveyor of Norwich, Connecticut, in 1680. Her grandfather, Jesse Bottom, was one of the first settlers of Orwell, moving there from Norwich in about 1784. Mrs. Wright was a woman of fine taste, well balanced, well trained mind and possessed of the traditional New England traits and accomplishments, without any harshness or narrowness of character. Three sons were born to them, whose sketches follow.

William Bottum Wright, eldest son of Ethan M. and Eliza T. Wright, is president of the First National Bank of Orwell, and one of the formost men of affairs of that town. He was born there June 28, 1847, was educated at Saratoga Springs, and at the Highland Military Academy, Worcester, Massachusetts. Upon leaving there in 1868 he became his father's partner in the mercantile business at Orwell, succeeding him in 1885, since which time he has maintained the honorable traditions of the business established by his father. In the panic of 1893, owing to his connection with the firm of Hammond, Bush & Company, he was compelled to make an assignment, and his entire fortune was swept away, but his individual creditors were fully paid, and as the failure was honorable and unavoidable, Mr. Wright did not lose the esteem of his neighbors and friends. He at once set to work to repair his fortune with undiminished energy, industry and ability, and has largely succeeded in so doing. He represented his town in the legislature in 1886 and was a member of the Republican state committee for several years. In 1884 he was appointed upon the staff of Governor Pingree with the rank of colonel. He is affiliated with Independence Lodge No. 10, F. & A. M., St. Paul's Chapter, Calvary Commandery, Mt. Sinai Temple, Masonic organization of Vermont; is a member of the Algonquin Club of Burlington and numerous other organizations. Colonel Wright is unmarried.

Charles D. Wright, second son of Ethan M. and Eliza T. Wright, was born at Orwell, November 8, 1849, educated at Burr and Burton Seminary, and at the Highland Military Academy, Worcester, Massachusetts, and was for two years at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, class of 1871. Upon leaving the latter institute he went to Minnesota, where he was engaged in surveying and locating lands for two years, then filled the position of chief draughtsman in the surveyor general's office at St. Paul for several years, and in 1877 removed to Fergus Falls, Minnesota, where he has since resided, and been continuously in the banking business, connected with the First National Bank of that city, of which institution he is president. He has served as alderman, treasurer and mayor of Fergus Falls, and was, by appointment of Governor Nelson, one of the trustees of the state insane asylum for seven years. He married Lucy S. Barney, of Malden, Massachusetts, and has

two children surviving, George B., midshipman in the United States Naval Academy, and Murray S., student at the University of Minnesota.

George Murray Wright, youngest son of Ethan M. and Eliza T. Wright, was born at Orwell, December 3, 1852. He was educated at the Burr and Burton Seminary, Manchester, and at Middlebury College, class of 1874. He studied law in the office of Smith, Bancroft & Moak at Albany, New York, and was admitted to the bar of New York state, at Albany, as an attorney, November 16, 1877, and as counsellor May 26, 1879. He remained with the above named firm until 1880, during which time he was intimately associated with Hon. Henry Smith, then one of the leaders of the bar of northern New York, and he took an active part in the preparation and handling of many important litigations, among which were the proceedings relating to the winding up of the Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company, the action brought by the executors of Walton Dwight against some twenty life insurance companies, the impeachment proceedings against John F. Smith, superintendent of the New York insurance department, the Sessions bribery case, and many in which the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company was a party defendant. In 1880 he was sent to Florida to reorganize the Semmiole Lumber Company of Pensacola, one of the largest concerns in the south, which he successfully accomplished. The same year he entered the office of the attorney general of New York, and remained there during the administration of Hon. Leslie W. Russell. In the office he had charge of the affairs of insolvent corporations, at that time a large and important part of the business of the office. In 1884 he was asked to join the office of Hon. Horace Russell, of New York, then one of the receivers of the West Shore Railroad Company, to assist in the legal work arising on the receivership, which he did. He has since remained with Mr. Russell in the active practice of his profession.

Mr. Wright has been associated in New York in the conduct of many notable litigations, among others, Guyot *vs.* Hilton, the preparation of which took him to France in 1899, in which a new principle of international law was established by the supreme court of the United States. He has been counsel for the Stewart and Hilton estates in the ejectment suits brought by alleged Irish heirs of A. T. Stewart against his devisees, and was counsel for the receivers of the West Shore Railroad Company; he also acted as counsel for the Manhattan Elevated Railroad in many actions brought to recover damages by abutting owners. In 1896 he was made assignee of the firm of Hilton, Hughes & Company, and successfully administered the affairs of that great trust, in which was included real estate at numerous points in New York, besides the large department store in New York city now owned by John Wanamaker. There were forty-six fully equipped departments in the main store, employing at times upwards of two thousand persons, and branch offices were maintained at London, Paris, Leipsic, Vienna and Chemnitz. Mr. Wright sold a part of the plant to John Wanamaker, but the open accounts, upwards of twenty-one thousand in number, were collected under his supervision. The affair was entirely closed, satisfactorily to all concerned within three years of its inception. Mr. Wright was admitted to the bar of the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of New York in 1892, and to that of the supreme court of the United States in 1894. He is a member of the Bar Association of New York city, the New England Society, Kane Lodge, F. & A. M., Vermont Historical Society, National Arts Club, New York Club, New York Athletic Club, Phi Beta Kappa Society, and is a trustee of Middlebury College. He has been its treasurer and is now chairman of its finance committee. He is a Republican and is unmarried.

GEORGE HENRY ELDRIDGE.

One of the prosperous and progressive farmers of Adison county is George H. Eldredge, who has so ably conducted his business interests that success has crowned his efforts and given him a place among the substantial citizens of his community. A native son of the Green Mountain state, his birth occurred in Middlebury, on the 3rd of June, 1851, and in that locality his father, William H. Eldridge, also had his nativity. The paternal grandfather, Samuel Eldridge, was one of the early pioneers in Addison county, and for

many years followed the trade of blackksmithing in East Middlebury, his death there occurring in 1849, when he had reached the age of sixty-four years. By his marriage to Sarah Emery he became the father of two children, Phœbe and William H. His wife was called to her final rest at the age of eighty-eight years. The family was identified with the Universalist church.

William H. Eldridge spent his entire life in East Middlebury, and in early life learned the blacksmith's trade, which continued to be his occupation until failing health compelled him to give up such heavy work. For three years he was engaged in the mercantile business, and his death occurred March 26, 1871, at the age of sixty years. During his active career he served his fellow townsmen as a justice of the peace and as a selectman, ever discharging his public duties with the utmost fidelity and honor. The mother of our subject, who bore the maiden name of Eliza Hendrick, was a native of Weybridge, Vermont, and a daughter of Jabez and Sarah Hendrick, the latter of whom died at the age of ninety-one years. They became the parents of three children. Of the four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge our subject is now the only survivor, and the mother passed away in death May 27, 1898, at the age of eighty-one years. The family affiliated with the Universalist church, in which the father was much interested, and he was instrumental in the erection of the house of worship of that denomination in East Middlebury.

George H. Eldridge has throughout his entire business career been engaged in the tilling of the soil, and he now owns and operates a farm of one hundred acres, while in additon he also rents a tract of eighty-five acres. His energies are devoted to general farming, and in this line of endeavor he has met with a high degree of success. His first marriage occurred in 1872, when Eliza Judge became his wife. She was born in New Haven, Vermont, and was a daughter of John Judge a farmer of this county, but now deceased. Of his children two reside in East Middlebury, Louise, who married Almon Enos, and Frances, who married M. J. Day, a merchant. At her death, which occurred October 7, 1891, at the age of forty-five years, Mrs. Eldridge left one son, William H., who was educated in the common schools of this locality and in Middlebury College, and is now serving as treasurer of the Proctor Trust Company, in Proctor, Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge also had one daughter, Mabel, who died March 11, 1886, at the age of ten years. For his second wife Mr. Eldridge chose Lucy Allis, a native of Ludlow, this state.

By his ballot Mr. Eldridge supports the men and measures of the Republican party. and in 1901 he was elected to the position of lister, to which he was re-elected in 1902 and again in 1903, while for three years he held the office of selectman. In his fraternal relations he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and religiously is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church.